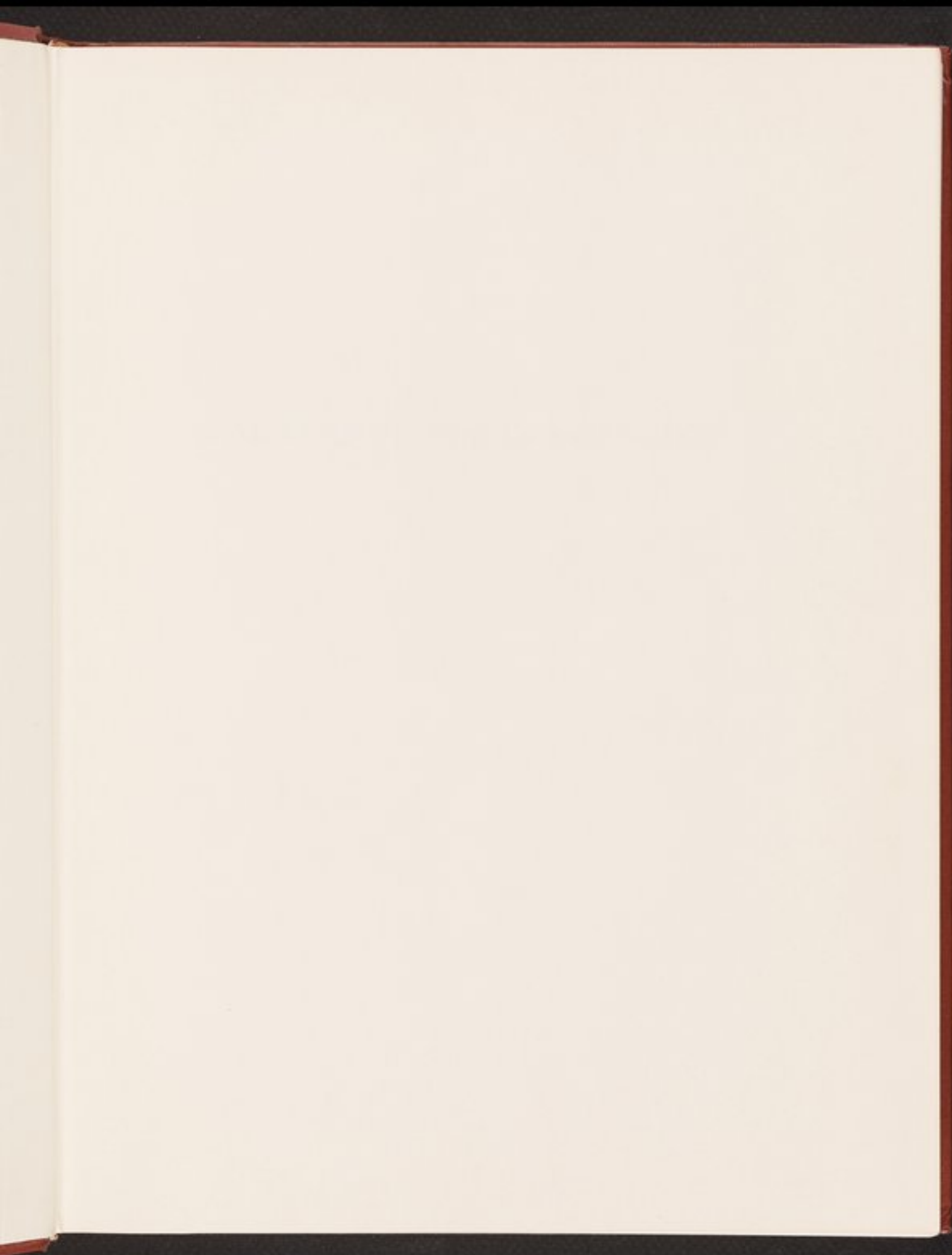


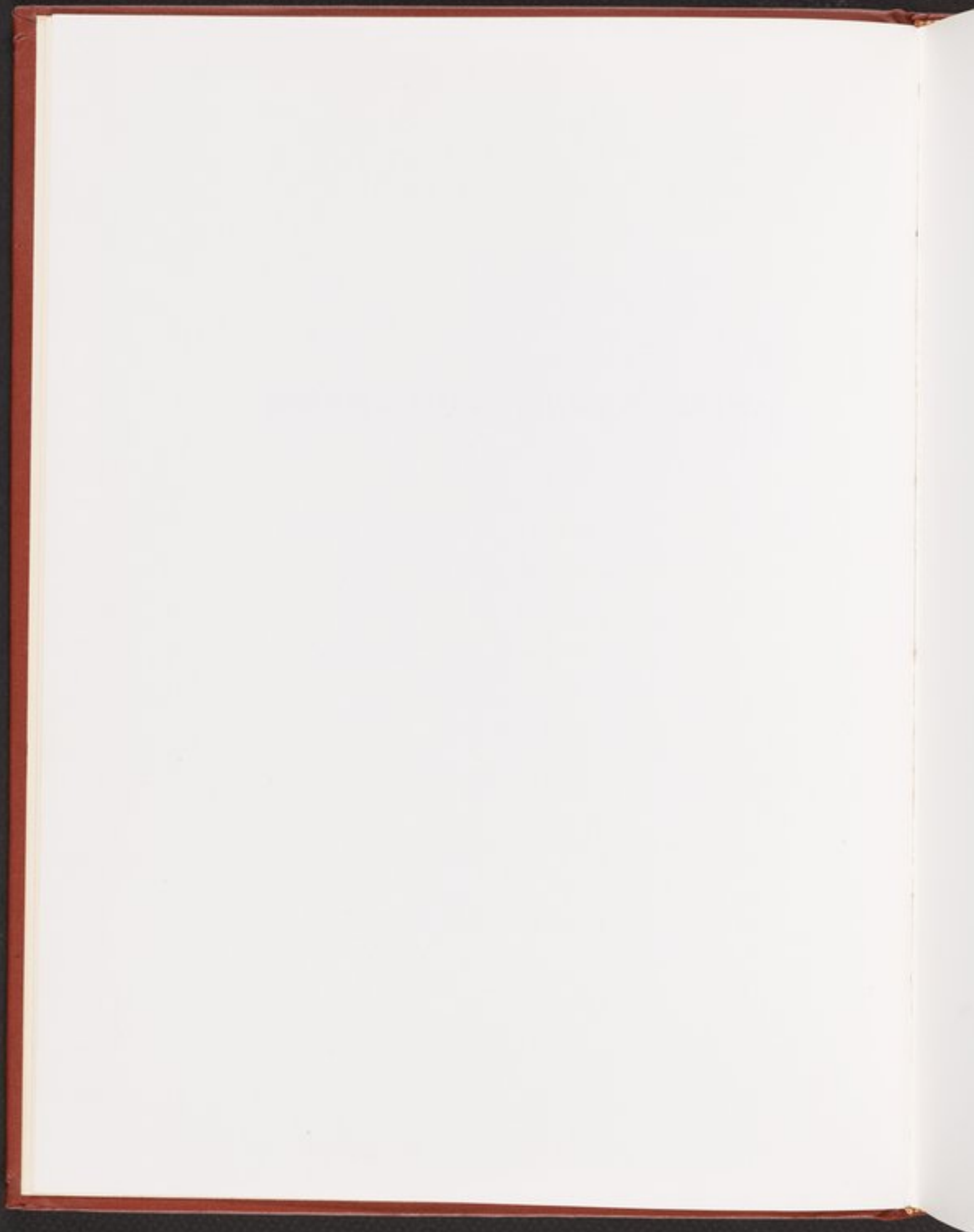
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AMERICAN STUDIES IN PAPYROLOGY



AMERICAN STUDIES IN PAPYROLOGY
VOLUME THIRTEEN

GREEK TERMS
FOR ROMAN INSTITUTIONS

A LEXICON AND ANALYSIS

HUGH J. MASON

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In dedicating this volume to
Edwin J. Beinecke, Jr.
The American Society of Papyrologists
marks a decade
of friendship and support for papyrology
shown by him and his family.



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Preface

The standard work of reference in this field has long been David Magie's monograph, *de Romanorum iuris publicique sermonis vocabulis sollemnibus in Graecum sermonem conversis*, published in 1906. The number of new documents that have been discovered since then has been substantial; other material, known to Magie, has been republished, making many of his references less useful; and specialised works, such as M. Holleaux' *Στρατηγός Ὑπαρχος* have brought corrections of detail.

All of these factors would justify a fresh study, bringing Magie up to date. But the present work differs from the earlier monograph, to which it nevertheless owes a great debt, in its basic approach.

Magie was concerned with the linguistic methods of translation. He built his work around a lexicon of Latin words, illustrating the various ways in which Greek might handle a given term. To employ his example, Latin *quaestor* could be expressed as *ραμία* *per comparisonem*, as *κουαίστωρ* *per transcriptionem* and as *ζητητής* *per translationem*. This is interesting from the linguistic point of view, but it is not what concerns the scholar meeting a term in an unfamiliar text; for him the critical fact is that *ραμία* is the regular, "standard" term in both inscriptions and literature, that *κουαίστωρ* occurs in a few scattered inscriptions, and that *ζητητής* does not occur except as a gloss in a lexicon. Such information is not easy to find in Magie.

My interest in this study is in the Greek words themselves, and it is for that reason that the core of the work is a Greek-to-Latin lexicon. This is not an attempt to record every occurrence of each Greek term; instead, I have tried to supply a sufficient number of examples to illustrate the kind of context in which a word occurs, literary or documentary, early or late, precise and technical or general and periphrastic. It is for this reason that the entries in the lexicon are somewhat fuller than would be necessary in an ordinary glossary.

The terms discussed are primarily political; official titles, the technical terms for commands, the bureaucratic machinery, the language in which the complex business of an empire was carried out. Inevitably, such was the nature of the Roman political system, legal, military, and religious terms enter the discussion; but, as far as possible, only when they impinge on public, official, life. Matters of private, civil law, technical military language such as the specialised military "trades," and religious terms beyond the official cults of Rome, have in general been excluded. But to a degree, the choice of terms is idiosyncratic.

I have, for the most part, excluded purely Greek institutions, even when, as in the case of the *irenarch* in Asia, or many of the parts of the administration of Egypt, they play a part in the Roman government system; the absence of Latin versions for these positions was a major consideration in excluding them. Likewise, municipal and local government, even though regulated by Roman rule, has not been discussed, with the exception of the strictly Roman government of *coloniae* and *municipia*.

A more difficult decision has been to decide what is technical. A Greek author can call a Roman official simply *ἀρχων* or *ἡγεμῶν*, his position *ἀρχή* or *ἡγεμονία* or *ἐξουσία*, without necessarily wishing to state anything about his technical title and powers. For the most part, I have included such terms in my discussion, indicating their non-technical nature by placing their Latin equivalents in parentheses.

Purely to limit the size of the work, little material has been included after Diocletian. Thus Cassius Dio, Herodian, and Philostratus, along with the great jurists, are included, but material relating to the post-Diocletianic state is not. Obviously, no one working in this field can ignore John the Lydian, *De Magistratibus Romanis*; but I have introduced material from him, and from other later sources, only to explain and expand patterns already observed before the Diocletianic reforms.

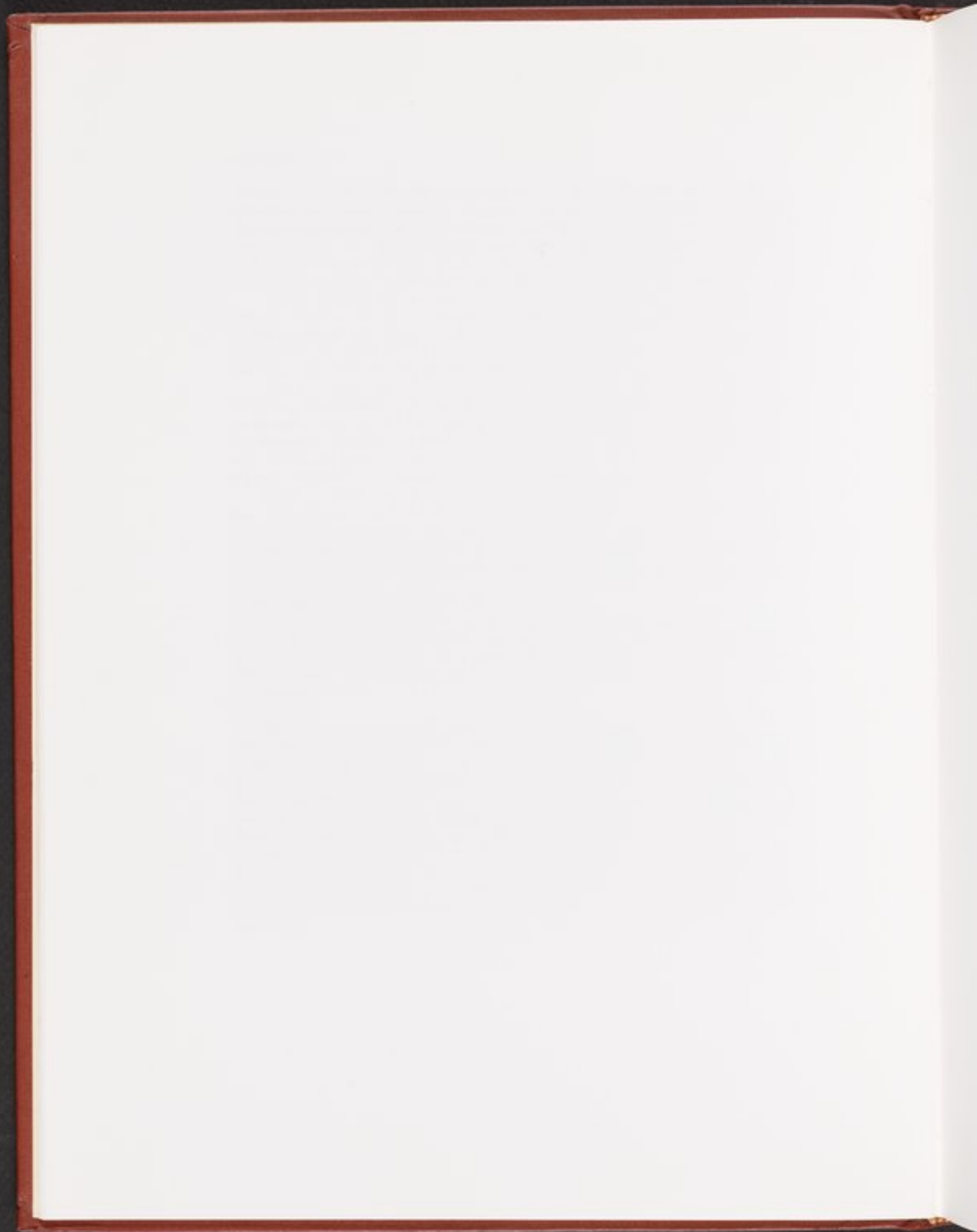
There is much that is too complex to be presented in a lexicon form; this material is discussed in the 22 chapters of Section III, "Selected Terms." The material included in this section has been selected for two reasons. First, the bulk of evidence for certain terms such as *στρατηγός* and *ὑπατος* is beyond the range of a single lexicon entry. Second, and perhaps more important, even when an individual entry in the lexicon is adequate, there is a need for a clear differentiation and comparison of various terms in the same semantic sphere.

General trends which influence the choice of a given Greek word are fewer than I imagined when I began this study. The most important is the influence of literary theory and Atticism, which I have discussed in an article in *Phoenix* 24, 1970, pp. 150-59. Those trends which do emerge are outlined in Section I, "General Considerations."

This work was undertaken as a doctoral dissertation at Harvard; see *HSCP* 73, 1969, pp. 321-23 for a summary of the thesis, submitted in the spring of 1968. I owe a special debt of gratitude to my supervisor, Prof. G. W. Bowersock, for help, guidance and encouragement throughout its preparation and subsequent revision. Acknowledgements are also due to other members of the Classics Department at Harvard, and to the Widener Memorial Library. In Toronto, Prof. A. E. Samuel deserves special thanks, as do the staff at Hakkert for struggling with a difficult manuscript. The Canada Council, for a grant towards publication, and the American Society of Papyrologists, for undertaking the publication of a large work not entirely within their special field, are owed thanks and acknowledgements; and their anonymous readers supplied several helpful suggestions for the preparation of the manuscript.

The process of publication of the manuscript has been such that material published in 1970 or later has not been covered in a systematic way; I have been able at various stages of publication to insert some references to later material, but, especially in the Lexicon, Section II, only on a very limited scale.

Toronto, April 1973



Format and Conventions

1. Entries are alphabetical. Orthographical variants have been subsumed under a single entry. N. B.: all Latin words beginning with *v*-, when transliterated into Greek, have been listed under *ou*-, however they are spelled in the original. Verb forms are listed under the 1st person singular, present indicative. Cross-references have been made in any case of possible confusion.

2. When a Greek word has more than one Latin equivalent, the lexical entry has been subdivided, e.g. *ἀγορά* 1: *Forum*, ■ 2: *nundinae*. This division is not meant to indicate anything about the degree to which such distinctions were observed or meaningful for Greek speakers.

3. When the Latin equivalent is in parentheses, this indicates that the equation between the terms is not exact, generally because the Greek word is a general, non-technical, or periphrastic form.

4. References to other parts of the work are given after the equation of a Latin and a Greek word. Where this is simply a brief mention of the term, this fact is indicated by a note "(cf. p. xxx)" following the Latin word. Where the word is the center of a major discussion in another section, this fact is indicated by the note "vide pp. xx-xxx," followed by a very abbreviated list of illustrations.

5. In the quotations, three widely spaced dots (. . .) indicate material omitted.

6. The word discussed is indicated in the quotation by the initial letter, followed by three closely spaced dots, *a*...

7. Where the critical word is damaged or restored [*a*...] indicates that the whole word is missing, [*a*]... that the beginning is missing, *a*[...] that the end is missing.

8. When an author's name is in square brackets, e.g. [Plu.], this indicates that his authorship of the work has been questioned; it does not mean that I have necessarily accepted that the work is not his.

9. After references to inscriptions and papyri, there is included an indication of time and place, in parentheses, e.g. (Thracia, III init.). The Roman figures I, II, III, Ia, IIa, signify centuries after and before (a.) Christ, following Preisigke. The indication (temp. incert.) means that the date is not immediately clear to me; in many cases, an intelligent conjecture could be made.

10. The indication (tit. bil.) refers to a bilingual text.

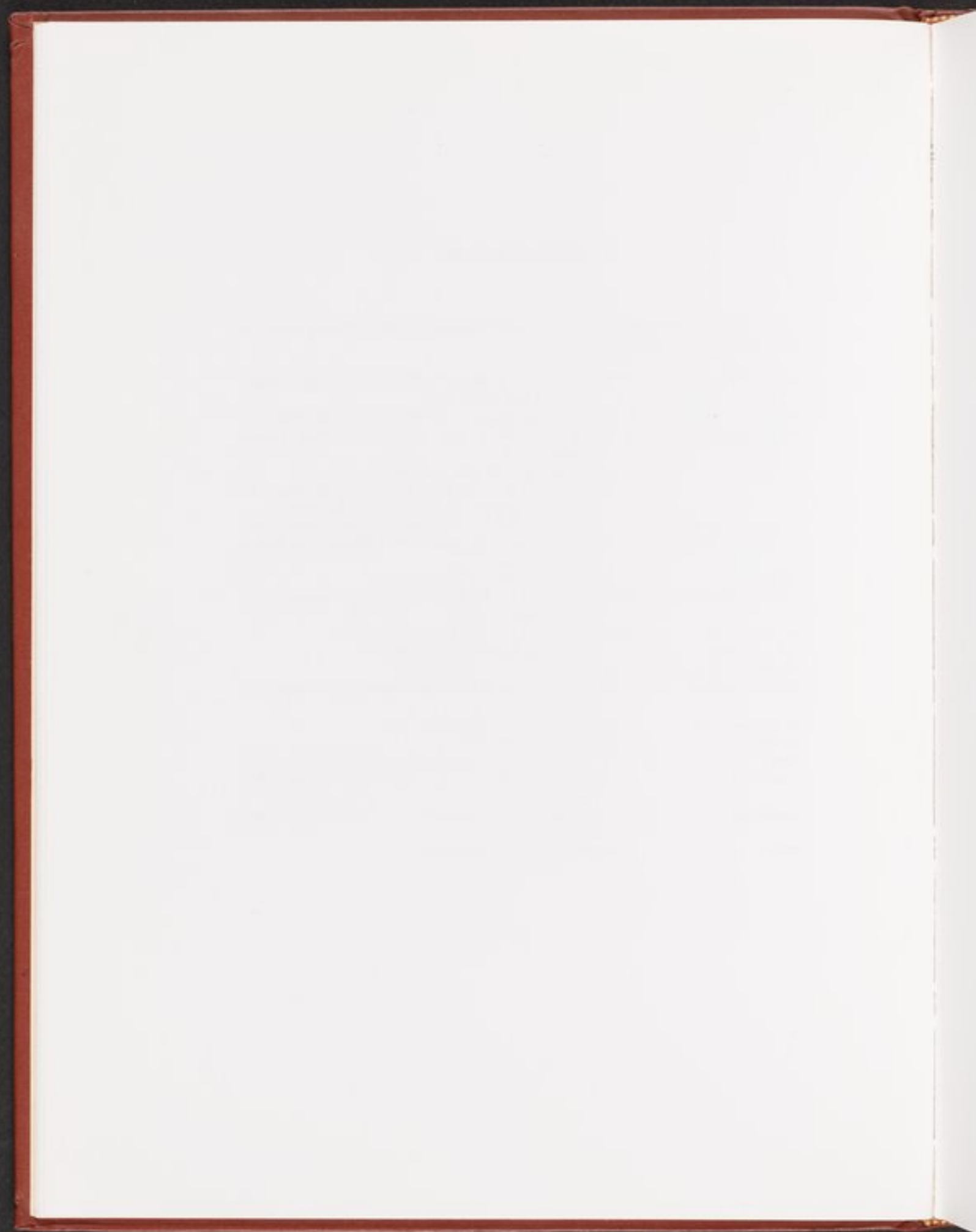
11. For abbreviations, see page xv. In general, normal scholarly practice is followed.



Abbreviations

In general, abbreviations follow the conventions of *LSJ*. The following works are referred to in an abbreviated form:

Bean, <i>Cilicia</i>	G. E. Bean and T. B. Mitford, "Journeys in Rough Cilicia," <i>Denk. Ost. Ak. Wien</i> , 1965.
Bowersock, <i>Augustus</i>	G. W. Bowersock, <i>Augustus and the Greek World</i> , 1965.
Broughton, <i>MRR</i>	T. R. S. Broughton, <i>The Magistrates of the Roman Republic</i> , 1968.
Cyr. Ed. EJ ²	Cyrene Edicts (quoted from de Visscher's edition). V. Ehrenberg and A. H. M. Jones, <i>Documents Illustrating the Reigns of Augustus and Tiberius</i> , 2nd ed., 1958.
Groag, <i>Reichsbeamten</i>	E. Groag, <i>Die Römische Reichsbeamten von Achaia</i> , 1939.
Holleaux, <i>Et. Ep. Hist. Gr.</i>	M. Holleaux, <i>Etudes d'Epigraphie et d'Histoire Grecques</i> , 6 vols., 1938-1968.
Holleaux, <i>Str.</i>	M. Holleaux, <i>Στρατηγός Τρατος</i> , 1918.
McCrum-Woodhead	M. McCrum and A. G. Woodhead, <i>Select Documents . . . Flavian Emperors</i> , 1961.
Mommsen, <i>StR</i>	Th. Mommsen, <i>Römisches Staatsrecht</i> , 1887.
Oliver, <i>Gerusia</i>	J. H. Oliver, <i>The Sacred Gerusia</i> , 1941.
Oliver, <i>Marcus Aurelius</i>	J. H. Oliver, <i>Marcus Aurelius</i> , 1970.
Pflaum, <i>Carrières</i>	H.-G. Pflaum, <i>Les carrières procuratoriennes équestres</i> , 1960-61.
Robert, <i>Et. Anat.</i>	L. Robert, <i>Etudes Anatoliennes</i> , 1937.
Robert, <i>Hell.</i>	L. Robert, <i>Hellenica</i> , 1940.
Sherk	R. K. Sherck, <i>Roman Documents from the Greek East</i> , 1969.
Smallwood 1	E. M. Smallwood, <i>Documents . . . Gaius, Claudius and Nero</i> , 1967.
Smallwood 2	E. M. Smallwood, <i>Documents . . . Nerva, Trajan and Hadrian</i> , 1966.
SNG	<i>Sylloge Nummorum Graecorum</i> .



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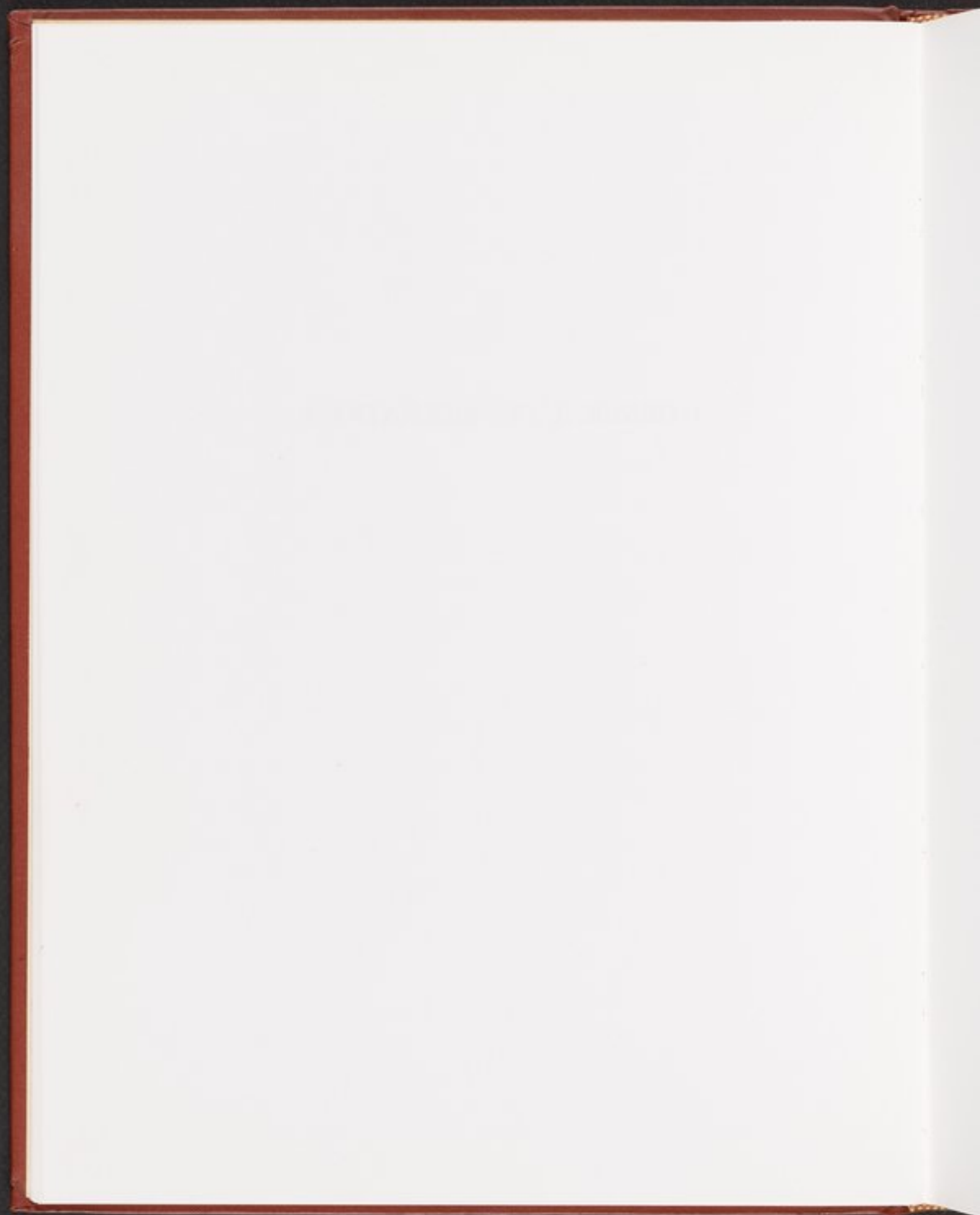
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I GENERAL CONSIDERATIONS



1. THE INFLUENCE OF LATIN

Introduction

The existence of a number of Latin loan-words in the terminology used to describe the administrative structure of the Roman world is a small part of the influence Latin had on Greek. Magie's monograph and much of the discussion in the third section of this study demonstrate the indelible effect their application to Roman officers had on a wide range of native Greek words. The effects Latin had on the morphology and syntax of Greek fall outside the immediate area of concern of this study, but can be demonstrated to have been quite extensive.

Loan-words themselves were not restricted to the area of government; important areas of language that were also affected were the calendar, the systems of money, weights and measures, and the civil law. An Ephesian inscription appears to refer to the $\Delta\eta\ \delta\phi\phi\{\kappa\upsilon\varsigma\}$ of Ulpian by its Latin title.¹

Other areas that were affected were clothing, where for example the *calceus* ($\kappa\acute{\alpha}\lambda\tau\iota\omicron\varsigma$) retained its Latin name, and the complex language of the gladiatorial arena, making such words as $\rho\eta\tau\iota\acute{\alpha}\rho\iota\omicron\varsigma$ familiar throughout the East. In all these cases, the Latin term was introduced with the item of Latin culture.

The effects sometimes went deeper than vocabulary; late Roman and Byzantine Greek found a productive suffix $-\acute{\alpha}\rho\iota\omicron\varsigma$ in Latin, and the medieval and popular language a useful patronymic in $-\pi\omicron\upsilon\lambda\lambda\omicron\varsigma$.

To return to the Latin loan words in Greek, the most important fact to observe is their relatively small number in the area of government, an area where the penetration of Latin might be considered to have been extensive. Perhaps 150 of the approximately 1200 items in the glossary are Latin words.

The number of such terms, and the frequency of their use, increases after the establishment of the imperial court at Constantinople, Greek speaking but still officially Latin in character; it was the Byzantine world which required $\delta\omicron\upsilon\chi$ and $\kappa\acute{\omicron}\mu\eta\tau\epsilon\varsigma$, $\kappa\omicron\nu\alpha\iota\sigma\tau\omega\rho$, and $\pi\rho\alpha\iota\tau\omega\rho$, $\sigma\kappa\rho\omega\acute{\alpha}\rho\iota\omicron\varsigma$ and $\omega\rho\delta\omega\acute{\alpha}\rho\iota\omicron\varsigma$ as everyday words, although they may have been attested earlier. This increased use of loan-words was paralleled by a decline in the use of Latin as an everyday language.

1. *Jahresh.* 46 (1960) Bbl. 83; see however L. Robert, *Rev. Phil.* 41 (1967) 46.

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The Latin loan-words may be classified in two ways. First, the degree to which they are standard words, part of the official language; and second, the degree to which they are assimilated into the Greek language, assume Greek terminations and give rise to Greek derivative forms.

It should be observed that the two classifications need not coincide; there are forms which have not even been adapted to Greek declensional patterns which are nevertheless the standard version for a given Roman office.

Turning to the first classification, the number of Latin loan-words which are the only official version, or that most generally preferred, is small, but tend to occur in certain special and limited areas.

Among the magistracies, the use of loan-words is rare, with the single and important exception of *δικτάτωρ*.

But the priestly colleges, as is observed on p. 115, institutions for which there was rarely a precise Greek equivalent, employ Latin loan-words frequently:

ἀρουᾶλις	ἐποῦλων(ουμ)	σάλιος	φητιάλις
αἶγυρ	πόντιφεξ	σοδάλις	φλάμεν

Another group of terms that is exclusively Latin is that for pay-grades in the army and civil service:

δοικηνάριος	κεντηνάριος	σησκουπλικάριος
δουπλικάριος	σεξαγηνάριος	τρεκωάριος

A number of specialised trades and positions in the army are known primarily by the Latin term:

ἀντισιγνῆνος	διατριβοῦτος	πριμοπιλάριος	στάτωρ
ἀρμοροκούστωρ	καστρήσις	προτήκτωρ	στιπένδιον
ἄστατος	κορνικουλάριος	σοῦμμος	στράτωρ
βενεφικάριος	οὔξιλλάριος	σπεκουλάτωρ	τίρων
δηποτᾶτος	πριγκίπια	στατιωνάριος	ὠρδωνάριος

Very similar to these are terms for specialised posts in the freedman and procuratorial bureaucracy:

ἀκκῆσος	κολλητιών	νοτάριος	πριβᾶτος
ἀκτάριος	κυωτανός	οὔτάτωρ	σαλτάριος
ἀρκάριος	κωδικέλλα	οὔεκάριος	σκριῶα
ὑστρουμεντάριος	λιβράριος	ὀφφικιάλις	ταβελλάριος
καγκελλάριος	λωρικᾶτος	πακτύια	

A number of purely Latin terms belong to the sphere of Roman law:

δεδειγμένος	ματρῶνα	πεκούλιον
ἐγκουσιτιών	οὐνδύκτα	πετίτορ
κουεμπτιών	πατριμίωνιον	προφασσιών
ληγάτον		

Certain terms which are regularly expressed by the Latin word but which fall outside the above categories include:

ἄρκη	κανδιδάτος	πωμηρίον
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There is a large group of words where the Latin version is frequent and generally preferred, but where there is a well-attested Greek equivalent. In the following examples, the Greek equivalent is given in parentheses.

The largest group is provided once again by the army:

ἄλα (ἰλη)	οὐήξιλλον (σημαφόρον)
ἐκτραορδνάρως (ἐπιλεκτός)	οὐίγουλες (ευκτοφύλακες)
ἡμέρετος (ἀπολυθείς)	πραιπόσιτος (ἡγησάμενος)
ἡουοκάτος (ἀνάκλητος)	πραισιδίων (φρουρά)
κάστρα (στρατόπεδα)	πραιτωριανός (δορυφορικός)
κεντυρίων (ἐκατόνταρχος)	πραιτώριος (στρατηγικός)
κλάσση (στόλος)	πρεγκιπάλις (ἡγεμονικός)
λεγιών (τάγμα)	πρίγκεψ (πρόκριτος)
μιλιάρως (χιλίανδρος)	σεγγουλάρις (ἐπιλεκτός)
μισσίκιος (ἀπολυθείς)	τεσσεράριος (διοπτήρ)
ὀπτιών (διάγγελος)	τοῦρμος (ἰλη)
οὔετρανός (παλαιστρατιώτης)	φρουμεντάριος (ἀγγελιαφόρος)
οὐήξιλλατίων (στρατιωτικόν)	χώρτη, κοόρτη (σπεῖρα)

There are, however, several examples which fall outside the sphere of the army, including some of the commonest loan words:

ἁδιούτωρ (βοηθός)	κῆνος (ἀπογραφή)	οὔερνας (θρεπτός)
αἰράριον (ταμειών)	κολωνία (ἀποικία)	ὀφίκιον (πράξις)
ἄκτα (ὑπομνήματα)	κουράτωρ (ἐπιμελητής)	πατρίκιος (εὐπατρίδης)
ἄκτωρ (οἰκονόμος)	κουριάτιος (φρατρικός)	πάτρων (προστάτης)
ἁλίμεντα (τροφαί)	οὔείκουλα (ὀχήματα)	φίσκος (ταμειών)
ἁννῶνα (οἶτος)		

A third group of Latin loan-words is found only occasionally, Greek being the standard form.

The largest number of these terms are for the magistrates:

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αἰδῶλης	κερεᾶλις	μονητάλις	πραΐτωρ
δεκέμουρ	κουαίστωρ	οὐόκουρος	τριβοῦνος
ἱμπεράτωρ	κουαττόρουρ	οὐρβανός	τριουμβουρ
καπιτάλις	κουρούλις		

Other words in this classification include:

δεκουρίων	κολλήγων	λίκτωρ	πραΐφεκτος
δῶος	κόμης	μουνκίπων	ρεγιών
δοῦξ	κόνβεντος	οὐκῆσιμα	τούτωρ
ἐκουέστρης	κουδεκίμουρ	οὐίκος	τριβους
ἐκυτάτα	λίβελλος	περεγρῶνος	φόρον
ἱμτέρων			

Finally, as a fourth class, there are those words which occur only as a gloss, in a form "which the Romans call X, but in Greek it would be Y," "Y" thereafter being the form employed by the author. These words, which can be barely described as Greek, include:

αἰράριος	ἱντέρρηξ	κωνσῶλιον	περδουελλίων
αρούσπεξ	κλάσις	κῶνσουλ	πληβεῖος
αἰκτώριτας	κλίενς	λιβέρτος	ρήξ
αὔσπεξ	κουρία	νουνδῶναι	σενάτος
δάλιος	κουρίων	ὀπίμα	φάσκης
ἡδικτον			

Many words which are common and even standard in inscriptions are named with this same "gloss" formula in the more literary authors; typical examples are ἡουοκάτος, πρέγκιψ (2), and λεγιών.

The second system of classification is according to the degree of assimilation into the Greek language, and can likewise be arranged into four classes.

The first class consists of those words which take on distinctively Greek terminations and produce Greek derivatives. Examples are:

ἀννῶνα (-αρχέω, -ταμίας)	οὐετρανός (-ικός)
δικτάτωρ (-εὔω, -ία)	πάτρων (-εία, -εὔω, -ης, -ικός)
κολωία (κόλων, -ίτης)	στάτωρ (ἀρχι-)
κόνβεντος (-αρχέω)	στράτωρ (ἀρχι-)
κουράτωρ (-εὔω, -ία)	ταβελλάριος (ἀρχι-)

Titles and proper names such as Caesar and Augustus fall into this class, producing such forms as ἀποκαισαρόω, αἰγούστειος, καισάρειος, καισαρεῦω.

The second class includes the vast bulk of Latin borrowings, assimilated into the

Greek grammatical category that involves the least orthographical change; if a related form is needed, the derivative is independently borrowed from Latin, rather than a new Greek form created. Typical examples of this class are *λεγιών* and *λεγιωνάριος*, *τριβούνος* and *τριβουνίκιος*.

A third class maintains Latin case endings. The most famous example of this is the title *σεπτέμοιρουμ ἐπουλώνουμ, φράτρεμ ἄρουᾶλεμ* on inscriptions of the Pergamene Julius Quadratus, but an equally startling form *κουαττόροινρουμ οὐιάρουμ κουρανδάρουμ* is recorded from Attaleia (SEG 17.571). AE 1954.209 names a *tesserarius* *πρίμα οὐεξιλλατιῶνε*. Were it not that they occur in otherwise Greek texts, these forms would not really be counted as Greek at all.

There remain finally, as a fourth class, a few examples of totally unassimilated Latin; complete texts, that is, written in Greek letters but in the Latin language. *στατωρ τριβουνι* (AE 1931.116) and *χωρτη σεπτιμα* (IGRom. 1.142) are examples of terms of Roman administration attested in such inscriptions.

Character of the Latin borrowings.

There existed, in the first place, a hard core of institutions so distinctively Roman that no Greek equivalent could produce a sufficiently exact account. Some aspects of this type of influence on the vocabulary are observed in the discussion of *coloniae* p. 105, and are also evident in the case of the priestly colleges, pp. 115-7 and 4. The same kind of influence accounts for the general acceptance of *δικτάτωρ*, and *πάτρων* and such specialised words as *κανδιδάτος* and *πωμήριον*.

Second, there appears to have been a marked preference in the army and the lower echelons of the government bureaucracy for more Latin expressions; this may have been partly due to the kind of motivation observed in the preceding paragraph – *beneficiarius* or *ducenarius* may have been concepts difficult if not impossible to express in Greek. But there is nothing intractably Latin about a *centurio* or a *scriba librarius* and the occurrence of transliterations of those titles attests rather to the widespread use of Latin in those branches of the administrative structure than elsewhere. The soldier, even if a Greek speaker, took his orders in Latin.

Those examples that cannot be related to these two causes, the impossibility of adequate translation and the actual use of the other language, can be explained in more general linguistic terms, which include those causes as specific aspects. Cultural loans from one language to another take place in those spheres in which the loaning language is culturally superior; in a bilingual context these include not only the extraordinary unfamiliar term, but also a wide range of terms in which the "lower" group has contact with the culturally dominant language. The intimate contact between Latin and Greek provided many examples of such culture-loans both ways; in Greek, the governmental terms covered in this study are the largest part, but the others fall under the same heading. The predominance of Latin culture in a bilingual context can then be used to explain borrowings such as *πραίτωρ* or *ὑπεράτωρ* where Greek possessed adequate equivalents; the example of the army is but a special case of this rule.

Influence of this type is most likely to be observed where the cultural traditions of the borrowing language are weak; linguists have frequently employed the example of immigrant languages in the U.S.A., more affected by English as cultural contacts with the main tradition are lost. The same, to a degree, may be observed in the Greek sources under study; the writers of the second Attic movement, drawing on the hundreds of years of Greek culture and the rich political vocabulary of Athens in the 5th and 4th centuries B.C., were not culturally dependent on Latin speakers for the choice of words, while among the writers outside that stream, those who might in some sense be called culturally deprived, Latin borrowings are more common, and often belong to a more intimate level of vocabulary. Examples drawn from Epictetus, the New Testament, and the Christian apologists include

ἄκτα	ὀρδωατίων	πραΐφεκτος	φόρον
ὀπτικίων	πιλλᾶτος	σαλάρων	

A large body of simple private inscriptions, and personal letters of the type of Smallwood 2.307 show the same pattern. The natural level of the borrowings may be seen in Luke 8.30, where λεγιών is already being used in a secondary sense, "my name is legion." Latin penetrated deeply into the Greek of this everyday type.

Deformation of the Latin borrowing

The transfer of a Latin term into Greek often resulted in some curious alterations; part of this process was simply a result of assimilation, simple phonetic and spelling variants due to the changing phonetic character of each language, or to the degree of literacy of the writer. The infinite variety of spellings for the transliteration of *veteranus* or *primus pilus*, for example, does not cause much surprise.

There are some alterations, however, which are instructive. One such is the variously spelled *ὀνόκουρος* for the vigintiviral position *IVvir viarum curandarum*. The Latin *viocurius* is quoted by Varro (*L.L.* 5.1.7) as an example of a word whose etymology is obvious, but examples in inscriptions are rare, so that Mommsen claimed (*StR* 2.603, note 4) that the title *IVvir* was "konstant" in Latin inscriptions. The colloquial Latin form seems, however, to have been used quite frequently in Greek inscriptions. The *Gloss. Philoxeni* contains a still more garbled version of the word, *viaculus*.

The difficult form *ὀπτικίων* in Epictetus seems to show a kind of random deformation, unless it is simply that the manuscripts here are mangled. The slightly altered *χωρτάριος* for *cohortalis*, and *κωδικάριος* for a *codicillis* (? *codicillarius*) show a more understandable kind of adaptation and simplification of the Latin word.

δελοκάριος represents a more sophisticated alteration, with *dupli-* translated by its Greek equivalent *δελ-*, and *-carius* left unanalysed. A more artificial deformation may be seen in the treatment of *ovatio*: instead of the transliteration *οὐατίων*, quasi-Greek forms such as *οὐαστής* are cited in Dionysius and Plutarch, based on an attempt to relate the word to Greek *εἶναι*.

2. COMPENDIA SCRIPTURAE

One of the more distinctive effects that Latin had on Greek epigraphy was to introduce into Greek the practice of abbreviation, especially in titles, to a far greater extent than anything observed in Greek alone.

Alphabetical numerals

α'	γ'ανδρος	ε'και-ι'ανδρος	ιε'ανδρες
β'ανδρικός	δ'ανδρες	ι'ανδρες	κ'αρχή

Acrophonic abbreviations

β(ερε)φ(ικιάρως)	π(ατήρ) π(ατρίδος) π(ραι)π(όσιτος)
δ(ῆμος) Ρ(ωμαίων)	π(ριμο)π(ιλάρως)
δ(ημαρχική) ἐ(ξουσία)	τ(ούρμα)
π(ρεσβευτής)	χ(ρυσού) ἀ(ργύρου) χ(αλκού) χ(αράξεως) κ(ατασκευής)

Simple abbreviation

ἀπελ(εύθερος)	κου(ωνοί)	οὐέγουλ(ες)
ἀντιστρ(άτηγος)	κολ(ωνία)	ὀφ(φικιάλις)
ἀρχ(ιερεὺς) μέγ(ιστος)	κομμ(εντάρια)	παλαιστρ(ατιώτης)
Λθγ(ουστός)	κρ(άτιστος)	πραισιδ(ίων)
βεν(ε)φικ(ιάρως)	κω(ν)σ(οῦλ)	πρ(αίφεκτος)
βοηθ(ός)	λεγ(ιών)	πρεσβ(ευτής)
βου(λευτής)	λοῦδ(οί)	πριμοπιλ(άρως)
ἐπί(τροπος)	μήτ(ηρ) κάστ(ρων)	τρ(αβ(ούνος)
ἡγε(μίων)	οἰκον(όμος)	φλαμιν(άλως)
ἡουοκᾶτ(ος)	οὐετ(ρανός)	φρ(ουμεντάρως)
ἱμπ(εράτωρ)	οὐηξιλλατ(ίων)	ὠρδ(ωάρως)
κλάσ(σης)		

Many of these, it will be observed, are Latin loan-words, frequently abbreviated also in Latin texts. The Latin pattern of abbreviation of plurals, *Augg.* for *Augusti* is paralleled by the Greek Σεββ.

Tachygrams

The most important for the purpose of this study is *p* or \bar{p} for *centuria*.

3. GEOGRAPHICAL VARIATION

Introduction

On the large scale, there is little localism in the vocabulary dealing with Roman institutions; the great majority of terms are the same throughout the empire, and such

variation as is attested can generally be better explained on other grounds.

Care should be exercised in determining what is characteristically local; because the locution *σκήβα κυαισιτώριος λιβράριος* occurs only in two inscriptions in Asia Minor, it would be surely a false assumption that it was a purely and characteristically Asian formulation.

A degree of variation will take place because of peculiar local institutions. The obvious case is the government of Egypt and the generally distinct terminology employed for it; another was the government by *regiones* (*μερίδες*) of Macedonia. Such local terms, based on local historical development, are not the same as individual local treatment of universal terms.

Thrace and the North-East frontier

There is for example, in the provinces of Thrace and Moesia, a marked preference for verbal expressions, employing the verbs *ηγεμονεύω* (3) and *ἐπαρεύω* (2) in the formulae describing the legate, both with and without the more formal *πρεσβευτής καὶ ἀντιστράτηγος*. These forms do occur elsewhere, but are so regular and frequent in documents of the area in the period 150 to 250 A.D. that they must be regarded as a distinct local pattern. There is no clear reason for this preference.

Another usage peculiar to that region is the employment of the Latin loan-words *μαγιστράτη* and *μαγιστράτος* in reference to municipal office in small communities. Here the explanation is clearer; although the area of Moesia and Thrace belonged to the Greek-speaking world, urbanisation and political organisation took place only under Roman leadership, so that Roman official terminology tended to prevail for the new institutions.

Lycia

It has been observed that the use of the term *δικαιοδότης* (5) in a general sense for a provincial governor is particularly frequent in Lycia, although not restricted to that province; it is not impossible that, as also in the case of *ἔθνος* (p. 136), this is a reflection of the language of independent federal Lycia, whether or not one accepts the specific interpretation provided by Larsen.²

Sicily and Italy

Louis Robert, in a discussion of the term *δεκουρίων* (2),³ noted that the only occurrence of the word in the sense *βουλευτής* "se trouve dans l'extrême-occident grec," at Lilybaeum, *IGRom.* 1.499. This suggests a small local group; the municipal institutions of the Greek cities of Sicily and Magna Graecia, more Romanised than the rest of the Greek world in institutional matters, yet retaining the Greek language.

σύνκλητος (2) is employed for local senates at Velia, Lanuvium and Centoripa, and may reflect a common pre-Roman term, attested in Naples, Agrigentum, and Malta (see p. 122).

2. J. A. O. Larsen, "Tituli Asiae Minoris II.508," *CP* 38 (1943) 177-190, 246-255.

3. *Rev. Et. Anc.* 62 (1953) 278.

Out of three known *μουνικίπια* on inscriptions, two are recorded from Sicily. *IVviri* as opposed to *Iviri* are recorded in Greek (*τέσσαρες ἄνδρες*) for municipal institutions only at Naples (IG 14.745), a city whose municipal institutions provide a remarkable combination of Roman and Greek terms.

The *dictator* of the Latin city of Lanuvium is named *στρατηγός αὐτοκράτωρ* in an inscription from Centoripa of the triumviral period. There is, of course, nothing comparable outside Italy.

Old Greece

The Roman colonies of Corinth and Patrae are disappointing: the avoidance of the word *κολωνία* in their documents – Patrae is *ἀποικία Πατρέων* (SEG 18.64), or *ἡ Πατρέων πόλις* (SEG 18.557), Corinth *ἡ Κορινθίων πόλις* (Corinth 8.3.206) – seems *prima facie* distinctive. But a document from elsewhere in Greece does call Patrae a *κολωνία* (IG 5.1.524); and AE 1961.213, where *col. Aquil* is translated by *Ἀκυλησιῶν πόλεως*, shows that the use of *πόλις* even for a colony is not something local. Similarly, the use of *στρατηγοί* for officials of Corinth (Corinth 9.1.90) might seem to represent an attempt to avoid Latinisms; but *δέανδρος* occurs in a text from Troizen (IG 4.795).

4. CHANGES IN TIME

Introduction

Changes over the time span are more striking in the terminology describing Roman administration than geographical variations. But many of the developments were completed by the time of Augustus, and frequently the changes in Greek are only a reflection of changes in the Latin terminology or of innovations in the institutions themselves.

For example, the development of *ὑπατικός* outlined on p. 170 only follows the change in the use of *consularis*; but Greek innovated for itself by applying this extension of sense also to the verb *ὑπατεύω* in the third century, see p. 169.

Many terms, especially Latin loan-words, appear only with the creation of new institutions: *δοῦξ*, *κόμης*, *νοῦμερος* and *προτήκτωρ* occur only when Latin begins to use those terms in a technical sense during the course of the third century A.D.

Many terms also enter Greek after the publication of the *constitutio Antoniniana*, as Roman civil law was extended to a far wider range of Greek speakers. Such terms as *τέκνων δίκαιον* and *ὑποχείριος* in connection with *patria potestas* become common after this date.

Increase in the use of Latin

It is suggested on p. 3 that the Constantinian and later empire saw a wide spread in the use of Latin loan-words; this growing use of Latin seems to have started about the time of the Severi.

Some Latin terms, of course, highly assimilated words like *δικτάτωρ* and *πάτρων*, were established from the beginning, although *προστάτης* (3) enjoyed a brief revival in the third century A.D. to describe a *patronus*. But many Latinisms were later.

Prior to the third century, *Αὔγουστος* rather than *Σεβαστός* had occurred only in scattered inscriptions and in such non-literary sources as the evangelist Luke, Epictetus and Pausanias. In the third century, the transliteration begins to be quite common on inscriptions of the Severi, and is normal for Dio, following the usage of the dynasty he knew best; it is also employed by the great lawyers in the *Digest* in documents of the same period, and becomes increasingly common on coins under that dynasty. See J. Rougé, *Rev. Phil.* 1969.83-92.

Other aspects of Dio's language confirm the increased use of Latinisms. More perhaps than other writers, he feels compelled to employ the "hard core" type of words discussed on p. 7; examples are to be found in such words as *αἰράριον*, *αἰκτωρίτας*, *κυρίται* and *περδουελλίων*.

The writers in the *Digest's* Greek entries also include a large number of loan-words; examples that may be found in the glossary include *κουράτωρ*, *κωδίκιλλος*, *λεγεωνάριος*, *πάτρων*, *σαλάριον*.

Other terms in the same area not given in the glossary are *ἐξκουσατίων*, *ἐγκολα*, *ἀπό καλέγος*, *νόσος καυσαρία*, *λεγετάριος*, *μίλιον*. Their preference for Latin loan-words also extends to non-technical words such as *βεστιάριος*, *καλκουλάτωρ*, *ταβέρνα*.

In general, an examination of the Latin loan-words entered in the glossary reveals their increased employment in both literary and official sources from the third century A.D. on.

Other areas of change

Some of the most significant areas of change over the time span which are set out in various chapters of the third section, may be briefly summarised here.

στρατηγός (4) *ὑπατος* is replaced by simple *ὑπατος* in the period 125-100 B.C., *στρατηγός ἀνθύπατος* by *ἀνθύπατος* in the course of the first century B.C. (pp. 106, 166).

ἀρχιερεὺς is replaced by *ἀρχιερεὺς μέγιστος* in the majority of formal documents by the time of the Flavii (p. 115).

στρατηγός as a general word for *praeses provinciae* gives way to *ἡγεμών* by the end of the first century A.D.; *ἡγεμών* is used in the specific sense *legatus* from the beginning of the second century A.D. (p. 158).

ἡγεμών as a term for emperor, *princeps*, gave way to *αὐτοκράτωρ* also before 100 A.D.; *αὐτοκράτωρ* in turn yielded to *βασιλεὺς* during the course of the second century in the authors and somewhat later and less completely in the documents (pp. 119, 145).

ἀποικία ceases to be used as a title by Roman colonies after the Augustan age (p. 108).

αὐτοκράτωρ for *dictator* is replaced by the loan word by the time of Diodorus Siculus (p. 118).

ἔθνος becomes more acceptable for *provincia* in the course of the second century A.D. (p. 136).

At some point between Polybius and the Augustan age, probably early in the first century B.C., the common, basic terms such as ὑπατος began to create new derivatives such as ὑπάτεια, and ἀνθυπατικός (pp. 106, 168).

θεῖος in the sense *divinus* becomes established only in the second and third centuries A.D. (p. 125).

Chronological development of other terms

ὑπαρχος shows some important changes late in the Roman period. In a number of literary sources it is applied initially to any subordinate commander, a *praefectus* or a *legatus* or sometimes (subordinate vis-à-vis the emperor), *praeses provinciae*. It is not in the central period a term of the official language; but with one inscription of Avidius Cassius (AE 1937.167) as the only connecting link, it becomes the standard technical term for *praefectus praetorio* in the post-Diocletianic age.

στρατηλάτης has a similar history; starting as a highly literary term ("vox Ionica et tragica" states Dittenberger in his note to OGI 653, vol. 2, p. 359), it occurs sporadically in literary authors for Roman generals, with a general sense "dux, commander" (e.g. *Ined. Vatican.* [F. Gr. Hist. 839] F 1.3, DS 23.16.1 [= Tzetz. Hist. 3.35.6]). In the late third century it becomes a regular and technical term for commanding generals, *duces*. (P. Oxy. 2231, AE 1965.114.) The intervening link in this case is the great inscription honoring Iulius Quadratus of Pergamon the στρατηλάτης, *dux exercitus*, of Trajan (*Inscr. Pergamon* 8.3.21).

στρατοπεδάρχης enjoys an elevation in reference. In the period before 250 A.D., it is most easily understood as the version of *praefectus castrorum* (e.g. P. Oxy. 2760), although there is a traditional crux in the reading and interpretation of Acts 28.16. In the post-Diocletianic and Constantinian period, however, it is the Greek title of the high official *magister militum* (OGI 605, Eusebius *Chronika* p. 156 Schoene, HE 8.4.3, 9.5.2 – though there glossed as δοῦκα).

The use of abstract nouns as terms of address, ἡ θεώτης σου of an emperor (SIG³ 888) or ἡ αὐτοῦ μεγαλιότης (SEG 16.754) begins to be observed in the third century A.D. This was to become an essential feature of court language.

κύριος as a term for the emperor, with its adjective κυριακός, becomes acceptable usage in Egypt from the middle of the first century A.D.; elsewhere, this development is recorded later, around 100 A.D.

5. INDIVIDUALISMS

Once it is accepted that there is a recognisable standard form of expression, variation from that norm may be the result of general influences, either those

discussed in the preceding chapters or the effects of various literary considerations; or it may be because of the personal choice of the individual writer, not entirely bound by those considerations. Such personal variation can be seen in both inscriptions and more literary texts.

Individualisms in inscriptions

Literary terminology

Many instances of variations from the formulations of other inscriptions are not idiosyncratic but an attempt to bring into the language of the inscription expressions generally acceptable in literature. An important example is discussed on p. 147, the substitution of ἡγεμῶν for some unacceptable uses of πρεσβευτής in the inscriptions of a number of literary figures.

Although a literary explanation of the term ἐξηγητής is rejected on p. 117, certain forms in the inscriptions of Herodes Atticus can be explained in this way, such as his use of εὐπατρίδης rather than πατρίκιος in SIG³ 858, and of ὕπατος rather than ὑπατικός for a number of *consulares*, as in SIG³ 857.

Much of the language of the Greek version of the *Res Gestae* of Augustus conforms to this literary pattern; some notable literary formations are τάξεις τῶν ὑπαυουσάντων (1.6), ἐπιμέλεια τῆς ἀγορᾶς (3.6), and ὕπατος ἀρχή (7.15).

Innovating inscriptions

Turning to the individual usages found in specific inscriptions, the *Res Gestae* in its Greek version occupies a special place, as a document that is simultaneously a government text, conforming to epigraphical norms, and an intensely personal and distinctive statement. The following innovations deserve attention:

κοινὰ πράγματα 1.2 for <i>res publica</i>	κατορθωτής 4.1 for <i>Illvir r.p.c.</i>
ῥάβδους 1.7 for <i>imperium</i>	ἐταῖρος Τίτιος 4.7 for <i>sodalis Titius</i>
αἰτεξούσιος ἀρχή 3.2 for <i>dictatura</i>	[δόγμα]τι συγκλήτου 11.5 for <i>auctoritas</i>

The *Cyrene Edicts* provide one innovation of Augustus, the abstract noun Ῥωμαϊότης (1.39). See now also the *laudatio* for Agrippa, ZPE 5 (1970) 235.

The Greek letters of Claudius belong to the same discussion. Most important is the reference in Smallwood 1.370 to the *praefectus Aegypti* as ὁ ἐπίτροπος μου (v.44); the same expression is used in a document quoted in Josephus, *AJ* 20.14 for the governor of Judaea.

Another innovation of Claudius' may be οἰκιακός for *amicus Caesaris*.

The *cursus* inscription of M. Nonius Macrinus, set up by the sophist Damianus, ILS 8830, is an important example of individual expression. Complex titles such as *sodalis Antoninianus* and *XVvir sac. fac.* (pp. 116-7) are expressed by precise and elegant Greek periphrases, *Xvir stlit. iud.* clearly, though less distinctively. The use of ἡγεμῶν is as outlined on p. 147 and ὑπατικός is used for the first time in an

inscription in a way that was later to become of major importance (cf. p. 170). The sophist shows that elegant Greek, without the need for bald transliteration, could be well employed in a complex Roman *cursus*.

The great memorial inscription of Iulius Quadratus, now republished by Habicht with an improved text in *Pergamon* 8.3.21a, shows important innovations while not avoiding entirely the Latin loan-word. The new use of *στρατηλάτης* is noted on p. 13, but *συγκαθελὼν τὸν ἐκεῖ πόλεμον αὐτοκράτορι* . . . for what was presumably the position of *comes* is equally distinctive. A more curious expression is in the use of *ἐπιμελητής* (1) in the version of *IIIvir a.a.a.f.f.* Much else in the inscription is also interesting, and it is a pity that for this stone we have no Damianus to whom to attribute the text.

Other inscriptions that display individual formulations are those of Pompeius Macrinus Theophanes, e.g. *IG* 5.2.151, with new versions based on *ιερεὺς* of *sodalis Hadrianalis* and *XVvir sac. fac.*, and the inscriptions of the Julii Severi at Ancyra *ILS* 8826, 8829, with the double formula *ἡγεμῶν πρεσβευτῆς*, distinctive but rather literal versions of *Xvir stlit. iud.* and *XVvir sac. fac.*, and the otherwise unparalleled *διοικήσας τὰ ἐν Συρίᾳ πράγματα* for a position *vice agens legati*.

Individualism in the literary authors

A detailed study of the language of various authors covered in his study is a far larger topic than can be covered in this discussion: attention is drawn to the monographs by Nordström on Dionysius and by Vrind on Dio Cassius.⁴ Many variations among the authors can be explained as a result of more general literary trends; the author discusses the effects of Atticism and related phenomena on the following words elsewhere:⁵ *αἰσυνμήτης*, *ἀπροβούλευτος*, *ἄρμοστής*, *γεωμόρος*, *ἱπποτρόφος*, *κοιτωνίτης*, *προβούλευμα*, *σατράπης*.

ἀνυπεύθυνος shows a similar influence; the characteristically Athenian *εἰθνή* is applied quite irrelevantly to the Roman *dictator* and *censor* to explain the fact that they are not subject to superior *imperium*.

Dionysius' language tends to vary the most from the normal expressions: this is partly due to a desire for variety, partly due to a false theory that found Greek etymologies for Latin words, making, for example, *κλῆσις* the equivalent of *classis* and leading to the deformation of *ovatio* observed on p. 8. On the other side of the coin, his version of *interrex*, *ἀντιβασιλεύς*, employing *ἄντι*- in the older Greek manner, remains one of the few satisfactory Greek versions of that office.

Strabo's language is most significant in his account of provincial administration, 3.4.20 and 17.2.24-5; the important variation on his part is the use of *ὑπατος* and *στρατηγός* for senatorial *proconsules* of consular and praetorian rank, and of *ἡγεμῶν*

4. V. Nordström *De institutorum Romanorum vocabulis Dionysii Halicarnassensis quaestiones*, Diss. Helsingfors 1890. G. Vrind, *De Cassii Dionis vocabulis quae ad ius publicum pertinent*, The Hague, 1923.

5. H. J. Mason, "The Roman Government in Greek Sources: The Effect of Literary Theory on the Translation of Official Titles," *Phoenix*, 24 (1970) 150-160.

στρατηγός ὑπατικός and στρατηγικός for the corresponding ranks of imperial legates.

Josephus and Philo, as observed on p. 142, employ the terms for provincial governors in a distinctive manner; but their other terminology is not sufficiently out of the ordinary to give plausibility to a theory that their idiosyncracies were influenced by their knowledge of Hebrew or Aramaic.

Arrian's language is most striking in the tactical works, where Roman units are described in the language of the tactical handbooks: *legio* becomes *φάλαγξ*, *singulares* *ἐπιλεκτοί* (2) and so on.

Appian is very susceptible to the pressures of literary expression; individually, the attention is taken by his wide variety of terms based on *ἐστρατευμένος* for *veteranus*, by a preference for the terms *ἐπιστάτης* and *προστάτης* for magistrates, and by the use of the adjectives *ἐπώνυμος* and *ἐτήσιος* to describe the consuls.

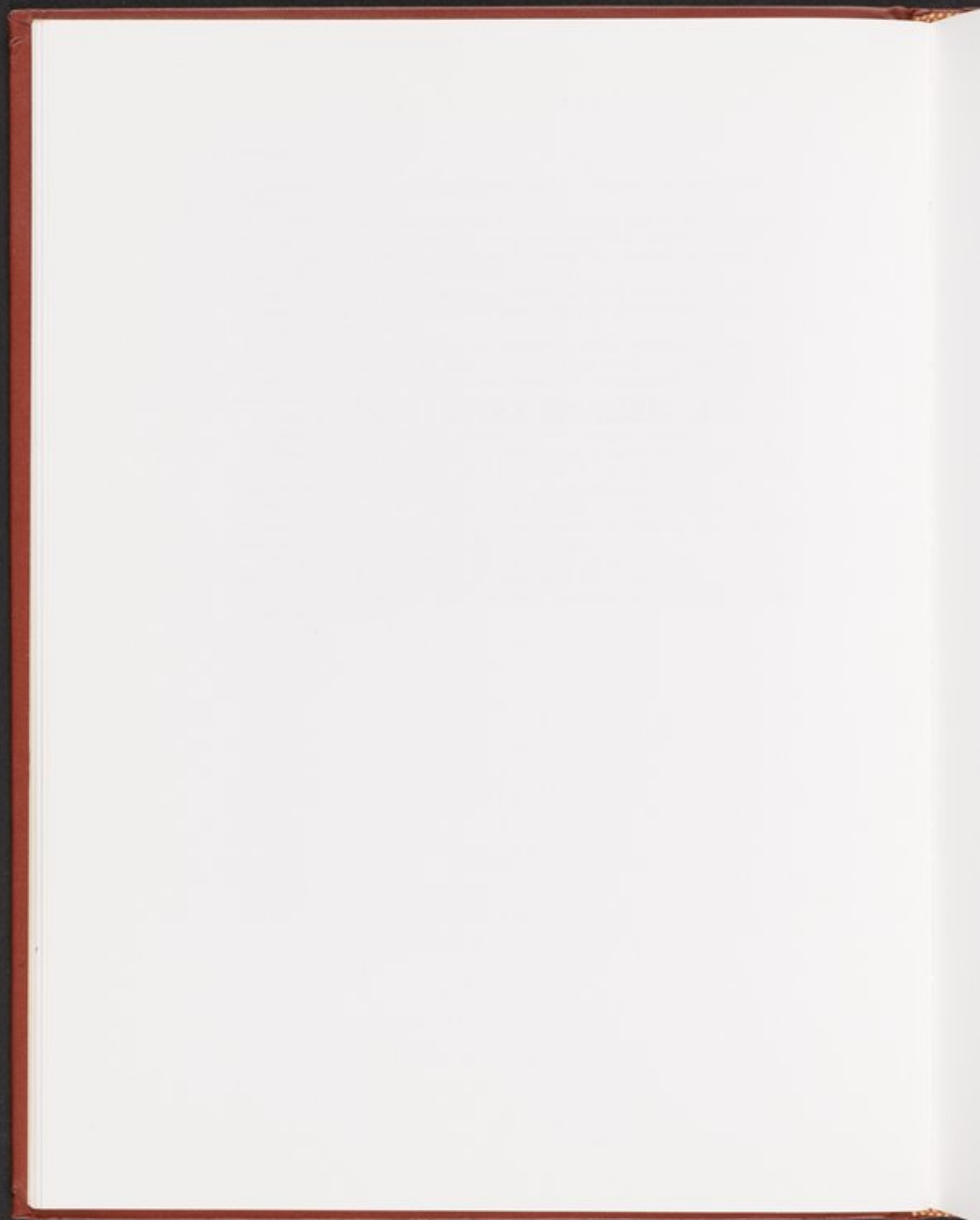
Aristides' language is marked by a preference for literary expression. Note especially his versions of *princeps*, *δικαστής*, *ἐφόρος*, *κοσμητής*, *πρύτανης*.

Philostratus employs a number of metaphorical, if not poetic expressions, such as *γλῶττα ταμνίου* for *advocatio fisci*, *θεσπέσιος* for *divus*, *ξίφος* for the *praefectus praetorio*, and *σκήπτρου παράδοσις* as a means of indicating imperial succession.

Dio Cassius tends to translate rather literally, as in his use of *ἀποτρίψή* for *detrimentum* in the formula for the *senatus consultum ultimum*. *πρόκριτος* for *princeps* may represent a similar attempt at translation.

But Dio also produces many new, but useful and exact versions for some of the less familiar offices. Notable in this connection is the careful distinction between the two *urban* officials, the *praetor urbanus* (*ἄστυνόμος*) and the *praefectus urbi* (*πολιάρχος*, *πολιανόμος*).

II GREEK-TO-LATIN LEXICON



Α

- α: prior (cf. p. 9), π.π.α.π. πρίγκιψ περιγρίων MAMA 6.181; i.e. πρωτοπρίλος α', πρῶμος primus pilus prior, (Aramea Cibotus, III).
- α, αβ: a, ab (cf. p. 141), ἀ κομενταρήσιος IGRom. 3.1264 (Arabia, temp. incert.), vide s.v. κομενταρήσιος; αβ ἄκτις... ἀ σκρήτις Lyd. Mag. 3.20 init.
- ἀγγραρείος: curius publicus, angarius, βοურγαρίων καὶ ἀ... ἀνεσων IGRom. 1.766 (Thracia, 202 p.); vide OGI 665.21, Ev. Matt. 5.41; verbum fortasse Persicum, Hdt. 8.98; sed vide Chantraine, Dictionnaire Etymologique de la Langue Grecque, s.v. ἀγγραρος.
- ἀγγελιαφόρος: frumentarius, ἀ... ἡγοούμενος DC 78.15.1; id est, peregrinorum princeps: de quo munere, vide H.-G. Pflaum, Carrières, 247 p. 663.
- ἀγῆτηρ: princeps, vide ἡγεμῶν, ἡγήτωρ.
- ἀγκυλόπους δίφρος: (sella) curulis, ἀρχή... ἡ τῶν ἀ... δίφρων ὁ νόμος δίδωσιν Plu. Mar. 5 (408).
- ἀγορά 1: Forum, ἀ... Ἰουλίᾳ Mon. Anc. Gr. 10.21; ἐν τῇ τοῦ Αἰγούστου ἀ... DC 56.27.4; ἐν τῇ ἀ... τῇ βοαρίᾳ DC 78.25.1; ἐν τῇ βοῶν ἀ... λεγομένη Plu. Quaest. Rom. 83 (283), Marc. 3 (299). ■ 2: nundinae, μέχρι τῆς τρίτης ἀ... αἱ δ' ἀγοραί ἐγένοντο δι' ἡμέρας ἐνάτης DH 7.58.3; ἡ ἀ... ἡ διὰ τῶν ἐννέα ἡμερῶν ἀγομένη DC 48.33.4; ἀ... ποιοῦσι Ῥωμαῖοι δι' ἡμέρας ἐνάτης, νοινδύνας καλοῦντες Plu. Cor. 19 (222). ■ 3: concilium plebis, ἐς τὴν ἐπίουσαν ἀ... ἀνέθετο App. BC 1.12 (49); cf. Orac. Sib. 11.264. ■ 4: ἀ... δικῶν conventus (iuridicus), τὰς μητροπόλεις... τὰς ἐχούσας ἀ... δικῶν, τὰς λαπὰς Dig. 27.1.6.2 (Modestinus); δικῶν ἀ... ἀξίων Aristid. 50 K 78. ■ 5: annona, ὁ τῆς ἀ... αἰτοκράτωρ App. BC 2.18 (67); τῆς ἀ... ἐπιμελητῆς [Plu.] Aporhith. 204; ἐπὶ τοῦ οἴου τῆς ἀ... DC 52.24.6; ἐπιμελεια τῆς ἀ... Mon. Anc. Gr. 3.6; ὁ τῆς ἀ... ἀποδεχθεὶς ἐπαρχος DH

- 12.1.11 (cf. p. 138).
- ἀγοραῖος: conventus (iuridicus), διοικήσεις ἐν αἷς ἀ... ποιοῦσι καὶ δικαιοδοσίας Str. 13.4.12 (628); γυμνασιαρχήσας δι' ἀ... καὶ ἀγορανομήσας δι' ἀ... IGRom. 4.788 (Aramea Syriae, II).
- ἀγορανομέω 1: aedilis esse (urbis Romae), ἀ... μᾶλλον ἢ δημαρχήσας ἐθελήσας DC 36.43.5; cf. DH 10.48.3, App. BC 2.1 (3), Plu. Sulla 5 (453). ■ 2: aedilis esse (municipii etc.), ἱπαστεύοντος Τ. Ἰουλίου Κλαυδίου, ἀ... Μεσεσθέως IGRom. 1.524 (Asturae, III); cf. IGRom. 1.585, IGBulg. 162, MAMA 1.22.
- ἀγορανομία 1: aedilitas (Romae), ἡ ἀ... ἡ ἀπὸ τῶν δίφρων τῶν ἀγκυλοπόδων ἔχουσα τοῖοντα Plu. Mar. 5 (408); τῆς ἐπιφανεστέρας ἀ... DS 20.36.6; cf. DC 37.8.1, Plu. Aem. 3 (256), App. Pun. 112 (530). ■ 2: aedilitas (municipii etc.), τὸ καλούμενον Λάτιον, ὥστε τοὺς ἀξιωθέντας ἀ... Ῥωμαῖους ὑπάρχειν Str. 4.1.12 (187).
- ἀγορανομικός: aedilicius, [κατ']αλεχθέντα εἰς τοὺς ἀ... ὑπὸ συνκλήτου SEG 18.557 (Pergamum, temp. Hadriani); cf. Plu. Pomp. 53 (647), DH 7.26.3.
- ἀγορανόμος 1: aedilis (Romae), ταμίαν καὶ ἀντιστράτηγον... Μακεδονίας, ἀ... στρατηγὸν... IGRom. 3.470 (Lycia, c. 100 p.); cf. IG 2² 4220; et saepe apud auctores. ■ 2: aedilis (municipii etc.), ἀ... τῆς λαμπροτάτης Μεσεμβριαίων πόλεως IGRom. 1.769 (Thracia, III init.); et saepe. ■ 3: aedilicius, ἀ... καταλεγείς Ephes. 5.1.2-3 (tit. bñ) adiectus inter aedilicios (Ephesus, c. 100 p.).
- ἀγων (τάγμα): (legatus legionis), ὁ τὸ πέμπτον ἀ... τάγμα Jos. BJ 6.237.
- ἀδελφός ἀρουῶλις: frater Arvalis, αἰγιου... τῶν δεκαπέντε... ἀ... ἀρουῶλις Mon. Anc. Gr. 4.7.
- ἀδούτωρ: adiutor (cf. p. 5), εἰκοστῶναι κληρονομίῶν διὰ Ἰουλιῶν ἀ... Αἰλῶ χαίρων P. Ross-Georg. 2.26.8 (160 p.); cf. ἀνιτρικός (legio adiutrix) SEG 6.555, Lyd. Mag. 3.2, al.

ἀειπαρθένος: Vestalis, ἱερῶν ἐν τῇ οἰκίᾳ αὐτοῦ
ἐπὶ τῶν ἁ... ποιεῖντων DC 37.35.4. et
al.

αἰδολῆς: aedilis (cf. p. 6), α... κερεῶλις AE
1927.173 (Antiochia Pisidiae, 140-180 p.);
κοσιόστορα [ἐπαρχίας... α...] κορυβήτην
IGRom. 3.238 (Galatia, III).

αἰράριος: aerarius (cf. pp. 5, 12, 138), δις
εἰς τὸ α... [φορέων]ος IGRom. 3.83 (tit bil)
bis in aerarium delatus (Amastria Bithyniae,
c. 45 p.); ἐπαρχος ε... στρατιωτικῶν IGRom.
1.402 (Velitrae, c. 200 p.), idem Ephes.
5.1.2; εἰσοῖσι ἐς τὸ ε... IGRom. 4.1465
(Smyrna, temp. incert.), cf. MAMA 6.18;
συνέδομος ἀναγραφῆς ἐν α... Μεσοῦλα
(ἀνθυπάρχου Ἀσίας) OGI 494; στρατιωτικὸν
α... ὁ τῇ [ἐμῇ] γ[ν]ω[μῇ] κατέστη Mon. Anc.
Gr. 9.16; α... τοῦ Κρόνου IGRom. 3.174-5
(Ancyra, II); vide et IG 2² 1119.

αἰράριος: aerarius (tribunus) (cf. p. 6),
ἀλλήλους τῶν τε ἵππων παρεῖδοντο καὶ α...
ἐποίησαν DC fr. 57.71 Boiss.

αἰρετοὶ ἄνδρες: Illiri (ag. div.), τρεῖς α...
ἄνδρες, ἐναλλασσόμενοι κατ' ἔτος διανέμειν
τοὺς πένησι App. BC 1.9 (37); cf. α... ἀρχή
App. BC 1.4 (12).

αἰουμένητης: dictator (cf. p. 15), δοκοῦσι μοι
καὶ τοῦτο (δικτατορία) παρ' Ἑλλήνων... οἱ
γὰρ α... καλοῦμενοι αἰρετοὶ τινες ἦσαν
τίταινοι DH 5.73.3; vide Arist. Pol.
1285a32.

αἰτήμα: petitio, τῷ [θέλοντι] α... ἐκπραξίς τε
ἔστω IGLSyr. 718.68 (Sherk 58) (Rhodus
Syriae, 36a.); sic supplevit Seyrig, sed melius
ἀξίωμα, vide J.H. Oliver AJA 45 (1941)
537.

αἰχμαφόρος: praetorianus, τοὺς σὺν αὐτῷ
ὁπλίους ὁμοῦς ἀναμίξας τε τῷ πληθει τῶν
α... Hdn. 1.10.6; cf. δορυφόρος.

ἀκαήσοος: accensus (cf. p. 4), ἰατρός α... τοῦ
ἰδίου πάτρωνος IGRom. 3.578 (Lycia, I-II);
α... ἐκ διαθήκης accensus a testamento, AE
1929.89 (tit bil) (Tralles, temp. incert.); α...
οὐκ ἐλάτος accensus velatus, ILS 1925 (tit bil)
(Ephesus, temp. Antoninorum).

ἄκτα: acta (cf. pp. 5, 8, 141), α... βουλῆς

IGRom. 1.421 (Puteoli, 174 p.); καθά
ἐμαρτύρησαν ἐν τοῖς α... καὶ τοῖς ὑψηλοῖσι
τῆς βουλῆς CIG 2927 (Tralles, temp.
Hadriani); δύνασθε μαθεῖν ἐκ τῶν ἐπὶ
Ποντίου Πλάτου γενομένων α... Justin. Mart.
Apol. 1.35; ἐπὶ στασιῶν τῶν α... καὶ
ροσμέρων SEG 15.776 (Robert Hell. 10.46),
(Bithynia, III); ἐπὶ α... τῶν τῆς ...
συγκλήτου Inscr. Perg. 8.3.24 (Pergamum, c.
220 p.), cf. Lyd. Mag. 3.20.

ἄκταριος: actarius (cf. p. 4), α... σπεύρας α'
IGBulg. 1835a (Bull. Epig. 1960.223)
(Thracia, III); cf. AE 1937.242 ἄκταριος,
CIG 4004 ἄκτωάριος.

ἄκτωρ: actor (cf. p. 5), α... κοινῶν
εἰκοστῆς ἐλευθερίας AE 1930.87 (Ephesus,
I).

ἀλειτουργησία: immunitas (cf. p. 103), α... καὶ
ἐλευθερία Str. 13.1.27 (595); cf. Dig.
27.15.5, Sherk 49 B 4, 57 (EJ² 300).

ἄλη, ἄλα: ala (cf. pp. 5, 138), ἐπαρχος α... α'
Γετούλων IGRom. 1.623 (Tomi, III);
στρατευσάμενος ἐπιστήμως ἐν α... τρίτην
Θράκων IGRom. 3.57 (Prusias ad Hyrium,
II); cf. ILS 2521, P. Hamb. 1.8, SB 4575, et
saepē: ἵππαρχία δώδεκα καὶ πεντακοσίων
ἱππέων ἦν τινα Ῥωμαῖοι α... καλοῦσι Att.
Tact. 18.3, (coniecit Köchly: ε... MSS).

ἄλμεντα: alimenta (cf. pp. 5, 138), ἐπάρχου
α... Ἀππίας IGRom. 3.618 (Xanthus Lyciae,
III).

ἀμείνων: curulis, προσηγορευομένης ἐν τοῖς α...
DC 53.33.3.

ἀμφιπολεῖω: flamen esse, α... θεῶν Ἀγροῖστῳ
IGRom. 1.512 (Melita, temp. incert.).

ἀναγκαῖος: necessarius, [α]... αὐτοκρατόρων IG
2² 4216 (Eleusis, ante 205 p.); sed fortasse
non sana coniectura.

ἀναγορεύω: appellare (Caesarem),
στρατιῶται... α... τὸν Οὐέσπασιανόν
αὐτοκράτορα Jos. BJ 4.601, cf. Phleg.
(FGrHist 257) F 12.12, Hdn. 4.4.8; ὁ
δῆμος... Σεβαστὸν α... Hdn. 2.2.9; ἐπεὶ
γνώστης ἐγενόμην... περὶ τοῦ α...
Καίσαρος τὸν παῖδα SB 421 (cf. BGU 362.10)
(De Maximini filio). ■ 2: renuntiare,

- πρώτος πάντων ἄ... *Plu. Cic.* 9 (865); καὶ ὑπατεύων... ὅτι μὴ πρῶτος ἀλλ' ὑστερος ἄ... *Plu. de tranq. anim.* 10(470).
- ἀναδείκνυμι: *appellare*, ἐπὶ Ῥωμαῖοις ὁ ἡγεῖς αὐτοκράτωρ ἄ... *IG* 2² 2292 (36-7 p.); Γορδιανὸς... αὐτοκράτωρ τε ἄ... καὶ τὴν Ῥωμαίων ἀρχὴν ἀνεδέξατο *Hdn.* 8.8.8; ὑπάτου ἄ... *legitur OGI* 625; sed potius ἀποδοδεγμένον *legendum est*.
- ἀναίρεσις: *abrogatio*, νόμων εἰσφορά ἢ ἄ... *DH* 10.4.2; ἄ... ψήφισασθαι δογμάτων *Plu. Cic.* 34 (878).
- ἀνακαλέω: *adlegere, conscribere*, δαὶ πλοῦτον καὶ γένος ἐς τὸ Ῥωμαίων βουλευτήριον ἄ... *App. BC* 4.25 (102).
- ἀνάκλητος: *evocatus*, ἡνωκίτου οὐκ ἄ... ἂν τις ἐλλήνοισι ὀνομάσειεν *DC* 45.12.3.; cf. 78.5.3.
- ἀναξ: (princeps), Σεβαστὴν [Ῥωμαίων παρ' ἄ...] ἐπώνυμον *IGRom.* 4.682 (Sebastē Asiae, III fin.) (carmen); ἄ... καὶ τὸν Ἀδριανὸν *P. Oxy.* 1648; αὐτὸς δ' Ἀυσονίων ἑταρὸν ποιεῖας ἄ... *Inscr. Perg.* 8.3.145.13; scripsit fortasse Aelius Aristides, vide Herzog *SBerl.*, 1934, 753-769; cf. *Oxy. Sib.* 5.26, 14.105, ἀνάκτωρ 14.94.
- ἀναπέμπω: *referre*, ἄ... τὴν περὶ τοῦ Πολυδώρου κρίσιν τῷ οὐκείῳ δεκασητρίῳ *JRS* 59 (1969) 56 (Aphrodisias, temp. Gord. III); ἄ... αὐτὸν πρὸς Ἡρώδην *Ev. Luc.* 23.6.
- ἀναπόμπη: (iudicia) relata, δόκαζε τὰ ἄ... παρὰ τῶν ἀρχόντων *DC* 52.33.1; ἐγνώσαν ἄ... ἐς τὴν Ἰταλίαν ἐκπέμψαι τὴν δίκην *Luc. Eun.* 12 (2.359).
- ἀναρτῆς: *renuntiatus*, σκεκλητικός, στρατηγός ἄ..., στρατηγικός ἀποδεχθεὶς πρεσβευτὴς Κρήτης *IGRom.* 3.392 (Milyas Lyciae, II). Praetoriam scilicet dignitatem obtinuit, sed provinciam rex magistratu urbana non functus. Cf. *Philostr.* *VA* 6.30.
- ἀναφέρω: *referre*, ἄ... εἰς τὴν βουλὴν συγκλήτου δόγματι *IGRom.* 1.196 (Roma, c. 161 p.) ἄ... πρὸς τὴν βουλὴν *Cyr. Ed.* 5.88 (Sherk 31), cf. *App. BC* 3.28 (106); *Plu. Cam.* 7 (132), *Marc.* 5 (300).
- ἀνδρείων ἱμάτιον: (toga) virilis, τὸ ἄ...

- ἀνελήφως ἱμάτιον *Plu. Quomodo Adul.* 1.37 (990).
- ἀνείπειν 1: *appellare*, αὐτοκράτορα ἄ... καὶ Σεβαστὸν προσηγόρευε *Hdn.* 2.8.6; cf. 6.8.4. ■ 2: *renuntiare*, οἱ Ῥωμαῖοι δικτάτορα ἄ... *DC fr.* 57.8.
- ἀνείσφορος: *immunitas* (cf. p. 103), πολιτεία καὶ ἄ... *IGLSyr.* 718.10 (Sherk 58) (Syria, 36a); ἐλευθερία, ἄ... *IG* 7.2713 (Boeotia, temp. Neronis), cf. *Cyr. Ed.* 3.60, *SB* 5225.
- ἀνείσφορος: *immunis*, sine tributo, ἀλειτούργητοι καὶ ἄ... ὥσω *IG* 14.951 (Sherk 22) (tit. bil.), sine tributo sint (Roma, 78a).
- ἀνθαίρω: *sufficere* (cf. p. 168), ἔτεροι δὲ ὑπάτοι ἄ... *DC ap. Zon.* 8.20, cf. 43.46.2, 48.32.3.
- ἀνθυπατεία: *proconsulatus* (cf. p. 106), κληρὸν τὴν ἄ... *Hdn.* 7.5.2; κατὰ τὴν τῆς ἄ... χρόνον Robert, *Hell.* 6.81.32 (Stratoniceia, temp. Hadriani); κατὰ τὴν πρώττην ἀρχὴν μου τῆς ἄ... *IGRom.* 4.572 (Aezani, temp. Traiani); ἐξ ἄ... *Ephes.* 2.21.3 (Ephesus, I).
- ἀνθυπατεύω: *proconsul esse* (cf. p. 106), ἄ... Νομισμοῦ Μακεδονίου τοῦ κρατίστου ἀνθυπάτου *SEG* 9.175 (Asia, 160-180 p.); ἀνθύπατος ἑγγονος... τοῦ ἄ... *IG* 2² 3689 (Achaia, 225-250 p.); Γαλλίανος ἄ... *Act Ar.* 18.12; sed ἀνθυπάτου ἄντος editores: cf. *IG* 7.1866.
- ἀνθυπατικός 1: *proconsularis* (cf. p. 106), τὴν τε ἄ... ἐξουσίαν αὐτῷ (Σεῶν) ἔδωκεν *DC* 58.7.4. ■ 2: *consulari potestate* (cf. p. 105), ἀφαιρεθέντες ὑπὸ τῆς ἄ... δεκαδάρχιας *Plu. Quaes. Rom.* 55 (277).
- ἀνθύπατος 1: *proconsul*; vide pp. 104-6. Nota tamen haec, exempli gratia: Πόπλιος Σερούλιος... ἄ... ἀποκατέστησεν *IG* 12.5.917 (Tenos, Ia) (tit. bil.), *P. Semilius Isauricus pro. cos.*; ποτὶ στραταγῶν ἀνθύπατον Ῥωμαίων *IG* 12.1.48 (Rhodos, Ia); vide et s.v. στρατηγός (3); οἶκ ἄ... ἀλλ' ἀμθ' ὑπάτων *Plu. Pomp.* 17 (627); scribitur per compendium ἀμθ. *SNG Aulock* 1938, 8386; ἀμθ. *IGRom.* 4.1284, *SNG Cop.* 23.1246-7; ἀμθ. *SNG Aulock* 274. ■ 2: *proconsularis* (pp. 106, 166), Τίτον

... Κούτιον ... ἀρχὴ κοσμηθέντα ἀ...
DH 9.63.2; καὶ ἐξῆλθε ... ἐξουσίᾳ
κοσμηθείς ἀ... DH 9.16.3; ἐξουσίαν τὴν
ἀ... αὐτῷ καὶ γυναῖκα ἔδωκεν DC
55.10.18. ■ 3: consulari potestate (p.
105), χυλάρχους ἀποδεικνύουσι ... οὗτοι
παραλαμβάνουσι πρῶτοι τὴν ἀ... ἀρχὴν DH
11.62.1.

ἀνωνα: annonae (cf. pp. 5, 6), πέμψας ἀ...
ἐς τὸ Ἀλεξανδρέων ἔθνος IGRom. 3.409
(Lycia, temp. incert.); τοῦ ἐπὶ τῆς ... ἀ...
IGLSyr. 1315 (Aramea Syriae, II); vide et
AE 1921.1., Lyd. Mag. 3.30.

ἀνωναρχεῖν: praepositus esse annonae (cf. p.
6), ἀ... λεγίωσι α' καὶ β' διόδοις ἐπὶ
Πέρσας IGRom. 3.1412 (Bithynia, temp.
Caracallae).

ἀνωναρχία: praefectus annonae (cf. p. 6)
ἀ... ἐπιτροπεύων τὴν Ῥώμην δουκηνάριος
AE 1952.217 (Ephesus, ante 231 p.).

ἀνοχαί 1: feriae, οἷς ἐπὶ τὰς ἀ... τὰς Λατῶνας ἐς
τὸ Ἀλβανὸν ἀφίκοντο DC 39.30.4;
πολιάρχους ... εἰς τὰς ἀ... DC 41.14.4.
■ 2: ἀ... δικῶν: iustitium, λιμός
ισχυρὸς ... ὥσθ ... δικῶν ἀ... γένεσθαι
DC 55.26.1.

ἀντάρχων 1: promagistratu (cf. pp. 104, 106);
πρὸς ἀρχοντας ἢ ἀ... IGLSyr. 718.55
(Sheek 58) (Rhodus Syriae, 36a); ὅσα τε ἐπὶ
μέθ' ὧνται τύπῳ ἀρχόντων ἢ ἀ... οἱ παρ'
αὐτοῖς ὄντες Ῥωμαῖοι τοῖς Χίωσι ὑπακούουσιν
νόμοις IGRom. 4.943 (Chios, c. 80 a.), cf. SEG
3.378, (c. 100 a.), P. Oxy. 907.21 (III), et
saep. al. ■ 2: praefectus iure dicundo (cf.
p. 105), περὶ οὗ προσηνέμεγεν τοῖς ἐν
προσκήτῳ Ἰούδιος Λεωκουανός ὁ ἀ...
IGRom. 1.452 (Neapolis, I), idem. 1.453.

ἀντεπίτροπος 1: subprocurator, ἀ... ἐπαρχίας
Μαυρετανίας Τωγιδάνης OGI 480 (tit. bil.),
subprocurator provinciae Mauretaniae
Tingitanae, (Ephesus, I). ■ 2: vice
procuratoris (p. 105), [Γ. Πα]ύλος Σεκου-
[δος] ἀ... [Ταβ.] Ἰουλίου Ἀλ[εξ]άνδρου OGI
586 (Syria, I); ἀ... εἰκοστῆς IGRom. 3.676
(Patara Lyciae, II).

ἀντί: pro (cf. pp. 104-8), vide s.v. ἀντίπατος,

ἀντάρχων, ἀντιστράτηγος, ἀντιταμίας.
Nota tamen haec, 1: ἀ... ὑπάτου: pro consule,
ἀντί ὑπάτου ἀρχῶν DC 56.25.2; τῆς Ἰταλίας
ἀ... ὑπάτου DC 36.37.1; ἀ... ἀμφοτέρων τῶν
ὑπάρχων DC 36.27.4, cf. Cic. Phil. 11.8.18:
non pro consule eum se mittere dixit sed pro
consulibus ■ 2: ἀ... ὑπάτου: (consulari
potestate), ἀ... τῶν ὑπάρχων χυλάρχου DS
12.32.1 et saepe.

ἀντιβασιλεύς: interrex (cf. pp. 15, 105), τοῖς
καλούμενοις ἀντιβασιλεῦσι τῶν ἀρχαῖων
ἐνεκα DH 9.69.1.

ἀντιγραφή: rescriptum (cf. p. 126), διὰ θείας
σου ἀ... IGRom. 1.674 (Thracia, 238 p.);
αὐτοκρατορικὴ ἀ... IGRom. 1.860
(Chersonesus, temp. Commodi), cf. IG
12.5.1.658, OGI 262, IGRom. 3.739.20.58,
JHS 10(1900) 77-8.

ἀντιγράφω: rescribere (cf. p. 126), ὁ θεός
Ἀδριανός ἀ... IGRom. 3.739.17.21 (Lycia,
II); οἷς καὶ ἀ... [Justin. Mart] Apol. 1.70;
πολλάκις ἀ... IGRom. 1.674.8 (Thracia, 238
p.) cf. Dig. 27.1.14 et al.

ἀντοκαθίστημι: sufficere (cf. p. 168), οὐ γὰρ
ὅπως οἱ τε ὑπατοὶ καὶ οἱ στρατηγοὶ ἀλλὰ καὶ
οἱ ταμίαι ἐπ' ἀλλήλους ἀ... DC 48.53.1, cf.
48.32.1; ὑπάτους ... ἀ... ὅμως Ἀντωνίου ὁ
ἀν' βούλοιο App. BC 5.73 (313).

ἀντιστοιγνάνος: antesignanus (cf. p. 4), ἔτος
δεν' Γάιος Ἰούλιος ἀ... IGLSyr. 5.2132
(Emesene, 172-3 p.).

ἀντιστράτηγος 1: praetor (vide pp.
106-7), ἀ... ὅστις Mon. Anc. Gr. 1.9; τῷ
τῆς Συρίας ἀ... Jos. AJ 15.407; ἀ... ἀποφθῆναι
App. BC 3.48 (194); ἐπ' Ἀγρικώλου ἀ... DC
39.50.4, et al.; βενε[φικ(ισμῶν)] ἀ... IGLSyr.
1804 (Aramea Syriae, c. 135 p.);
ὑπατεύοντος ἐπαρχίας ... ἀ... IGRom.
1.593 (Moesia, III); de praesentis ἀ... vide
s.v. πρεσβευτής. ■ 2: praefectus iure
dicundo (p. 105), δεσπόρων ἀ... ἐν Κορύμφῳ
IG 4.795 (Troizen, temp. Hadriani).

ἀντιταμίας: proquaestore (cf. p. 108), τὸ κοῦρον
Βούλων ... Μάρκον Ἰούλιον Σουλῶν ἀ...
σωτήρα IG 2² 4114 (c. 33 a.); cf. IGRom.
3.1102, Jos. AJ 14.235, Inschr. Délos 1659,

- DC 41.43.3, OGI 441; ἄ... τῆς κολωνίας AE 1933.269 (Pergamon, I-II).
- Ἀρτωνινιανός: (sodalis) Antoninianus, ἱερεὺς Ἄ... AE 1958.15 (Argos, 161-169 p.); Ἄ... Οἰθριανός ἐκ τῶν συνεκατηξιμένων φιλάτων ἱερεὺς ILS 8830 (Ephesus, c. 170 p.) dedicavit Damianus sophista (cf. pp. 14, 117); μέγας Ἄ... CIG 3953.1 (prope urbem cui Denizli nomen, eodem temp.); cf. IGRom. 1.1481.
- ἀνυπεύθυνος (ἀρχή): 1: (dictatura) (p. 15), ἄ... δεῖσθαι τὰ πράγματα μοναρχίας ἢ δικτατορίας καλοῦσι Plu. Fab. Max. 3 (175) cf. Historia 14 (1965) 244 (fragmentum Johannis Antiochi). ■ 2: (censura), τὴν ἄ... εχόντες ἀρχὴν οὐκ ἡμεῖς τιμητὰς καλοῦμεν DH 19.16.5. ■ 3: (principatus), ἄ... ἀρχὴν εἶναι τὴν αὐτοκράτορα Philo Leg. 4.28.
- ἀξιολογώτατος: vide ἐξοχώτατος.
- ἀξίωμα 1: dignitas, ἄ... ἱππικὸν ἔχων Plu. Romp. 23 (630); στρατηγικὸν ἄ... DC 60.8.3, cf. 54.26.4; ὑπατικὸν ἄ... Plu. Flam. 19 (379); στρατηγικὸς τὸ ἄ... Hdn. 7.11.3; τῷ πολιτικῷ ἄ... DC 42.57.3; πρῶτος ἄ... τόπος τῆς συνεκλήτου Mon. Anc. Gr. 4.3; τὸ μέγιστον τῆς γερονσίας ἄ... DC 78.14.2. ■ 2: imperium (cf. p. 134), αὐτοκράτορες καὶ ἄλλοι οἱ ἐπ' ἄ... DChr. 31.107; ὑπατικός καὶ τῶν ἐπ' ἄ... Jos. AJ 16.368; ὁ ἀνθύπατος αἱ ῥάβδοι τὸ ἄ... τὰ στρατόπεδα DC 38.43.4. ■ 3: petitio, τῷ [θελοῦντι] ἄ... ἐκπραξίς τε ἔστω IGLSyr. 718.68 (Sherk 58) (Syria, 36a.) (sic Oliver AJA 45 (1941) 537); τὴν ἐξίτησιν τῶν ἄ... πεπιο[τευμένος] Ephes. 2.26, (Ephesus, temp. Caracallae), sed lectiones haud certae, cf. ἀξίωσις (3).
- ἀξιωματικός: honestior, ἐπίτροπος ἢ κουράτωρ ὡς μὴ συγκλητικὸς ἢ ἄλλως ἄ... Dig. 27.1.15.3. (Modestinus); alioquin speciosus sit vertit Mommsen.
- ἀξίωσις 1: dignitas, στρατηγικὸς κατ' ἄ... App. Syr. 51.255. ■ 2: imperium, οἱ ἐν ἀξί... ὥστες Hdn. 2.6.3. ■ 3: petitio, ἢν δὲ ἡ ἄ... (πρὸς αὐτοκράτορα) IGRom. 1.674.116 (Thracia, c. 238 p.); ἄ... τῶν ἀρχομένων Aristid. 26K 32; ἐπὶ βῆλοισι τῶν ἄ... DC 60.30.6b (Zon.), vide et Dig. 14.2.9.
- ἀπαίτησις χρημάτων: pecuniae repetundae, τῶν προγόνων... δίκας χρημάτων ἄ... νομοθετησάντων Cyr. Ed. 5.91 (Sherk 31).
- ἀπελευθερία: libertinitas, βελτίουσι ἢ κατὰ ἄ... DC 48.45.9.
- ἀπελευθερικός: libertinus, ἐποίκου τοῦ ἄ... γένους Str. 8.6.23 (381), cf. Plu. Cic. 7 (864), Sull. 1 (451).
- ἀπελευθεριώτης: libertus, στρατιωτικὸν ἐκ τῶν ἄ... τὸ βοηθήσων πρὸς τὰς ἐμπρήσεις Str. 5.3.7 (235).
- ἀπελευθερός: libertus, Ἀρτωνίου Σεβαστοῦ ἄ... ἐπὶ τῶν κωδικῶν IGRom. 1.113 (tit. bil.), libertus Imp. Antonini a codicillis, (Roma, II), sic saepissime, n.b. Cyr. Ed. 2.5, Phleg. (PGrHist 257) F 37 (nomina), ἀπελ. per compendium OGI 707 (cf. p. 9).
- ἀπελευθερώω: manumittere, Ῥωμαῖοι δ' ἦσαν οἱ πλείους ἄ... Philo Leg. 23.155, i.e. liberti; cf. Dig. 27.1.14.3-4 (Modestinus).
- ἀπελευθερώσις: manumissio, μετὰ κυρίου τοῦ τῆς ἄ... αὐτῆς P. Varsov. 10.11.9 (156 p.).
- ἀπό 1: ab (cf. p. 141), ἄ... τῶν λόγων a rationibus Smallwood 2.286 (Ephesus, II); ἄ... Μουσείου a Museo AE 1914.127 (Aegyptus, III), cf. Inscr. Perg. 8.3.152; ἄ... χερὸς a manu IGRom. 3.678 (Lycia, temp. Vespasiani); ἄ... τῶν ἀπολαύσεων a voluptatibus ILS 8849 (Nicopolis Epiri, II). ■ 2: ex, ἄ... δεκαδάρχων e decurionibus IGRom. 3.1208 (Palaeestina, temp. incert.); ἄ... δοσκηναρίων e ducenariis AE 1966.446 (Ephesus, III); ἄ... δουπλικαρίων e duplicariis BGU 1021 (II); ἄ... ἐπιτρόπων e procuratoribus OGI 500 (Aphrodisias, II), cf. AE 1966.429; ἄ... βενέφικ. e beneficiis AE 1939.57 (Apamea, III init.); ἄ... φλάμενος ex flamine IGRom. 3.1332 (Arabia, II-III); ἄ... φρουμενταρίου ex frumentario IGRom. 3.1300 (Arabia, temp. incert.); ἄ... φρουμενταρίων ex frumentariis Oliver, Genesia 58 (Thessalonica, III med.). ■ 3: ab, ἄ... στρατειῶν a militibus IGRom. 3.58 (Bithynia, II-III), et saepe: ἄ...

χιλιάρχων a tribunatibus Ephes. 1.1 (Ephesus, II); ἀ... ὑπατεύας a consulari, consularis, Hdn. 7.1.9 et al.

ἀπογραφὴ: census, αὕτη ἀ... ἐγένετο ἡγεμονεύοντος τῆς Συρίας Κυρηναίου Εὐ. Luc. 2.2; μὴ ποιέσθαι τὰς ἀ... ὅτε Κυρίως τιμητῆς... ἐπέμθη Jos. BJ 7.253, cf. Plu. Cat. Mai. 16 (345), Aem. 38 (275), Justin. Mart. Apol. 1.34.

ἀπογράφω: censere, ἀπεγράφωτο κατ' αὐτὸν μαρτύρες ἀνθρώπων τράκοντα τρεῖς Plu. Aem. 38 (275), cf. Ev. Luc. 2.2.

ἀποδείκνυμι: designare, [ὑπατος ἀ]πο- (δεδογμένος) per compendium vix recte titulo Epidauri IG 4² 1.87; [δεδογμένος] pro [ἀποδογμένος] haud recte suppletum, AE 1919.91; ὑπατος ἀ... IGLSyr. 718.2 (Syria, 36a), cf. IGRom. 1.746, IG 2² 4212, Nic. Dam. (FGH 90), F 130.28, DH 10.53.6 et saepe al.; στρατηγός ἀ... IGRom. 1.1017 (Creta, temp. M. Aurelii), cf. IG 2² 4158; δικτάτωρ ἀ... IG 7.1835 (SEG 14.383) (Thespiac, 46a), cf. Jos. AJ 14.211; δημορχικῆς ἐξουσίας τὸ τρεκαίδεκατον ἀ... Smallwood 1.64 (Acraephia Boeotiae, temp. Neronis); αὐτοκράτωρ ἀ... IG 5.1.1452 (Messene, 197 p.), cf. P. Oxy. 910, 1309; imperator destinatus scribitur Latine, ILS 442, 446, sed designatus, Bean Cilicia 40; ὁ τῆς οἰκουμένης καὶ προδοκῆθεις καὶ ἐλπισθεῖς αὐτοκράτωρ ἀ... P. Oxy. 1021 (Smallwood 1.47) (temp. Neronis); ἀ... μόνον αὐτοκράτορα Hdn. 2.12.6; Καίσαρα ἀ... (Ἀλβίων ὁ Σεβήρος) Hdn. 2.15.3.

ἀποικία: colonia (cf. pp. 12, 108-10), ἀ... Πατρέων πόλιν Ἀθηναίων, [Col]onia Par[is]ensis civitati Atheniensium, SEG 18.64 (tit. bil.) (Athenae, temp. Aug.); τῶν Ῥωμαίων ἀ... DS 16.7.1; κατήγαγον ἐς τὰς ἀ... Mon. Anc. Gr. 2.3; ὅς' ἐνὶ ἄρχοντι τῆς ἀ... App. BC 2.120 (507); ἐδέξατο ἀ... Ῥωμαίων Str. 12.3.6 (542); ἐν πόλει χωρεῖν δῆμῳ κολωνίᾳ ἀ... σκέπη Ephes. 4.1. p. 80 (temp. fortasse Traiani); ἀ... τῶν Κε[ντοριπιδίων] AE 1966.165 (Centoripa Sicilia, fortasse 36a).

πόλις ἀποικίς: colonia, ἐς τὰς τοῦ πατρὸς ἀ... πόλεις App. BC 3.31 (123); cf. App. BC 5.31 (119), Plu. CG 6 (837).

ἀποικος 1: colonia, καὶ αὕτη ἀ... Ῥωμαίων Str. 3.2.1 (141); εἰς Νάρβωνα... αὕτη ἐστὶν ἀ... Ῥωμαίων DS 5.38.5; ἐν ταῖς ἀ... πόλεσιν App. BC 1.11 (41). ■ 2: colonus, ὅσοι τοὺς ἀ... νέμειν οἱ Ῥωμαῖοι νομίζουσι Paus. 8.18.7; ἀ... τῶν Ῥωμαίων νομίζεσθαι DC 43.39.5; cf. DH 2.35.5, 15.7.4.

ἀποκαίσαρος: (personam imperatoris sustinere), ὅρα μὴ ἀποκαίσαρως M. Ant. 6.30 (cf. p. 6).

ἀποκατάστασις: constituendae (constitutio), [τρεῖς ἄνδρες τῆς τῶν δεμασιῶν πραγμάτων ἀ... AE 1913.58 (cf. EJ² 300) (Tralles, de M. Antonio), ἀπὸ καταστάσεως legit Sherk 57, vide καταστάσεις.

ἀπόκριμα: rescriptum (cf. p. 126), ἐπὶ τῶν Ἑλληνικῶν ἀ... Smallwood 1.262 (Cos, temp. Claudii); ἐπὶ τῶν ἀ... ἀξιωθεῖς Lindos 2.384 (Lindos, c. 9 a), cf. ILS 8860, Sardis 7.1.8.154; ἐκ μέρους ἀ... θεοῦ Ἀδριανοῦ P. Teb. 2.286; ἀντίγραφο ἀ... τεθέντων SB 9526 (temp. Sept. Sev.).

ἀπόλασις: voluptas, ἐπίτροπος ἀπὸ τῶν ἀ... ILS 8849 (Nicopolis Ephesi, II); de hoc officio, vide Suet. Tib. 42.

ἀπόλεκτος: selectus, ἐν τοῖς ἀ... κράτων index de selectis, Ephes. 3.48 (Ephesus, II) (tit. bil.); cf. IGRom. 3.778 de eodem.

ἀπολύσιμος: emeritus, missicius, veteranus, ἀ... στρατιώτης P. Oxy. 1023 (II); ἀ... ἀπὸ στρατείας BGU 581.3 (I); ἀ... ὥς φησι ἐντῶν P. Lond. 906 (128 p.).

ἀπόλοις: missio, ἀντίγραφον ἀ... P. Oxy. 39.1 (52 p.); ἀπολεῖσθαι ἐντῶν ἀ... P. Hamb. 31.19 (II).

ἀπολύω: (mittere milites), emeritus, missicius, veteranus, ἐντῶν ἀ... λεγιῶνος SEG 20.64 (Syedra, I - II); οὐβρανὸς ἐντῶν ἀ... SB 2477 (II); οὐβρανὸς τῶν... ἀ... P. Oxy. 1459 (26 p.); τῶν ἀ... δεκαδάρχων AE 1952.159 (Luxor, temp. Hadriani); στρατιῶται ἀ..., οὐς κατήγαγον εἰς τὰς ἰδίας πόλεις Mon. Anc. Gr. 9.10,

- 18.19, *militēs, emeritis stipendiis*; ἀ... ἐπὶ στήθεσσι AE 1954.233 (Bithynia, temp. incert.); οὐβρανός ἐντίμως ἀ... BGU 326 (II); οὐβρανός τῶν ἐντίμως ἀ... SB 423 (III).
- ἀποστρατεύομαι: *veteranus sum*, τὸ πλῆθος τῶν ἀ... οὐ διαλυόμενον εἰς τὰς πατρίδας App. BC 2.120 (507); cf. IGRom. 3.281, Dig. 27.1.8.1 (Modestinus); συναγωγῶν τῶν ἀποστρατευμένων App. BC 5.26 (102).
- ἀποτρίβω: *censere*, Ῥωμαίων ἀ... μυριάδες... Phleg. (FGH 257) F.12.6, cf. Jos. AJ 18.2.
- ἀποτίμησις: *census*, ἀ... τοῦ δήμου ἔλαβον Mon. Anc. Gr. 4.11, sed *lustrum* Latine; ἐξ αὐτῶν τῶν ἀ... Phleg. F. 37, cf. Plu. Crass. 13 (551) Jos. AJ 18.26.
- ἀποτρίβη: *detrimentum* (cf. p. 16), τὸ διὰ φροντίδος αὐτοῦ σχεῖν ὥστε μὴδὲν ἀ... τῷ δημοσίῳ συμβῆναι DC 37.31.2, cf. 37.43.3, 40.49.5.
- ἀπόφασις: *sententia* (cf. p. 130), κατὰ θεῖαν ἀ... δροῖ... AE 1929.14 (Thracia, temp. Sev. Alex.); ἀ... χειρὶ ἀρχοῦ IGRom. 1.860 (tit. bil.) *exemplum sententiae* (Chersonesus, temp. Commodi); ἀκολούθως ταῖς τοῦ κυρίου ἀ... P. Teb. 286 (temp. Hadr.) cf. SEG 16.754, 17.759, 12.95, IG 2² 1092.
- ἡ ἀποφάσις: *dies nefastus*, τὴν ἡμέραν μὴ οὐσαν τῶν ἀ... ἅς μελαίναι καλοῦσιν Plu. Luc. 27 (510); cf. Quaes. Rom. 25 (270), DC 45.17.2, Jul. Mis. 326c.
- ἀπρακτος ἡμέρα: *dies nefastus*, ἐποσημειώσαντες τὰς ἐφέξης ἀποφράδας καὶ ἀ... Plu. Quaes. Rom. 25 (270).
- ἀπραξία: *iustitium*, ἡναγκάσθη προελθὼν τὰς ἀ... λῶσαι Plu. Sull. 8 (456).
- ἀπροβούλευτος: (*sine auctoritate*) (cf. p. 15), μὴδὲν ἀ... ἐς τὸν δῆμον ἐσφάλλεσθαι App. BC 1.59 (266); vide προβούλευμα.
- ἀργία: *iustitium*, οἱ ἄνθρωποι προδραψάντων ἡμερῶν ἀ... πολλῶν App. BC 1.55 (244).
- ἀργυροκαί: *argentariae* (cf. p. 143), ἐπίτροπος τοῦ Σεβαστοῦ ἀ... Παννονικῶν AE 1915.46 (tit. bil.) *proc. Aug. argentarium Pannonicarum* (Attaleia, ante 148 p.); vide H-G. Pflaum *Carrières* 146 p. 345.
- ἀργυροσταμία: *quaestor Kalendarii*, ἀ... καὶ ἀρχαί IGRom. 1.1411, 564 (Nicopolis ad Istrum, II); ἀ... τῆς πόλεως IGBulg. 1707 (Thracia, temp. Gordian III); cf. MAMA 6.74, sed fortasse non *Romulum hoc munus*.
- ἀριστεῖος (τιμή): *dona militaria*, ἐπὶ δημοσίῳ τετεμημένος καὶ τεμαῖς ἀ... SEG 17.584 (Attaleia, II); τιμηθεὶς κόσμῳ ἀ... ILS 8863 (Argos, temp. Traiani.) cf. Plu. Sert. 4 (569), IGRom. 3.398.
- ἀρκάριος: *arcarius* (cf. p. 4), ἀ... Μυσίας τῆς κάτω IGRom. 4.333 (Pergamum, 97-102 p.); Στέφανος... αὐτοκράτορος Σεβαστοῦ Δομιτιανοῦ δοῦλος ἀ... IGRom. 4.1297 (Julia Gordos, I); Ἀλέξανδρος ἀ... τῶν λαῶν τοῦ κυρίου αὐτοκράτορος Inscr. Perg. 8.3.99 (Pergamum, temp. incert.).
- ἀρκε: *arca* (cf. p. 5), ἐπίτροπος Σεβαστοῦ ἀ... Λυσιμαχίῃ IGRom. 4.1204 (Thyatira, c. 213 p.); cf. IGRom. 4.1213.
- ἐφ' ἄρματος: *curulis* (*triumphus*), δις ἐπὶ κέλῃ τοῦ ἐθρῶν ἀνέβη, τρίς ἐφ' ἀ... Mon. Anc. Gr. 2.9, *his ovans triumphauit, tris egi curulis triumphos*; cf. DH 5.47.3.
- ἀρμόζω 1: *praeses* (*proconsul*) *esse* (cf. p. 15), τῶν δὲ τις ἐκ τῆς βουλῆς ἀ... κλήρω τὴν Ἑλλάδα Ael. NA 13.21, cf. Luc. Tox. 17 (2.526). ■ 2: *constituere*, οἱ χειροτεθέντες ἀ... καὶ διορθῶσαι τὰ κακὰ App. BC 4.8 (31).
- ἀρμοροκοῦστωρ: *armorum custos* (cf. p. 4), ἀ... καὶ στατιωνῆρις SB 1592 (III); cf. SB 6146, O. Tait 2022, P. Mich. 466.
- ἀρμοστής 1: *praeses* (*proconsul*) (cf. p. 15), ἐπὶ τῶν ἀ... τῆς Ἀσίας Luc. Peregr. 9 (3.332); παρὰ τῶν ἀ... δὲ ἡρμοξε τότε τῆς Ἀσίας Luc. Tox. 17 (2.526); cf. App. Hist. 38 (152). ■ 2: *Illvir. reip. constit.*, *consultor*, τριῶν ἀνδρῶν ἀρχὴν... ἦν ὅν τις Ἑλλήνων ἀ... θεωράσειεν App. BC 4.7 (27), cf. Wilcken Chr. 1.2.462, r.p. *consultor*. ■ 3: *corrector*, ἀ... τῶν Μακεδονικῶν καὶ

Θερρακῶν πόλεων Dexippus (*F. Gr. Hist.* 100) F 26.2.
 ἀροῦαλις: arvalis (cf. pp. 4, 7, 117),
 ἀδελφός ἀ... *Mon. Anc. Gr.* 4.7: φράτρεμ
 ἀ... *IGRom.* 4.373-390 (Pergamum, II);
 ἀρβᾶλεμ de eodem, *AE* 1929.98.
 ἀροῦσπεξ: haruspex (cf. p. 6), ἡμεῖς μὲν
 ἱεροσκόπους, Ῥωμαῖοι δὲ ἀ... προσαγο-
 ρούσων *DH* 2.22.3.
 ἀρχαιρέσια: comitia, ἱππικά ἀ... *Plu.* *CG* 8
 (838); ἀγορανομικά ἀ... *Plu. Pomp.* 53 (647);
 cf. *DH* 8.90.1, *DC* 36.39.1, et al.
 ἀρχεῖον: collegium (magistrat.), τὸ τῶν
 ἀγορανόμων ἀρχεῖον *DH* 9.43.4; τὸ ἀ... (τῶν
 δημάρχων) *DH* 10.31.2.
 ἀρχή: vide pp. 110-11, nota tamen haec,
 exempli gratia ■ 1: imperium principis,
 principatus, ἔπει δωδεκάτῳ τῆς Νέρωνος
 ἀ... *Jos. BJ* 1.20; διαδεξιόμενος τῆν... ἀ...
*SIG*³ 780 (Astypalaea, temp. Hadriani).
 ■ 2: imperium Romanum, τῶν ὑπὸ τὴν
 Ῥωμαίων ἀ... *Hdn.* 1.4.8, cf. *Aristid.*
 26K.10. ■ 3: magistratus, ἀ... τε πᾶσαι καὶ
 σύγκλητος *Hdn.* 8.6.8; ἡ ἑπατος ἀ... *DH*
 10.26.1, et saepe; Φαβρικίου παραλαβάντος
 τὴν ἀ... *Plu. Pyrrh.* 21 (396). ■ 4:
 (prae)fectura, ἀ... ἔχων ἐπὶ τῶν τεκτόνων
Plu. Mar. 8 (409). ■ 5: provincia, Συρίας
 ἡγεῖτο πάσης· πολλὰ δὲ ἦν καὶ μεγίστη ἀ...
 τότε *Hdn.* 2.7.4; ἀρχέτωσαν ἀ... ἐν ἑπηκόοις
DC 52.21.8; ταμειῶν τῆν ἀ... *Smallwood*
 1.315 (Cyprus, I).
 ἀρχηγός: magistratus regionis Macedoniae, ἐν
 ταῖς αἰ... τέσσαρες κατεστάθησαν *DS*
 31.8.9, cf. *Liv.* 45.29.9.
 ἀρχιερατεία: pontificatus maximus, ἀρχιερω-
 σὶντῶν οὐ προσεδεξιόμεν... ἦν ἀ...
 ... μετὰ τινος ἐπιστολῆς ἀνείληθα *Mon.*
Anc. Gr. 5.22, Pontifex maximus ne fierem
 recuavi... quod sacerdotium aliquot post
 annos... accepi.
 ἀρχιερατικός: sacerdotalis (provinciae), (ὁ
 δεῖνα) ἀ... καὶ (ἡ δεῖνα) ἀ... ἡ σύμβολος αὐτοῦ
IGBulg. 632 (Nicopolis ad Istrum, 212 p.).
 ἀρχιερεὺς 1: pontifex (cf. pp. 12, 115), τὴν
 τῶν ἀ... οὐς ποντιφίκας καλοῦσιν *Plu. Num.*

9 (65). ■ 2: pontifex maximus, ἐπὶ τοῦ
 παρὰ τοῖς ἀ... κειμένου πύρακος *DH* 1.74.3;
 ἀ... καὶ δικτάτωρ *IG* 2² 3222, monumentum
 Iulii Caesaris, cf. *IG* 7.62, 1835, *IGRom.*
 4.304; ἀ... καὶ αὐτοκράτωρ *IG* 12.5.1556,
*SIG*³ 760, (Coos insula, Ephesus, de Iulio
 Caesare), cf. *IGRom.* 4.1756. ■ 3: ἀ...
 μέγιστος: pontifex maximus, Αὐτοκράτωρ
 Καῖσαρ... Ἀδριανός... ἀ... μ...
 δημαρχικῆς ἐξουσίας *SIG*³ 832, Astypalaea,
 et saepissime, e.g. *IGRom.* 4.267, *SEG*
 14.559; Ἀρχ. Mey. per compendium, *SNG*
 Aulock 271, Copenhagen 17.567 (cf. p.
 9). ■ 4: ἀ... ποντιφίκων: pontifex
 maximus, ἀ... τῶν π... ἀπεδείχθη *DC*
 37.37.2.
 ἀρχιερωσὶντῶν: pontificatus maximus, ἀ... οὐ
 προσεδεξιόμεν *Mon. Anc. Gr.* 5.19; ἡ
 μεγίστη ἀ... *App. BC* 5.131 (543), cf. *Plu.*
Pomp. 67 (655), *App. BC* 2.69 (285).
 ἀρχικός: curulis, ἐσθῆς καὶ ῥαβδοῦχος καὶ
 δόρυς ἀ... *DC* 43.48.2, cf. 43.14.5, 53.30.6,
 54.10.5.
 ἀρχιμεταλλάρης: praefectus metallorum (cf.
 p. 114), ἀ... τῆς ζμαράγδου... καὶ πάντων
 τῶν μετάλλων τῆς Αἰγύπτου *SEG* 20.670
 (Aegyptus, III).
 ἀρχιστάτωρ: archistator (cf. pp. 6, 114),
 οἰκιστὴς ἀ... Ἀπολλωνίου *P. Oxy.* 2.294
 (22 p.), vide H.-G. Pfau, *Mélanges de*
l'école française de Rome, 71.281-6, cf. *AE*
 1958.156, *Luc. Apol.* 12.
 ἀρχιστράτωρ: archistrator (cf. pp. 6, 114),
 γενόμενος ἀ... ἐπὶ Οὐαλερίου Εὐδαίμονος
 ἐπάρχου Αἰγύπτου *TAM* 3.1.52 (Termessus,
 140-150 p.).
 ἀρχιταβιάρης: architabellarius (cf. pp. 6,
 114), ἀ... Αἰγύπτου *OGI* 707 (Aegyptus,
 161-9 p.), cf. *Inscr. Mus. Leyden* 55, *Arch.*
Pap. 2.571.151.
 ἀρχιτέκτων: faber (cf. p. 138), ἐπαρχος ἀ...
 γεγονώς τῶν αὐτοκρατόρων *Smallwood*
 1.262 (Cos, temp. Claudii), cf. *IG* 2² 3546.
 ἀρχοντικός: duumviralis, Μαρκὸς Κοσ-
 σοῦτιος... ἱερατικός ἀ... *IGRom.* 1.295
 (Roma, temp. incert.).

ἄρχω: vide pp. 111-13, nota tamen haec, exempli gratia 1: consul esse, τῷ δ' ἐξῆς ἐτεῖ ἐκτον ὁ Καῖσαρ ἦ... DC 53.1.1. ■ 2: magistratus esse, πρὸς ἄ... ἢ ἀν[τάρχωντας] ἡμετέρους IGLSyr. 718.55 (Rhosus Syriae, 1a). ■ 3: praefectus esse, ἐφίστησεν τῇ πόλει ἄ... πρὸς τὸν θυσιᾶς χρόνον Str. 5.3.2 (229). ■ 4: corrector esse, ἦ... τῶν ἐλευθέρων πόλεων Philon. VS 2.1.3 (548). ■ 5: praeses esse, ἄ... ἐπαρχεῖον Νομιδίας praeses provinc. Num., IGRom. 1.402 (Vellitae, III) (tit. bil.). ■ 6: princeps esse, ἡμῶν τῶν θεοτάτων ἄ... δεόμεθα Aristid. 19 K 5. ■ 7: Ilvir/IVvir esse municipiū, ἄρξας τῶν τεσσάρων ἀνδρῶν IG 14.745 (Neapolis, I).

ἀρχωνεία: promagisterium, μηδεὶς δύο ἀνδρῶν... μήτε ἄ... λάχοντες Ephes. 4.1.1.(II?).

ἀρχωντής: promagister, ἄ... λιμένων ἐπαρχείας Σικελίας... σείτου δήμου Ῥωμαίων, promagister portuum provinc. Siciliae, item promag. frumenti municipialis, OGI 480 (tit. bil.) (Ephesus, I fin.); ἄ... μ' λιμένων Ἀσίας OGI 525 (Halicarnassus, II-III); τεσσαρακοστὴς λιμένων Ἀσίας κατὰ τὸ ἐξῆς δεκαετίας τρίς, ἄ... AE 1929.97 (Ephesus, III).

ἀσέβεια: imminuta maiestas, ἄ... εἰς Τιβέριον Philo Flacc. 16.128; τὸ ἰβρίσθαι πρὸς τῶν ἢ τὸ ἡσεβῆσθαι· ἄ... τε γὰρ τὸ τοιοῦτον ὠνόμαζον DC 57.9.2, cf. 59.4.3; ἄ... πρὸς τοὺς αὐτοκράτορας CIG 2742 (Aphrodisias, temp. Commodi).

ἀσπίς: (hasta) pura, ἐτίμα δὲ καὶ κόσμῳ... περιβραχιόνια... καὶ δόρατα ἄ... παρείχε DC ap. Zon. 7.21.

ἀσπιδότης: hastatus (cf. p. 4), ἄ... πρῶτος λεγιῶνος... IGLSyr. 1804 (Apamea Syriae, II), cf. IGRom. 3.1206, Plb. 6.21.7, 23 et al.

ἀστικός: urbanus, ἐξω τοῦ τε ἄ... καὶ τοῦ δορυφορικοῦ DC 55.24.5, cf. 56.32.2, i.e. cohortes urbanae; ἄ... στρατηγός App. BC 3.2 (5), de Bruto et Cassio, praetura in urbe non in provinciis functis potius quam praetoribus urbanis.

ἄστυ: urbs Roma ■ 1: ἐν ἄστει: urbanus (cf.

p. 159), τῶν ἐν ἄ... στρατιωτῶν ἄρχων DC 78.4.2; ὁ δὲ Ῥωμαίων στρατηγός ἐν ἄ... οὔτε αὐτίκα ἐπῆγεν ἐπὶ τὴν βουλὴν App. Mith. 6 (19); de ἡ ἐν ἄ... στρατηγία BC 3.6 (19) vide supra ἀστικός. ■ 2: ἐξ ἄστειος: cívís Romanus, Ῥωμαίων τῶν ἐξ ἄ... ἐκτείνειν εἰς ἐξακισχιλίους App. Hist. 45(185), cf. Syr. 36 (188).

ἀστυνομέω 1: praetor urbanus esse, στρατηγός ὁργισθεὶς ὅτι μὴ ἦ... DC 42.22.2, cf. Zon. 8.17. ■ 2: aedilis esse municipiū, ἀπὸ φλάμενος ἄ... IGRom. 3.1332 (Bostra Arabiae, temp. incert.).

ἀστυνόμος 1: praetor urbanus (cf. pp. 16, 159), τὰ μὲν μεῖζω τῷ ἄ... τὰ δὲ ἕτερα τῷ ξενικῷ προσαχθῆναι DC 53.2.2; δύο ἀνδρες διὰ τοῦ στρατηγοῦ τοῦ ἄ... ψηφισθῆναι DC 46.45.4, cf. 47.20.2, 54.32.3. ■ 2: aedilis (municipiū, etc.) τοιοῦτόν σε θῶμεν πολίτην Κορινθίων, κἂν οὕτως τύχη, ἄ... ἢ ἐφήβαρχον ἢ... Arr. Epict. 3.1.34, cf. IGBulg. 1023 (Philippopolis); οἱ ἄ... ἐπιμελειώσωσαν τῶν κατὰ τὴν πόλιν ὁδῶν καὶ... Dig. 43.10.1 (Papinianus, sed curatores urbium vertit Mommsen; ἀστυνομικός ibid).

ἀτέλεια: immunitas (cf. pp. 103-4) τὸν δῆμον... τὴν ἐλευθερίαν καὶ τὴν ἄ... πάντων τῶν πραγμάτων (ἐχεω) OGI 455 (Aphrodisias, epistula M. Antoni); πολιτεία καὶ ἄ... Jos. BJ 1.194, AJ 14.137, cf. DC 53.30.3, App. BC 1.79 (364); ἄ... Ἀλαβανδῶν SNG Copenhagen 35.9.

ἀτελής: immunis (cf. pp. 103-4), πόλεις διὰ σιμαχίαν ἢ τῶν ἄλλων ἀρετὴν αὐτόνομοι τε καὶ φόρων ἄ... App. BC 1.102 (475), civitates liberae et immunes; vide Mommsen St.R. 3.1657, Cic. Verr. 3.6.13; ἄ... ὑπὸ τε βο... λειτουργία[ι] ἢ στρατηγίας... γνώμην ὑπ'... κεφαλῇ Inscr. Perg. 8.3.148 (Pergamum, temp. Flav.).

αἰγούρ: augur (cf. pp. 4, 116), ὑπατος, ἀνθύπατος Λαβῆς, ἄ... προεβουλή καὶ ἀντιστρατηγός IGRom. 1.376 (Tibur, c. 127 p.); τῶν ἱερέων οὗς ἄ... καλοῦσιν Plu. Cic. 36(878), cf. Plu. Aemil. 3(256), Luc.

- 1 (491), *IGRom.* 4.675, *IG* 12.2.219, *IG* 2² 4102 (αἰγορά), et saepissime: ἐπὶ ἀγωνοθέτου Γ. Οὐλπίου Βαυβόανου α... καὶ ἱερέως δαδὸς βίου *AE* 1914.263 (Antiochia Pisidia, temp. incert.), augur scilicet coloniae.
- αἰγουστάλιος: *augustalis* (cf. p. 117), α... Φιλεπποπόλιτης *IGRom.* 3.1152 (Philippopolis, temp. fortasse Severorum); ἱερεὺς ἐν τοῖς α... *IG* 5.2.151 (Tegea, 116/7 p.); [σοῦδαλις αἰγ]ουστάλις *Ephes.* 2.21 p. 115 (Ephesus, I med.).
- αἰγουστειος: *augustalis* (cf. p. 6), τῶν συνερέων τῶν αἰγουστειῶν *DC* 59.7.4, cf. 61.20.3.
- Αἰγουστος: *Augustus* (cf. p. 12), ἐξῆλθεν δόγμα παρὰ Καίσαρος Α... *Ev. Lmc.* 2.1.; τὸ τοῦ Α... *δωρεα* *DC* 53.16.6 et saepissime: Α... ὁ κατὰ γλῶσσαν δίδεται τῶν Ἑλλήνων σεβαστός *Paus.* 3.11.4 et saepe: τῶν ἱπ' Α... καταλεγέντων *SEG* 6.2 (Ancyra, temp. Aug.); ὁ δῆμος Α... θεοῦ *IG* 2² 3237 (Athens, temp. Aug.) *falsum indicant doctissimi viri Dittenberger, Graindor; ἐκ πραιτωρίου Α... ILS* 9475 (Pisidia, temp. Domitiani); θεοῦ Ῥώμης καὶ θεοῦ Α... *Inscr. Perg.* 8.3.29 (II-III p.); saepe post Severos, e.g. *AE* 1933.124, *SEG* 2.455, per compendium: Α. *SNG* Ausloek 7111, *Au.* *ibid.* 6777, *Au.* *ibid.* 1884 et al., *Au.* *ibid.* 3408, et similia saepe (p. 9).
- αἰθαυρέτης: *voluntarius*, σπεῖρα α... πολιτῶν *Inscr. Perg.* 8.3.30 (II); cf. *ILS* 2741.
- αἰθεντία: *auctoritas*, [κατ' α]... καὶ εὐεργεσιάζει τῶν θεοτάτων αἰτοκρατόρων, *ex auctoritate et indulgentia optimorum imperatorum*, *SEG* 18.740 (tit. bil.), (Cyrene, 165-9 p.).
- αἰκτωρίτας: *auctoritas* (patrum) (cf. pp. 6, 12), οὐ μέντοι τέλος... ἐλάμβανεν, ἀλλ' α... ἐγένετο, ὅπως φάνερων τὸ βούλημα αὐτῶν ἢ... ἐλληνίσαι γὰρ ἀδύνατόν ἐστι *DC* 55.3.4-5.
- αὐλή: *palatium*, *domus principis*, *praetorium*, "ὡς μ' εἴρηξ τὸν ἔτερον πόδα εἰς τὴν α... τοῖντα, ὃ βούλει ὑπολάμβανεν" *Arr. Epict.* 1.10.4; ἡ βασιλεῖα α... *Hdm.* 1.5.8; εἰς βασιλέως α... καὶ ἁκοῖς *Aristid.* 32K 13; ἑπαρχος α... *Plu. Galb.* 2 (1053) (cf. p. 138); cf. *Lyd. Mag.* 2.6, *M. Ant.* 6.12, 8.31, *Jul. Ath.* 271 D.
- αὐλικός: *praetorianus* (*aulicus*), οἱ α... καὶ στρατηγικοὶ προσαγορευόμενοι *Plu. Galb.* 2 (1053) *aulicus* Latine scriptum, *Suet. Dom.* 4, *Nerv.* 45, *HA Hadr.* 11.3.
- αὐσπεξ: *auspex* (cf. p. 6), τῶν ἐπ' οἰωνοῦς ἱερέων οὐδ' α... πρότερον αἰγουρας δὲ νῦν καλοῦσιν *Plu. Quaes. Rom.* 72(281).
- αὐταρχέω 1: *imperium habere*, ὅσα τοῖς τε ἡπάτοις καὶ τοῖς ἄλλοις τοῖς α... ἐξῆν *DC* 53.17.6. ■ 2: *princeps esse*, ὁ μετὰ ταῦτα α... *DC* 58.20.5; ἡ οἰκία Αἰρηλίων α... ἐπαύσατο *DC* 72.22.6, cf. 60.34.3, 69.21.1, et al.
- αὐταρχία: *imperium principis*, *principatus*, δαδός τῆς α... *DC* 60.33.9 (Zon.); α... ἄξων *DC* 69.17.3 (Xiph.); τὴν α... βεβαιωσάμενος *DC* 74.13.1 (Xiph.); α... ἐλπίδα *DC* 78.11.4.
- αὐτεξούσιος 1: *sine tutela*, (*sui iuris*), *tutela liberata*, α... τέκνων δακαίω *TAM* 3.1.383, 482, 669, 702, 714 (Termetus Lyciae, III); *tutela liberantur feminae iure III lib.*, vide *Gaius Inst.* 1.145, 190, 194, sed per etymologiam *sui iuris* videtur significare verbum, vide ἐξουσία ■ 2: *dictatura* (cf. p. 14), α... μοι ἀρχὴν καὶ ἀπᾶν καὶ παρόντι δαδόμενῃ *Mon. Anc. Gr.* 3.2, [*dictatura*]m et *arsent[i et praesenti mihi oblatam]*.
- αὐτοκρατῆς (ἐξουσία): *imperium principis*, *principatus*, βούλομαι κοινοπραγεῖν τῆς α... ἐξουσίας *Philo. Leg.* 4.26, cf. 8.54; α... ἡγεμονία *Philo. Leg.* 21.143; invenitur hoc verbum apud *Zonaram*, 11.8.460, sed abest a *DC* de eodem, 60.2.1, quo legitur αὐτοκράτωρ ἀρχή.
- αὐτοκρατορεύω: *imperator esse* (cf. p. 120), Ἀδριανὸς... ἐτύγγαυε τότε... γράμματι σεμνόμενος... α... ὅς ἐμνησκάκησε *DC* 69.4.3 (Xiph.); τῷ γὰρ θεῷ Ἀντωνεῶν τῷ π[α]ρ[ο]ῖ σου ἔπρεπε α... *Act. Alex.* 11.A.9.

(P. Oxy. 33).

αὐτοκρατορία: imperium principis, principatus, τῆς Κλαυδίου ... α... Jos. AJ 19.351; μετὰ τὴν ... Ἀρτωνεύου α... P. Flor. 56.13 (III); Τραιανῶ ἢ τῆς α... ἀρχὴ προεργήθη DC 67.12.1.

αὐτοκρατορικός: imperatorius, imperialis, sacer (cf. p. 120), ἀκολούθως ταῖς ἡγεμονικαῖς καὶ α... διατάξεσιν BGU 970.23 (II); τὰς α... ἐφέρετο τίμας Nic. Dam. (F. Gr. Hist. 90) F 127.8; ἢ α... οὐκία Galen. 12.445 K; πρόσωπον δὲ α... Philo Leg. 23.157, cf. 26.166; τότε τῆς α... ὄνομα ἀρχῆς ἐκεῖνῳ τῷ οὐκίῳ ... μεῦναι Hdn. 7.10.6.

αὐτοκράτωρ: vide pp. 117-20, nota tamen haec, exempli gratia. ■ 1: dictator (cf. p. 13), α... μὲν Αἰλίου Ποστούμῳ, ἑπαρχὸν δὲ Λεύκιον Ιουλίῳ ἐποίησαν DS 12.64.1, vide et στρατηγὸς αὐτοκράτωρ ■ 2: imperator liberae reipublicae, ἀνθύπατος καὶ α... IG 2² 4118 (Ia). ■ 3: imperator = princeps (cf. p. 12), ὁ ἀριστος α... SIG³ 827 (IIp). ■ 4: α... ἀρχή: imperium principis, principatus, οἱ ἀρχαντες τὴν α... ἀρχὴν App. Hist. 38.153, cf. Polyaeus, Strat. III Proem.

πόλις αὐτόνομος: civitas libera, πόλις ... δοῦναι διὰ συμμαχίαν ἢ τινα ἀρετὴν ἄλλην α... τε καὶ ... ἀτελεῖς App. BC 1.102 (475); vide Mommsen St.R. 3.1.657 et cf. Cic. Att. 6.1.5, 6.2.4.

αὐτοτελής (ἐξουσία): imperium, ἀφ' οὗ παρέλαβε (ὁ Σεβαστός) τὴν ἐξουσίαν α... Str. 6.4.2 (288); οἱ τινα α... ἡγεμονίαν ἢ καὶ ἄλλην τινα ἐξουσίαν λαβόντες DC 43.44.2; τὸν χρόνον ἐκεῖνον ἀπ' α... ἀρχοντος τὰ τῶν Ῥωμαίων πράγματα DC 78.11.4.

φόρων ἀφείσις: immunitas (cf. p. 103), αἰτήσασθαι ... εἰ μὴ Ῥωμαικὴν πολιτείαν ἐλευθερίαν γοῦν ἢ φόρων α... Philo Leg. 36.287, vide Dig. 27.1 passim, [Brutus] Ep. Gr. 11.

ἀφῆλιξ: impubes, minor, α... ἀναγραφόμενης μετὰ κυρίου καὶ ἐπετρόπου κατὰ τοὺς νόμους BGU 907.2 (III); κηδεμόνα τοῖς α... μου νόμοις P. Oxy. 2474.21 (224-235 p.), cf. Dig. 26.6.2

et al., BGU 1210.33.95; Χαυρήμων α... μετὰ κυρίου, α... Chairemone impub(ere) t(utore) a(uctore) patre, SB 1010 (pap. bil.) (249 p.). ἀφίημι: (mittere milites), ἑπαρχὸς σπεύρης ἀν(ώ)της θεοῦ Ἀρτωνεύου α... Σελευκείας IGRom. 4.1213 (Thyatira, temp. Caracallae) i.e. emeriti, veterani, missicii.

ἀφορολογητός: immunis (cf. p. 103), ἢ πόλις ... δουλος καὶ α... ἀπὸ τοῦ δήμου τοῦ Ῥωμαίων SIG³ 601 (Teos insula, 193 a).

B

β 1: β' ἀνδρικός: Ilvir (cf. p. 9), ἀγωνος ... ἐπετελοσθέντος ὑπὸ β' α... IGRom. 3.411 (Olbasa, non ante 200 p.); ■ 2: β.φ.: beneficiarius (cf. p. 9), β... ἐπιτροπικός IGRom. 1.1398 (Moesia, III), cf. IGRom. 1.734.

ἐπὶ βαλανείων: a balneis, ξυστάρχης καὶ ἐπὶ β... τοῦ Σεβαστοῦ IG 14.1052 (Roma, temp. Hadriani); cf. IG 5.1.669, AE 1938.84, P. Lond. 1178.59.

βασιλεία: imperium principis, principatus, Οἰκεσπασίανος β... ἤρατο Jos. BJ 5.409; τήνδε τὴν παρούσαν β... ἦν Ἀδριανὸς ... βασιλεύει Att. Ars Tact. 44.3; ἐπεὶ τὴν παρὰ τοῦ θεοῦ πατρός β... παραλαβὼν OGI 493 (Ephesus, temp. Pii); cf. P. Oxy. 2476b, BGU 646, IGRom. 1.592, Paus. 3.11.4, Hdn. 1.9.10.

βασιλεύω: imperium cupere, αὐτοκράτωρ ... ὅθων ἐπολέμει Οἰκετελλίῳ β... Jos. BJ 4.546, cf. 1.5.

βασιλεὺς 1: imperatorius, imperialis, sacer, β... ἐπιστολαῖς ἐπιταχθεὶς Philostr. VS 2.24.1 (607); β... πρόσταγμα Philostr. VS 1.19.2(512); β... δακαστήριον Philostr. VS 1.25.8 (539); τὰς β... θυσίας ἐπετέλει Hdn. 1.5.2; εἰς τὴν β... αἰλὴν Hdn. 1.5.8. et saepe; τῷ β... γένει IG 2² 1077.29 (Athenae, 209/10 p.); ὁ β... νόμος [Aristid.] 30.25K, cf. 35.14. ■ 2: fiscus, τοσαύτη τὸ β... εἶχεν ἀχρηματία DC 74.5.4 (Xiph.). ■ 3: (praetorianus), οἱ β... ἱππεῖς Hdn. 1.12.6, cf. 4.4.4 οἱ φρουροὶ τὰ βασιλεια.

βασιλεὺς 1: rex sacrorum, sacrficus, ἱερῶν ἀποδευκνύσθω τις β... DH 4.74.4; τὴν... τοῦ β... τῶν ἱερῶν ταῖς ἀειπαρθένους ἔδωκεν DC 54.27.3. ■ 2: princeps, imperator, vide pp. 120-1, nota tamen haec, exempli gratia: ἔφ' ἔτι ἄρχοντι, οὗ β... μὲν οὐ λέγουσιν αὐτοκράτορα δὲ ἐνομάζουσιν App. Prooemium 6 (23); τὸν θεοειδέστατον β..., αὐτοκράτορα Καίσαρα... IG 5.1.572 (Sparta, temp. Gordiani III); τὸν ἐμὸν β... τὸν Ἀλκιον AP 10.25.5 (Antipater Thess., de Augusto); Plu. De Tranq. Animi 6 (467) de regibus antiquis Romanis potius quam imperatoribus intelligendum est, vide C. P. Jones, JRS 1966, p. 62.

βασιλεύς: imperator, princeps esse, βεβαιῶνται γὰρ ὑπὸ σκότῳ καὶ κατὰ γῆς ἦδυν ἡ β... ἐκεῖνος [Plu.] Amatorius 25 (771) de Vespasiano; τὴν βασιλείαν ἦν... β... Att. Ars Tact. 44.3; β... Σεβήρω IG 14.1093 (IGRom. 1.168) (Roma) (carmen); Αἰγούσῳ β... Ρωμαίων ἐπολέμησεν Ἀντωνίος Paus. 4.31.1; Βάρβαρος ὁ θεῖος τοῦ β... Λευκίου Galen 14.613 K, cf. Hdn. 1.2.1, 1.8.4, et al.

βασιλῆς: imperatrix, ἦλθεν ἵμοι ἐράται β... τοῦδε Σαβάναι SB 8213 (II) (carmen).

βασιλικός 1: imperatorius, imperialis, sacer, ἐπιστολῶν β... προστάτης Philostr. VS 1.22(524); οἱ Λοικουλλανοὶ κῆποι τῶν β... ἐν τοῖς πολυτελεστάτοις ἀριθμοῦνται Plu. Luc. 39 (518); τὰ β... κτήματα Hdn. 2.4.7; ἔθνος ἐπιτραπῆναι ἡ ἄλλας τῶν πραξέας β... Luc. Apol. 12(1.722); β... παῖς Galen. 14.664 K; μήτε ἀγῶνα παραλεῶν μήτε κατὰ χάριν β... ἀγῶνα ἔχων IG 14.1102 (Roma, 181 p.). ■ 2: fuscus, τὰ ὀφειλόμενα τῷ τε β... καὶ τῷ δημοσίῳ τῷ τῶν Ρωμαίων DC 69.8.1.2; τῷ β... σπεδεδικηκώς DC 78.13.3.

βασιλῆς 1: regina sacrorum, β... τῶν ἐν Ρώμῃ ἱερῶν IGRom. 4.1687 (Pergamum, II).

■ 2: imperatrix, Ἰουλίᾳ τῇ β... Philostr. VA 1.3 (5).

βασιλοῦσα: imperatrix, Φαυστώα ἡ μήτηρ β... ἐγγένητο Hdn. 1.7.4; Σαβῶνα β... IG 7.73.4 (Megara), n.b. Phrynichus 202 Ruth.

β... οὐδεὶς τῶν ἀρχαίων εἶπεν.

βεῖκος: vide οὐκός.

βεῖκουλα: vide οὐκουλὰ.

βενεφικάριος: beneficiarius (cf. p. 4), β... πραιφέκτου IGRom. 4.757 (Asia, temp. incert.); β... ἐπιτροπικός IGBulg. 514 (Moesia, III); β... ὁ ἐπὶ τῶν τόπων P. Amh. 77.27, per compendium βφ., βενφικ. AE 1939.57 (cf. p. 9).

βέρνα: vide οὐέρνας.

βερνάκλος: vide οὐερνάκλος.

βετρανός: vide οὐετρανός.

βηξέλλων: vide οὐηξέλλων.

βηξέλλων: libellus, [ἐπὶ β... καὶ κήρων, a libellis et c[on]siliis] IGRom. 3.193 (tit. bil.) (Ancyra, temp. incert.); ἐπὶ β... καὶ διαγνώσεων IGRom. 1.135 (Roma, temp. Commodi); cf. ILS 1455.

βηξέλλων: libellus, ὁ τῆς ἀρχῆς β... δέπων DC 61.5.4, cf. 67.15.1; δοῦκτος... τῶν β... DC 77.18.2.

βηξέλλων: libellus, ὁ ἐπὶ ταῖς β... τῶν ἀξιῶσεων ἐτέτακτο DC 60.30.6b.

βήγους: vide οὐήγους.

βικάριος: vide οὐικάριος.

βικάριος: vide οὐικάριος.

ἐπόμενος ἐς βοηθείαν: (legatus), ἐπρόβουεν καλοῦσι δ' οὕτω τοὺς τοῖς ἡγεμόσι τῶν ἐθνῶν ἐπομένους ἐς β... App. BC 1.38 (173).

βοηθός: adiutor, β... κορινθιαίων ἱππικῶν IGRom. 3.1008 (cf. ILS 2391, IGLS 448) (Syria, 195 p.); β... ἐπετρόπ(ου) a[di]utor p[ro]curatoris IGRom. 4.1317 (tit. bil.) (cf. p. 9) (Tyropolis Asiae, temp. incert.); β... τῆς ἐπιτροπῆς BGU 1047.III.11 (131 p.); β... ὁδῶν ναῶν ἱερῶν κτλ. Smallwood 2.286 (Ephesus, temp. Traiani).

βουλευία: dignitas senatoria (cf. p. 123), ἐστρατήγει ὅπως τὴν β... ἀναλάβῃ DC 37.30.4, cf. 42.52.2, 54.14.3.

βουλευτήριον: 1: senatus (cf. p. 123), οἱ μετέχοντες τοῦ β... DH 2.12.3; Κλαύδιον ἐς τὸ β... κατέλεξαν App. Reg. fr. 12; παραλέων... τοῦ β... App. BC 2.108 (452), 4.25 (102); ἐς τὸ β... ἐσφύρεσθαι DC 52.32.2

■ 2: Curia, προ τοῦ β... σπός DH 4.38.2.

cf. Mon. Anc. Gr. 10.2, et saepissime.
 βουλευτής 1: senator (cf. p. 123), ἐξ ἱπποῦ πατρὸς οὐ β... Plu. Cic. 11(866); β... ἐγνω καταστήσασθαι DH 2.12.1; οἱ β... οἱ ἐκ τῆς γεροσύνης DC 52.31.3; προσέταξεν τοῖς ... β... App. Hicp. 35 (141); cf. Jos. BJ 2.210. ■ 2: decurio (cf. p. 123), β... πολέτης τε Κανωθαίων ἐπὶ Συρίας, *decursion* Septim. Camotha, IGRom. 1.25 (tit. bil.) (Gallia, post c. 170 p.); T. Κλαύδιος Μάγνος Ἐφέσιος καὶ β... τῆς Ἀκυλεισίων πόλεως T. Claudius Magnus Dom Ephesius Dec Col Aquil., AE 1961.213 (tit. bil.) (Aquila, III); β... κολωνίας AE 1921.57 (Thracia, temp. incert.); βου. per compendium IGBulg. 2181 (cf. p. 9); vide et Plu. Caes. 29 (722) P. Oxy. 1406.

βουλευτικός 1: senatorius, β... ἔχων ἀξίωμα Plu. Crais. 25 (558); οἱ ἐκ β... γένους DC 55.2.3; β... γένους ἄντα App. BC 2.21 (77); ἀνὴρ β... Plu. Brut. 15 (990). ■ 2: β... συνέδριον: senatus, τὸ β... τῶν γερότων συνέδριον DH 2.13.1; τῶν ἐκ τοῦ β... συνέδριον DH 1.74.1; οἱ πρωτεύοντες τοῦ β... συνέδριον DH 6.9.1, cf. 11.2.3, 11.53.2. ■ 3: ordo senatorius, senatus, τὸ β... ἀναπληρώσαι Plu. Fab. Max. 9 (179); Σευήριος ... Πλαυτιανὸν ... ἐς τε τὸ β... εἰσαγαγὼν DC 46.46.4; τοῖς ἐκ τοῦ β... ἀρχοῖσι DC 52.24.3, cf. Philo Leg. 11.74. ■ 4: decurialis, ἀνὴρ ... β... τάγματος IGRom. 3.833 (Cilicia, post 176 p.); β... ἐν ταῖς πατρίσι ἀξίωσι App. BC 5.120 (531) cf. Ephes. 2.26; Νάρκισσος Κασίου β... κολ(ωνίας) Τηλ(ιοπόλεως) IGLSyr. 2935 (Heliopolis Syriae, II).

βουλευῶ 1: senator esse, εἰ πρό ἡλικίας ἐβ... Πομπήιος Plu. Pomp. 14 (626); μήτε ἀρχὼν μήτε β... (Plu.) Απορήτης 203; τιμητῆς ... Γλαυκίαν β... καὶ Σατορνῶν δεδημαρχήκοτα τῆς ἀξιόσεως παρέδωκεν App. BC 1.28 (126); τοῖς β... καλεῖν DH 11.4.1; οἱ συνεδρίω β... Hdn. 7.7.5. ■ 2: τὸ β... : senatus, ordo senatorius, τὸ τε γένος καὶ τὸ β... DC fr. 85.3. ■ 3: βουλευῶν: Iulianus, χολίαρχος β... DC 53.15.2.

βουλή 1: senatus; vide pp. 121-4; nota tamen

haec, exempli gratia: ἔδοξε τῇ β... Cyr. Ed. 5.90; ἡ β... ἡ μεγάλη Philost. VA 4.42 (182); ἡ ἀρχουσα β... [Aristid.] 30K Argumentum; ἵπερ ... Σεβαστῶν οὐκοῦ καὶ ἱερωτάτης βου[λ]ῆς IGRom. 1.1452 (Serdica, 161-9 p.); τῶν ἀπὸ τῆς Ρωμαίων β... τος Luc. Demosth. 18 (2.383); ἀπὸ β... ἀνὴρ Plu. TG 18 (833); ὥν τῆς β... Hdn. 1.8.5. ■ 2: ordo, senatus, decuriones mun. (cf. p. 123), ἀπὸ ἄκτων β... IGRom. 1.421 (Puteoli, 174 p.); δόγμα β..., senatus decretum, OGI 629 (tit. bil.) (Lex portus Palmyrae, temp. Hadriani); ἐς τὰς β... αὐτοὺς τὰς ἐν ταῖς πατρίσι καταλέξων DC 49.14.3. βουλευγορέω: (senatui contionari), ε... καὶ ἐδημηγόρησε App. BC 5.131 (539); cf. 3.51 (212); verbum, ut videtur, ab Appiano fictum.

βουλῆμα 1: ? sententia, constitutio (cf. p. 130), τοῖς τοῦ Σεβαστοῦ καὶ Ἀγρίππα β... συνεπετρέπεω Jos. AJ 16.173 (supra γνώμη appellatum est). ■ 2: auctoritas patrum ἀνευ τοῦ τῆς συγκλήτου β... Plb. 6.15.4, cf. DC 55.3.4-5.

βουλῆσι: ? sententia, constitutio (cf. p. 130), ἐπόμενος τῇ τοῦ Σεβαστοῦ β... OGI 669 (edictum Tiberi Alexandri, 68 p.); ἕτερον δείγμα τῆς β... τοῦ Σεβαστοῦ διετάξετο γὰρ ... Philo Leg. 40.317.

βουργάριος: burgarius, ἀνευφορία καὶ ἐπιμελείας β... καὶ φρουρῶν καὶ ἀγαραίων ἀνεοῖς SIG³ 888 (Thracia, 202 p.).

Γ

γ' -ἀνδρος: Ilvir (cf. p. 9), γ' ἄ... Χ(αλκοῦ) Α(ργυροῦ) Χ(ρυσσοῦ) Χ(αράξεως) Κ(ατασκευῆς) AE 1958.15 (Argos, c. 160 p.), cf. Inscr. Olymp. 5.541.

γαῖων: hasta (don. mil.), τῷ μὲν τρώσασσι πολέμιον γ... δωρεῖται Plb. 6.39.3.

Γένιος: genius, ἐπὶ τοῦ νεῷ τοῦ Γ... τοῦ δήμου DC 47.2.3, 50.8.2.

γέρας: salarium, τὸ ἱκνούμενον γ... δοθῆναι DC 78.22.5.

γερηφορία: dignitas, honor, ἐν ἀρχαῖς καὶ γ...

καὶ ταῖς ἄλλαις ταῖς ἐς τὰ κοινὰ δαπάναις
DH 2.10.2.

γερονσία: senatus (cf. p. 123), ἡ γ... ἡ
βουλευμένη καὶ τὰς ἀρχὰς ἔχουσα Aristid.
26 K 90: ἡ δὲ Ῥωμαίων σύγκλητος ἐστὶ καὶ
νῦν γ... καλεῖται Plu. An. Sen. 10(789): ὁ
δῆμος πευθόμενος τῇ γ... DS 14.113.7: οἱ
βουλευταὶ οἱ ἐκ τῆς γ... DC 52.31.3; cf.
78.41.2.

γέρων: senator, τὸ βουλευτικὸν τῶν γ...
συνέδριον DH 2.13.1; cf. Lyd. Mag. 1.16.

γεφυροποιός: pontifex, ὡς οὐδὲν ἄλλ' ἢ γ...
τοὺς ἄνδρας ἐπικληθέντας ἀπὸ τῶν
ποικνόμενων περὶ τὴν γέφυραν ἱερῶν Plu.
Num. 9 (65).

γεωμόρος: Xvir ag. div. (cf. p. 15), δὲ τὸ μὴ
ἐξεῖναι καὶ οἶσι τοὺς γ... ἀποδεικνύειν, ἀλλὰ
τοὺς ὑπάτοις DH 9.52.2; cf. 10.38.4.

γεωνόμος: (XXvir) ag. div., τοὺς γ... οὐτ'
ἀλλήλους ... ἀλλὰ πρῶτον μὲν τιμῆς
μετασχέειν ἐκάστω DC 38.1.6; cf. DC fr. 84.2
de Hviris ex lege Sempronia.

ταμείον γλῶττα: advocatio fisci (cf. p. 16),
ἐπιστεῖθη ἐκ βασιλείας τὴν τοῦ ταμείου γ...
Philoutr. VS 2.29 (621).

(δῆμου) γνώμη 1: plebiscitum, οἷονες εἴτε
δῆμου γ... εἴτε [εἴτε νόμος] τὴν ... ἐπαρχεῖαν
ἐχουσιν SEG 3.378 (Delphi, c. 100 a.).

■ 2: rogatio, ἡ κυρία ἡμέρα ἐν ᾗ τὴν γ...
ἐπικυρωθῆναι ἔδει DC 36.24.4; cf. 36.39.2;
γ... ἐς τὸ πλῆθος ἐσθνεγκαν DC 39.6.2.

■ 3: sententia (cf. p. 130), γ...
ἀποφαίνεσθαι Cyr. Ed. 5.135 (Sherk 31); γ...
ἐπ' [] Inscr. Perg. 8.3.148 (temp. Flav.);
cf. Plu. Pomp. 17 (627), Fab. Max 3 (175).

■ 4: auctoritas, κατὰ τὴν Μανίου Ἀκελίου
καὶ τῆς συγκλήτου γ..., ex auctoritate Mani
Aquili et senatus, SIG³ 827 (tit. bil.) (Delphi,
temp. Traiani).

γνώμων: formula, τοῦ γ... ὅν ὁ θεὸς Σεβαστὸς
τῇ τοῦ ἰδίου λόγου ἐπιτροπῇ παρεστήσατο
BGU 5.1210.1 (II); ἐπικελεύσομαι τὸν γ...
τοῦ ἰδίου λόγου κ[εῖσθαι] OGI 669.44
(Edictum Tiberi Alexandri, 68 p.); κατὰ τὸν
γ... OGI 674 (Aegyptus, I).

γνώσεις: ? rationes, ἐπίτροπος [γ]... τῶν

ἐξοχοτάτων καθολικῶν AE 1933.273
(Pergamon, III); sed melius [διαγνώσεων
καὶ τῶν ἐξοχωτάτων καθολικῶν Habicht
Inscr. Perg. 8.3.44; vide s.v. διάγνους (1).
γραμματεὺς: ab epistulis (cf. p. 142), τοῦ
Κέλερος· τὸν γ... δὴ λέγων τὸν βασιλικὸν
Aristid. 50K 57 (erat ab epistulis Graecis
(PIR² C 338)); cf. Philoutr. VS 2.24.1 (607).

γραμματοφόρος: frumentarius, ἐς τε τοὺς γ...
τελέσαντα καὶ πρόκριτον ἀποδείχθοντα DC
78.14.1 (Le. princeps peregrinorum) cf.
ἀγγελιαφόρος.

γροσφομάχοι: velites, διαλέγονται ... τοὺς μὲν
νεωτάτους καὶ πεντηστοτάτους εἰς τοὺς γ...
Plu. 6.21.7.

γροσφοφόροι: velites, δαυροῦσι ... ὡστ'
εἶναι ... τοὺς δὲ λοιποὺς καὶ νεωτάτους γ...
Plu. 6.21.9.

Δ

Δ. (1) P.: populus Romanus (cf. p. 9), δ. p.
ἀποκατέστησεν, populo Romano restituit,
AE 1919.92-3 (Cyrene, 71 p.) (tit. bil.); vide
s.v. δῆμος (1); ■ 2: Δ E: tribunicia
potestas (cf. p. 9), vide s.v. δημαρχικός.

■ 3: δ' ἄνδρες: IVvir(i) virum
curandarum (cf. p. 9), [δ' ἄνδρων ταμίαν
καὶ ἀντιστράτηγον AE 1913.168 (IG
5.2.151) (Tegea, II); [ἀρχὴν ἀρχῆς] τῶν δ'
ἀνδρῶν IGRom. 3.991 (Salamis Cypri, II).

δεδειγμένος: vide s.v. ἀποδείκνυμι.

δεδειγμένος: dediticius (cf. p. 5), δίδωμι
ἄπιστον ... πολιτεῖαν Ῥωμαίων χωρὶς τῶν
[δε]δεδικῶν P. Giss. 1.40 (Constitutio
Antoniniana de civitate).

δέησις: petitio, Αἰτοκράτορι ... [δ]... παρὰ
κωμητῶν Σκαπτοπαρήνων IGRom. 1.674
(Thracia, c. 238 p.); Αἰτοκράτορι Καίσαρι
δ... παρὰ Λύρηλιου Ἐκλέκτου ὑπὲρ ...
IGRom. 4.598 (Asia, 247 p.); cf. SEG
17.759.17 (Syria, 216 p.).

οἱ δέκα (ἄνδρες): Xvir, 1: Xvir iul. iud., [τῶν
δ... ἀνδρῶν ἐπὶ Ῥώμης] IGRom. 3.134
(Paphlagonia, II); δ... α... πρῶτ[ων?] ILS
8835 (Lycia, 180 p.); οἱ δ... τῆς ἐπιμελείας

... δακῶν ILS 8830 (Ephesus, c. 160 p.); δ...
 ἄ... τῶν τὰ φούκα δικασάντων IG 4.588,
 5.1.533 (Argos, Sparta, temp. Caracallae)
 (φούκα per errorem?); δ... [ἄ... τῶν ἐπὶ τοῖς]
 πράγμασι [δικασθησόμενοι] IGRom. 3.249
 (Laodicea, temp. incert.); οἱ δ... οἱ ἐπὶ τῶν
 δικαστηρίων τῶν εἰς τοὺς ἑκατον ἄνδρας
 κληρουμένων ἀποδεικνύμενοι DC 54.26.6.

■ 2: X legatī de prov. ordinand., οὗς
 νόμους ἀπὸ τῆς τῶν δ... πρεσβευτῶν γνώμης
 ἔδωκεν SIG³ 674 (Thessalia, c. 150 a.); cf.
 Liv. 32.24.4, *Decem legatī quorum ex
 consilio T. Quinctius leges pacis Philippo
 daret*; cf. SIG³ 591, 688; ἀπὸ τῆς βουλῆς
 ἄνδρας δ... τοὺς καταστροφόμενους αὐτὴν εἰς
 εἰρήνην App. Hist. 99 (428); συμβούλους...
 δ... ἄνδρας... μεθ' ὧν... τὰ ἐδημιῶνα
 καθίστασθαι App. Mac. fr. 9.3; ἄνδρες δ... οἱ
 χειριζόμενοι τὰ κατὰ τὴν Ἑλλάδα μετὰ τοῦ
 Τίτου Plb. 18.4.2.5. ■ 3: Xviri leg. scrib.,
 ἄνδρες αἰρεθῆναι δ... τοὺς ἐπιφανεστάτους
 ἐκ τῆς βουλῆς DH 10.55.4; δ... ἄνδρες
 νομογράφοι DS 12.23.1; 24.1. ■ 4: Xviri
 ag. div., ἄνδρες ἀποδεῖξαι δ... τοὺς ὁριζήσαντες
 τὴν γῆν DH 8.81.1; cf. 9.37.3. ■ 5: Xviri
 sac. fac., οἱ χρησμοὶ ὑπ' ἁνδρῶν δ...
 φυλαττόμενοι DH 4.62.5; οἱ τὰ Σαβύλλεια
 ἐπισκεπτόμενοι δ... ἄνδρες App. Hann. 56
 (233); οἱ δ... ἱερεῖς DC fr. 74.1.

δεκαδάρχης: decurio, δ... εἰς SB 4383 (113
 p.); δ... εἰς κολώνων AE 1930.108
 (Lycania, temp. incert.); Διονύσιος δ...
 βέρνα IGRom. 4.1221 (Thyatira, temp.
 incert.).

δεκαδάρχης: decemviratus, ὑπὸ τῆς ἀστυνομικῆς
 δ... Plu. Quiaest. Rom. 55 (277); δ...
 αὐτοκρατόρων ἁνδρῶν Plu. Cic. 12 (866);
 ἐδόκει ἄριστα ἢ Ῥωμαίων πόλιν ὑπὸ τῆς δ...
 ἐπιτροπείῃς DH 10.57.3.

δεκαδάρχος 1: decurio (militum), Πλημεντίου
 ... δ... IGRom. 1.1371 (Aegyptus, 117 p.);
 Οὐάλης ... ἀπὸ δ... IGRom. 3.1207
 (Palaeestina, II); δ... τῆς προγεγραμμένης
 εἰς Syria (1968) 57-9 (Petra, II); cf. Plb.
 6.25.1. ■ 2: Xviri leg. scrib., οὐκαταλίειν
 τοὺς δ... τὴν τῆς πατρίδος ἐλευθερίαν DH

10.60.2.

δεκαδάρχος: Xviri leg. scrib., Γάιος δ'
 νομογράφος μετὰ τῶν καυστόρων τῶν
 δ... ἀρχὴν ἀναφέρει Lyd. Mag. 1.34; cf. Dig.
 1.2.24.

δεκαδάρχος: Xviri stlit. iud., δ[...]
 ἁνδρῶν
 πράγμα[τα δι]κ[α]ζόντων IGRom. 3.1281
 (Arabia, temp. incert.); δ[...]
 ἐπὶ τῶν
 κληρουμένων δικαστηρίων OGI 482
 (Phrygia, I); cf. MAMA 6.254; δ[...]
 ἁνδρῶν
 ἐπὶ τῆς τῶν διαφορῶν κρίσεως Jahresh. 47
 (1965) Bbl. 23 (Ephesus, I).

δεκαδάρχος: decurio esse (collegii), δ...
 Ἡρακλεῖδου Γρανίου IGBulg. 917
 (Philippopolis Thraciae, III); προμέτρης δ...
 ε' ἁμέμπτως IGBulg. 1401 bis; sed fortasse
 non Romanum hoc munus.

δεκαδάρχος: decuria (iudicium), τῶν ὑπ' Αἰγυπτίου
 καταλεγόντων δ... πρώτης SEG 6.2
 (Ancyra, temp. Aug.); οἱ τῆς γ' δ... IGLSyria
 2740 (Heliopolis Syria, temp. incert.); sed
 fortasse urbis Heliopolis, non Romanum,
 hoc institutum.

δεκαδάρχος: decurio (mil.), [τῶν δ]... τῶν ἐν στολῷ
 πρακτορίῳ IGRom. 1.1046 (Aegyptus, temp.
 L. Veri); cf. IGRom. 1.1251.

δεκαδάρχος (ἁνδρες): XVviri sac. fac. (cf. p. 116),
 εἰς δ... ἁνδρῶν IGRom. 1.93 (Roma, temp.
 Antoninorum); οἱ δ... ἁνδρες... ἱεροποιοὶ
 Mon. Anc. Gr. 4.5; ὑπὲρ τῶν δ... ἁνδρῶν pro
 collegio XVvirorum ludos feci Mon. Anc.
 Gr. 12.9.

δεκαδάρχος: decurio (mil.), ἑκατοντάρχοι ὅσοι
 τοὺς ἐπιλέκτους ξυτετάγμενοι καὶ δ... οἱ
 τῶν ἐπιλέκτων Arr. Alan. 22; Vide Jos. BJ 4
 Argumentum; varia lectio DH 2.14.4.

δεκαδάρχος: decurio (mil.), ὁ δὲ δ...
 προσκατεργάσατο DC 71.27.3; cf. 64.10.1;
 Emendavit Boissvain (χιλίαρχος MSS) ex
 exemplo Tac. Hist. 2.29.

δεκαδάρχος, δωροδοκίας: ambitus, δόκας
 δωροδοκίας καὶ δ... App. BC 2.23 (87); vide
 BC 2.24 (90), DH 7.64.5.

δεκατάρχης: decurio (mil.), στρατευόμενος
 ἐπὶ τοὺς Πέρσας δ... IG 5.1.818 (Sparta,
 161-9 p.); τὸ μνημεῖον ἑαυτῇ καὶ τῷ ὀνόματι

- ἀνδρὶ... δ... *IGRom.* 4.1458 (Smyrna, III); οἱ δ... καὶ ταβέλλαροι *SEG* 4.594 (Colophon, temp. incert.).
- δεκαταρχίς: decurialis (mil.), ἀρχὴς δ... τεμῆ *SEG* 8.11 (Palaeestina, III).
- δεκάμουρος(ος): Xvir (stlit. iud.) (cf. p. 6), συνκλητικὸν χειλιάρχου δ... ταμίον ἐπαρχείας *IG* 2² 4071 (Eleusis, II med.); [Π]α[ῖ]λο[ν] δ... *Inscr. Olymp.* 5.359 (Temp. Herodis Attici).
- δεκουρία: decuria (iudicium), ἐπιδεκτος κρίτης ἐκ τῶν ἐν Ῥώμῃ δ... *IGRom.* 3.778 (Attaleia, II?); cf. *IG* 14.1082 (collegii).
- δεκουρίων 1: decurio (mil.) (cf. p. 6), δ... εἰς β' Γαλλικῆς *ILS* 8873 (Macedonia, Ia?); δ... βερτανός *IGRom.* 4.1154 (Lydia, I-II); cf. *IGRom.* 1.1336, 3.1231; *SB* 4600; οἱ δὲ δύο δεκαδάρχων ἔχουσι τάξιν καλοῦνται δὲ πάντες δ... *Plb.* 6.25.1; ἡγεμῶν ἐκάστην ἐκόσμηι δεκάδα δ... προσσαγορευόμενος *DH* 2.7.4, cf. *Lyd. Mag.* 1.9. ■ 2: decuriones, ordo, senatus mun. (cf. p. 10), οἱ δ... ἐνεργέταν, ordo et populus civit. . . patrono perpetuo, *IGRom.* 1.499 (tit. bil.) (Lilybaeum, temp. incert.). ■ 3: decurio (collegii), οἱ δ... ἡ φαμιλία, αἱ σὺνδοκί *IGRom.* 4.102 (Mytilene, non post Ia.); δ... καὶ ἡ φαμιλία, decuriones et familia Theopompí, *SEG* 18.433 (tit. bil.) (Mytilene); vide Robert *REA* 62 (1960) 276 (Decuriones gladiatorum).
- δωδεκα δέλτοι: XII tabulae, αἱ λεγόμεναι δώδεκα δ... *DC ap. Zon.* 7.18; ἐν τῇ τετάρτῃ τῶν δώδεκα δ... *DH* 2.27.3; ἐν δώδεκα δ... ἐγράψαντο *Arr. Ars. Tact.* 33.5.
- δελτογράφημα: edictum (cf. p. 128), ἀναγραφῆναι τὸ δ... τοῦ ἀνθυπάτου *OGI* 458 (Priene et aliunde Asiae, I); cf. *BSA* 59(1964) 22, *Ant. Class* 35(1966) 408.
- δεσπόσιμος: (praefectus), αἰτὸς ἐπαρχος οὐβερανῶν εἰς δ... *GRBS* 5(1964) 298 (Alexandria, II) (caermen).
- δεσπότης: dominus, princeps, θεὸν ἡμῶν καὶ δ... *IGRom.* 1.861 (Chersonesus, de Ant. Pio.); ὁ εὖν ἡμῶν δ... *Philo Flacc.* 4.23; δ... καὶ θεός *DChr.* 45.1 (Domitianus); ἐς τὸ δ...
- φίσκον *MAMA* 4.276C (Dionysopolis Phrygiae, II); cf. *Jos. BJ* 7.419.
- δεύτερος: (centurio) posterior, ὁ μὲν πρῶτος αἰρεθείς ἡγεῖται τοῦ δευτέρου μέρους τῆς σπείρας ὁ δὲ δ... τῶν εὐκωνῶν... *Plb.* 6.24.8.
- δημαρχέω: tribunus esse plebis, ἐγὼ δ... σὺ δ' οὐ. *Arr. Epict.* 3.14.11; ἐς τὸ ἐπὶ ἔτος δ... *DC fr.* 83.8; εἰς ἐκ τῶν δ... εἰς *DH* 11.28.2; εἰπεῖν ἐκώλωσε δ... *Plu. Mar.* 17 (415); *DC* 36.38.4.
- δημαρχία: tribunatus (plebis), τὸ τῆς δ... κράτος *DH* 5.77.5; ἡξίωται δ... *Arr. Epict.* 1.19.24; cf. *Plu. Fab. Max.* 9 (179), *Pomp.* 22 (630); *App. BC* 1.21 (88).
- δημαρχικός: tribunicius (plebis), δ... ἐξουσία *Mon. Anc. Gr.* 18; et saepissime καταταγείς εἰς τοὺς δ... *IGRom.* 3.175 (Ancyra, II); δ... δέλτοι *Plu. Cic.* 24 (878); ἐν τῷ δ... βάθρῳ *DC* 53.27.6; δ... ἔτους *SNG Brit. Acad.* 4.5456 (ἔτους Per errorem pro ἔξους scribitur); per compendium *Δημ.Εξ. SNG Aulock* 6385-90, *ΔΕ. SNG Brit. Acad.* 271 (cf. p. 9); scribitur δημαρχικῆς *SEG* 17.809, *IG* 12.2.539 (Cyrene, Lesbos).
- δημαρχος: tribunus plebis, στρατηγός καὶ οἱ δ... καὶ ἡ σύγκλητος *SIG³* 601 (Teos, 193 a); οὔτε ἕπατος οὔτε δ... *DH* 2.26.5; δ... δήμου Ῥωμαίων *IG* 5.1.1172 (Gythion, II); cf. *Ephes.* 3.38, *IGRom.* 3.667; δ... κανθαδῆτος *IGRom.* 3.172 (Lydia, II-III); cf. *AE* 1911.145; καταταγείς εἰς... δ... *ILS* 8826 (Ancyra, II); δημαρχικούς tamen *IGRom.* 3.175; ἐξουσία τῶν δ... *DC* 42.20.3, *DH* 9.47.2; δ... pro δημαρχικῆς ἐξουσίας scribitur in titulo L. Veri, *IG* 5.2.203 (Mantineia).
- ἀπὸ Δήμητρος: Cerialis, ἀγοράνομος· ὡς οἱ δύο ἀπὸ τῆς Δ... τὴν ἐπύκλῃσιν φέρουσι *DC* 43.51.3 (sed argumentum libri 43 habet κερεάλις, q.v.).
- δημοκοσία: ambitus, Κάτωι δὲ Μαιρήνω δώκοντι δ... *Plu. Cat. Min.* 21 (769).
- δημοκρατία: (libera) res publica, πλείων οὐδὲν εἶρον ἐπὶ τῆς Ῥωμαίων δ... *App. Illyr.* 30.86; principatui, μοναρχος ἐξουσία

- comparatur op. cit. 88; cf. BC 1.99 (463) χρησάμενοι... δ... τε καὶ ὑπάτοις ἐτησίαις προστάταις.
- δῆμος 1: populus Romanus, ὃ τε σῆμας δ... τῶν Ῥωμαίων *Mon. Anc. Gr.* 18.10; ἱερᾷ συγκλήτῳ καὶ δ... Ῥωμαίων *IGRom.* 3.38 (Nicaea Bithyniae, temp. Traiani); ὑπὲρ σωτηρίας [M. Αἰρηλίου Κομόδου] καὶ δ... Ῥωμαίων *IGRom.* 1.51 (Roma); ἐπίτροπος σῆμας δ... Ῥωμαίων, *procurator frumenti municipalis*, *OGI* 480 (tit bil) (Ephesus, c. 100 p.). ■ 2: plebs, τῷ σιτουμένῳ δ... plebei, quae tum frumentum publicum accipiebant, *Mon. Anc. Gr.* 8.16. ■ 3: civitas (libera), τετελεσμένος πολιτείας... ὑπὸ κολωνείων καὶ δ... ἐλευθέρων *OGI* 567 (Attaleia, II); ὃ δ... ὁ Ἑφεσίων, *civitas Ephesia*, *Ephes.* 3.91 (tit bil) (I); δύο ἀνδρῶν... ἐν πόλει χωρεῖν δ... κολωνία... *Ephes.* 4.1.1. (II).
- δημόσιος 1: publicus, popularis, ἐς τὰς Καίσαρος ἐπαρχίας... ἐς δὲ τὰς δ... *Str.* 17.3.25 (840); ἐν βασιλικαῖς ἡ δ... ὑπηρεσίας *Hdn.* 1.2.5; ἐπὶ ἔργων δ... *Ephes.* 5.1.2-3 (temp. Vespasiani); cf. *IGRom.* 3.174. ■ 2: τὸ δ...: respublica, διὰ φροντίδος αὐτοῖς σχεῖν, ὥστε μηδεμίαν ἀποτρέψῃ τῷ δ... συμβῆναι *DC* 37.31.2; "τίς σε ἐκάλεσεν," "τὸ δ..." *DC* 54.3.3. ■ 3: δ... πράγματα: respublica, ἐκ τῶν δ... πραγμάτων καὶ τῆς ἰδίας πίστεως δόκη *IG* 14.905 (Roma, 78 a.); cf. *SIG*³ 646, 679, 688; τρεῖς ἄνδρες οἱ ἐπὶ τῆς τῶν δ... πραγμάτων καταστάσεως *IGLSyr.* 718.9 (Rhodus Syriae, 36a.); cf. *OGI* 453, *Mon. Anc. Gr.* 1.13, *SB* 4224, *AE* 1913.58. ■ 4: aerarium, δοῦναι... τῶν στρατηγῶν... χρήματα ἐκ τοῦ δ... ὅπως εἰς τὴν οἰκείαν ἐπανέλθοιεν *Jos. AJ* 13.265; ἔγγυαι... πρὸς τὸ δ... *DC* 53.2.3; cf. *Plu.* *CG* 17 (842); *SIG*³ 593.
- δημοσιωτῆς: publicanus, περὶ ἀντιλογισμῶν τῶν ἀνάμεικτον θεῶν Ἀμφιαράῳ καὶ τῶν δ... γεγονότων *SIG*³ 747 (*SC de Onoribus*, 73 a.); cf. *IGRom.* 4.262 (*Sherk* 12); ὁ αὐτὸς δ... πράξει, item publicanus pro uno onere, *OGI*

- 629 (tit bil) (lex portus Palmyrensis, temp. Had.); πλεονεξία δ... *Str.* 4.6.7 (205); cf. *IG* 12 Suppl. 261; *Inscr. Priene.* 111, 117; emendatio ad *Dig.* 14.2.9.
- δημότης: plebeius, ὁ δ... λεώς *App.* *BC* 3.30 (118); ὁ δ... ὄχλος *DH* 5.32.1; τὸν ἕτερον (τῶν ὑπᾶτων) δεῦν ἐκ τῶν δ... καὶ μὴ συναμφότερους πατρικίους *Plu. Cam.* 39 (149); ἀνὴρ δ... *App.* *BC* 1.25 (109).
- δημοτικός: plebeius, ἀγορανομία δ... *Plu. Mar.* 5 (408); Κλώδιον ἐκ πατρικίων ἐς δ... παρανόμως μεταστῆσαντες *Plu. Cat. Min.* 33 (775); τὸ δ... *DH* 6.30.3.
- δημοτᾶτος: deputatus (cf. p. 4), Αἰρ. Φλαβίου ἐκατοντάρχην δ... πρεσβυτέρου *IGRom.* 3.28, 1395 (Araemea, III); cf. *Lyd. Mag.* 1.46, 3.70.
- διαβούλιον: senatus consultum, ἐς τὸν δῆμον εἰσηγεγθέντας τοῦ δ... *Plu.* 18.42.
- διάγγελος: optio, ὁ μὲν ὁπτίων ὁ δὲ τεσσεράριος οὕτω γὰρ καλοῦνται οἱ δ... καὶ διαπτήρων ὑπηρεσίας τελούντες *Plu. Galb.* 24 (1063).
- διαγινώσκω: cognoscere, οὗς ἂν δέξῃ ὑπὲρ τούτων δ... καὶ γνώμην ἀποφάνεσθαι *Cyr. Ed.* 5.135 (cf. 2.54, 4.66, 5.131); ἐν χώρᾳ Σεβαστοῦ δ... *ILS* 8841 (Xanthus Lyciae, temp. Sept. Sev.); cf. *ILS* 1159, 1186, 1190.
- διαγνώμη: cognitio, δ... πρὸς Προνερενάτας ἐποιήσαντο οἱ Ῥωμαῖοι ἐρωτήσαντες... *DC* fr. 35.11.
- διάγνωσις 1: cognitio, ἐπὶ βιβλιοθῶν καὶ δ... *IGRom.* 1.135 (Roma, temp. Comm.); ἐπὶ δ... τοῦ Σεβαστοῦ *Ephes.* 3.51 (III); cf. *DC* 78.13.4, *SEG* 17.759, *AE* 1966.431, *Philo Flacc.* 12.100; ἐπίτροπος [δ]... καὶ τῶν... καθολικῶν *Inscr. Perg.* 8.3.44 (III) (γνώσεων legerunt edd. priores). ■ 2: rogatio, ἡ περὶ τοῦ νόμου δ... *DH* 10.15.7; cf. 10.50.3, 11.62.2.
- διάγραμμα: edictum (cf. p. 127), τὰ δ... τῶν ἀρχόντων ἃ... Ῥωμαῖοι ἔδικτα καλοῦσιν *Plu. Marc.* 24(312); δ... τοῦ αὐτοκράτορος *Plu. Galb.* 17(1060); τῷδε τῷ δ... *App.* *BC* 4.11 (42); [κατὰ τὸ πρότερόν] μου δ... *IG* 12.5.1.658 (Syros, 208 p.); τοῖς κατὰ τὸ δ...

τόκος BGU 1170.1.10 (1): περί τὸ τοῦ Τίτου δ... Plb. 22.10.6: cf. Jos. AJ 19.160.

διαγραφή: edictum (cf. p. 128), τὰ γὰρ ἐπιτάγματα καὶ τὰς δ... ἔδικτα οἱ Ῥωμαῖοι καλοῦσι DH 5.73.1: αἱ περὶ τῶν ἱερῶν δ... DH 3.36.4: κατὰ τὰς [δ... τῶν Ῥωμαίων LW 3.281, sed vix recte suppletum, vide L. Robert Et. Anat. 447.

διαίγω (ἐπιστολάς): ab (epistulis) esse, curam habere (epistularum) (cf. p. 141), τὸν τὰς ἐπιστολάς αὐτοῦ δ... DC 69.3.5.

διαδέχομαι 1: succedere, πεπεφνηται τοῖς δ... τὴν ἐπαρχίαν ... παραδοῖναι SIG³ 700.32 (Macedonia, 117 a.); ὁ δ... υἱὸς Τιμάρους Str. 6.4.2 (288). ■ 2: vice agere (cf. p. 132), δικαιοδότης δ... καὶ τὰ κατὰ τὴν ἡγεμονίαν BGU 327 (II); cf. SB 8979, 9312.

διαδοσις 1: ἐπὶ διαδοσι: curator frumenti dividendi (dandi), ἐπὶ τῇ σέτου δ... ἕνα τῶν ἐστρατηγηκότων DC 54.17.1; cf. Suet. Aug. 37, σειτηροσίου διαδομένου IG 2² 4220. ■ 2: τροφῶν δ... alimenta, τὴν τῶν τροφῶν δ... ἐπετρέπη DC 78.22.1.

διαδοχος 1: praefectus urbi (fer. Lat.), τοῖς δ' ἱερεῖς δ... αὐτῶν τῆς δικαιοδοσίας Nic. Dam. (F. Gr. Hist. 90) F 127.5. ■ 2: (legatus cum maiore imperio), Ἀγρίππας τῶν πέρας Ἰωνίου δ... Καίσαρι Jos. AJ 15.350.

διαίρεσις: (IIIviri) ag. div., τρεῖς ἄνδρες ἐπὶ τῆς δ... ἀπεσταλμένοι Plb. 3.40.9.

διαίρεω: (IIIviri) ag. div., ἐκ τῶν τῶν γῆν δ... ἐς δημοσίαν ἐπιβάλλεται Γάιος Γράκχος App. BC 1.10 (38).

διακατέχω: optinere, ἄρχοντες οἱ ἡμέτεροι οὔτως Ἀσίαν Μακεδονίαν ἐπαρχίας δ... magistratus nostros qui Asiam Macedoniam provincias optinent, Sherck 22 (tit. bil.) (Roma, 75 a.); cf. Cyr. Ed. 4.65, OGI 441: δ... τὴν ἐπαρχίαν ... πρεσβευτοῦ καὶ ἀντιστρατήγου SEG 20.786 (Bithynia, temp. Traiani).

διακατοχή: possessio bonorum, δέομαι δοῦναι μοι τὴν δ... τῶν ὑπαρχόντων τῆς μητρος, h(onorum) p(ossessionem) daturum te polliceris, SB 1010 (pap. bil.) (249 p.); vide SB 9298, P. Oxy. 1201.

διακρίσις: (IIIviri) ag. div., τρεῖς ἄνδρες ἐπὶ τῇ δ... καὶ διανομῇ Plu. TG 13 (830).

διαίλιος: dialis (cf. p. 6), διὰ τί τῷ ἱερεῖ τοῦ Διὸς ἐν Φλάμια Δ... καλοῦσιν Plu. Quaes. Rom. 109 (289); ὡς περ τινὰ Δ... DC 44.6.4.

διαλέγω: vide καταλέγω.

διανέμω: (IIIviri) ag. div., Φοῖβος Φλάκκος, ὑπατεύων ἅμα καὶ τὴν γῆν δ... App. BC 1.21 (87); τρεῖς αἰρετοὶ ἄνδρες δ... App. BC 1.9 (37).

διανομή 1: (IIIviri) ag. div., τρεῖς ἄνδρες ἐπὶ τῇ διακρίσει καὶ δ... Plu. TG 13 (830); σιναρχῶν ἐπὶ τῇ δ... τῆς χώρας Plu. CG 10 (839); cf. Romp. 48(644); οἱ δέκα ... ποιησόμενοι τὴν δ... DH 9.37.3. ■ 2: largitio, νόμος περὶ σέτου δ... Plu. Mar. 4 (407).

διασημότατος: perfectissimus, δ... Μάρκελλος P. Oxy. 78.14 (III); cf. JGRom. 1.173, JGBulg. 2068 (Thracia, III fin.); δ... ἡγεμονε[ύων] P. Oxy. 2104.20 (rescriptum Alex. Sev.).

διάταγμα 1: edictum; vide pp. 127-8; nota tamen haec: διαγράμματα· ἃ Ἕλληνες μὲν δ... Ῥωμαῖοι δὲ ἔδικτα καλοῦσιν Plu. Marc. 24 (312); ἐξ ἐκείνου τοῦ μέρους δ..., ex ea parte edicti quae ..., SB 1010 (pap. bil.) (249 p.). ■ 2: formula, εἰς τὸ φθῶν δ... in amicorum formula¹ JGRom. 1.118 (tit. bil.) (Roma, I a.); cf. Sherck 15, 16, 18.

διάταξις 1: constitutio, decretum; vide pp. 129-30; nota tamen haec: [Τραιανῶ] δ... [περὶ], [secundum meam constitutionem, JGRom. 4.336-7 (tit. bil.). ■ 2: (IIIviri r.p.) constituendae, τρεῖς ἄνδρες τῆς τῶν δημοσίων πραγμάτων δ... OGI 453 (Aphrodisias; epistula M. Antonii).

διατάσσω 1: constituere (?), καὶ ἐν ἄλλοις ἔθνεσιν δ... ἐστὶν AE 1961.24 (Pisidia, II).

■ 2: discernere, κατὰ τὰ ὑπὸ τῶν ἡγεμόνων καὶ ἐπετρόπων δ... BGU 648.14 (III); ὅπως αὐτοκράτωρ ἐπέγνω δ... OGI 441 (Stratoniceia, 81 a.).

διαφορά: (Xvir) stlitibus iudicandis, δέκα[νδρον] ἄνδρων ἐπὶ τῆς τῶν δ... κρίσεως Jahresh. 47(1965) Bbl. 24 (Ephesus, I).

διαψήφους: rogatio, ἔφη δ... προθήσων περὶ τοῦ

1 cf. Sherck 22: κατὰ τὸ διάταγμα (quod ill. 25-6) = ea formula (salutis, l. 13) (= IGRR 1.49)

νόμου App. BC 1.12 (51).
 δίκος: *divus* (cf. pp. 6, 125), ἡ βουλή καὶ ὁ
 δῆμος δ... *Kaisara Belleten* 29(1965) 593
 (Lebedus, temp. Aug.); cf. DC 44.6.4.
 δέπω: vide pp. 131-2; nota tamen haec,
 exempli gratia: 1: (praeses esse provinciae),
 ἐπὲρ τοῦ δ... τὴν ἐπαρχίαν ὑπατικοῦ
IGRom. 1.614 (Tomis, 200-210 p.). ■ 2:
 vice agere δ... τὰ κατὰ τὴν ἡγεμονίαν *P. Oxy.*
 2705 (III). ■ 3: a (libellis) esse, curam
 habere (libellorum) (cf. p. 141), ὁ τῆς ἀρχῆς
 βιβλία δ... DC 61.5.4, 67.15.1.
 δικάζω 1: δ... (τὰ πράγματα): *Xvir* esse
 stlit. iud., ἀνδρῶν πράγματα δ... *IGRom.*
 3.1281 (Arabia, temp. incert.); δέκα ἀνδρῶν
 τῶν τὰ φόνικα δ... *IG* 4.588, 5.1.533
 (Argos, Sparta, temp. Caracallae) (φόνικα
 per errorem?); δέκα [ἀνδρῶν τῶν ἐπὶ τοῖς
 πράγμασι] δ... *IGRom.* 3.249 (Laodicea,
 temp. incert.). ■ 2: iudex esse (vice
 Caesaris) ἐν χώρᾳ Σεβαστοῦ δ...
 διαγιγνώσκων *ILS* 8841 (Xanthus Lyciae,
 III init.); cf. *ILS* 1186.
 δικαιοδοσία: iuridictio, ἀρχαῖοι ἀντάρ-
 χοντες τε ἡμέτεροι οἵτινες ἐπὶ τῆς δ[...]
 ὡσὺν *IGLSyr.* 718.72 (Rhodus Syriae, 36 a.)
 (sed δ[...]) *Sherk* 58, *DeVisscher* secutus);
 τὰς δικαστικὰς, ἐν αἷς ἀγοραῖαις ποιοῦσι καὶ
 δ... *Str.* 13.4.12 (628); τὸν μὴ ὑποκείμενον
 τῇ δ... ἐπίτροπον *Dig.* 27.1.13.13.
 δικαιοδοσιῶν 1: (praefectus, *Ilvir*) esse iure
 dicundo, μηδεὶς δύο ἀνδρῶν... ἡ τῶν ὁποί-
 ποτε δ[... ἀρχόντων *Ephes.* 4.1.1 (II?).
 ■ 2: (praeses esse provinciae), ταμίης δ[...
 τὴν ἐπαρχίαν *IGRom.* 4.400 (Asia, 49 a.);
 τὸν δ... οὐσίως *Inscr. Cret.* 4.293 (Gortyna,
 Ia-4); cf. *Inscr. Mus. Leyden* 57; *Str.* 3.4.20
 (166); κ.ν. δικαιοδοσιῶν (4).
 δικαιοδοσιῶν 1: (praefectus, *Ilvir*) iure dicundo,
 δ... μητροπολιτικῆς *OGI* 646 (Palmyra, III).
 ■ 2: iuridicus, δ[... Ἀπαλμία] *IGRom.*
 1.1481 (Philippopolis Thraciae, c. 200 p.);
 δ... Σπανίας δικαστικῆς Ταρακωνησιῶν
IGRom. 4.1307, 1741 (Hierocaesarea, III).
 ■ 3: iuridicus Aegypti, δ... Αἰγύπτου
Corinth 8.1.75 (II); δ... διαδεχόμενος τὰ

κατὰ... *BGU* 327 (II); ὁ δ..., ὁ τῶν πολλῶν
 κρίσεων κύριος *Str.* 17.1.12 (797); δ...
 Αἰγύπτου *AE* 1966.472 (Side, II); eundem
iuridicum Alexandriae et Aegypti nominat
JRS 2(1912) 99; ἐπίτροπον Αἰγύπτου καὶ
 Ἀλεξανδρείας δ... *Smallwood* 2.257
 (Corinthus, II). ■ 4: (praeses provinciae),
 Αἰμῶντος Ἰούγκος ὁ δ... *IG* 5.1.485 (Laconia,
 II); eum *προσβευτὴν ἀντιστράτηγον nominat*
IG 2² 4210 (a Tripolitaniae *Arcadiae*
positum), vide *PIR*² A 355; ἀδελφὴ
 Κοδράτου τοῦ δ... *SEG* 14.648 (Caunus, II)
 (fortasse de Iulio Quadrato, *PIR*² I 507,
proconsule Asiae, nisi officium vel honor
Cauniorum nominatur); ἐπὶ Καίσαρος δ...
 τοῦ ἔθνους ἀπεσταλμένος *Jos. AJ* 18.1
 (Quirinus ille legatus Syriae); possunt haec
 exempla vel praeses significare, vel praeses,
 legatus etc., qui *iur* dicit, sed qui ab iuridico
 discernitur; cf. *Inscr. Mus. Leyden* et s.v.
 δικαστής (3, 5). ■ 5: (legatus Lyciae) (cf.
 p. 10), *προσβευτὴς καὶ ἀντιστράτηγος*
Λυκίας εὐεργέτης καὶ κτίστης καὶ δ...
IGRom. 3.551 (Lycia, II); cf. *IGRom.*
 3.552, 557, 562.
 δίκαιον: *iur* (cf. p. 11), τέκνων δ... ἔχουσα *AE*
 1930.81 (Ephesus, 204 p.); αὐτεξούσια
 τέκνων δ... *TAM* 3.1.383, 482 (Lycia, III);
 χωρὶς κυρίου χρηματισμοῦ κατὰ τὰ
 Ῥωμαίων ἔθνη τέκνων δ... *SB* 8940 (III);
 πολιτεία καὶ ἀντιστορία οὕτως ὡς ἀρίστῳ
 νόμῳ ἀρίστῳ δ... *IGLSyr.* 718 (*Sherk* 58)
 (Rhodus Syriae, 36 a.); πολιτεία καλλίστῳ
 νόμῳ καλλίστῳ δ... *OGI* 455 (Aphrodisias;
epistula M. Antoni); ἐς Λατίου δ... ὥσπερ
App. BC 2.26 (98); cf. *Str.* 4.1.12 (187).
 δικαιοσύνη: iuridicus, δ... οἱ τὴν Ἰταλίαν
 δικαιοῦντες *DC* 78.22.1 (si sana lectio; locus
 mutilus).
 δικαίωμα: *iur*, τὰ τῶν τριῶν γεγονηκότων δ...
DC 55.2.6; τὰ τοῦ πλήθους δ... *DC* 38.12.2.
 ἐπὶ δικαστηρίων: (*Xvir*) stlit. iud., δ[...]
 ἐπὶ τῶν κληρονομικῶν δ... *OGI* 482
 (Phrygia, I); οἱ ἐπὶ τῶν δ... *DC* 54.26.6.
 δικαστής 1: iudex (selectus), δ... ἐν Ῥώμῃ
IGRom. 3.63 (Prusias, c. 200 p.); τῶν

ἐκλέκτω ἐν Ῥώμῃ δ... OGI 499 (Tralles, II fin.); cf. Cyr. Ed. 5.138. ■ 2: consiliarius iuriconsultus, τῶν βασιλικῶν εἴη δ... εἰς Aristid. 50K77. ■ 3: ? legatus ius dicens, iudex datus, ταμίαν, δῆμαρχον, στρατηγὸν ἀποδεδεγμένον τῶν ἄγων καὶ ἀγαθὸν δ... IGRom. 4.813 (Hierapolis Phrygiae, II); non est praeses vir praetorius designatus; legatus vel comes est procos. Asiae, aut iura dioeceseos dicens, aut iudex causae unius a proconsule datus; cf. s.v. δικαιοδότης (4) et κρίτης (2). ■ 4: (princeps) (cf. p. 16), οὗτος ὁ ἡγεμὼν καὶ δ... Aristid. 26K39.

■ 5: praeses (proconsul) δραμῶν πρὸς τὸν ἀρχόντα τῆς ἐπαρχίας... ὁ δὲ δ... ὅτε ταῦτ' ἤκουσε [Luc.] Asinus 55(2.623); cf. Eus. HE 6.2.2, Lib. Or. 1.63.

δικτατορεύω: dictator esse (cf. p. 6), Τίτος Κούτιος δ... πόλεις ἐννέα ἔλαβεν DH 14.5.1; ἐδ... ἅμα καὶ ὑπάτεισε DC 43.1.1; καὶ δύοσας δεκάδας Ῥώμης δ... Orac. Sib. 12.13.

δικτατορία: dictatura (cf. p. 6), ἀνπειθύνου δεισθαι τὰ πράγματα μοναρχίας ἦν δ... καλοῦσιν Plu. Fab. Max. 3 (175); μετὰ βασιλεύων... δοῦσε ἐν τῇ πρώτῃ δ... ἐκέχρητο DC 43.14.3; δ... κεκοσμημένος DH 20.13.1.

δοκῶν 1: dictator (cf. pp. 4, 6, 7, 12, 118), δ... ἐπὶ θέσει νόμων καὶ καταστάσει τῆς πολιτείας App. BC 1.99 (462); cf. BC 1.3.9; αὐτοκράτορα Γάϊον Ἰούλιον Γάϊον υἱὸν Καίσαρα ἀρχιερέα ὑπατον β' δ... τὸ δεύτερον εὐεργέτην IGRom. 4.929 (Chios insula); et saepissime; n.b. Sync. 491.3 (de Scipio Africano!); ■ 2: dictatorius (cf. p. 166), ὃς ἔσχε τὴν δ... ἀρχὴν DH 6.33.1 (emendavit Stephanus: δικτάτορος MSS); μὴ ἐξεῖναι περὶ δ... ἀρχῆς μήτε εἰπεῖν μήτε ἐπιψηφίσαι App. BC 3.25 (94).

δοικέω 1: ab (epistulis) esse, curam habere epistularum (cf. p. 141), τὰς ἐπιστολάς αὐτοῦ Λατῖας δ... DC 72.7.4; διαγνώσεις καὶ ἐπιστολάς δ... DC 78.13.4. ■ 2: vice agere (cf. p. 15), δ... τὰ ἐν Συρίᾳ πράγματα ἡνέκα Μαρκέλλος μεταβέβηκει ILS 8826 (Anicyra, II med.). ■ 3: praeses esse (cf. p.

142), ὁ τότε τὴν Συρίαν δ... Jos. AJ 15.406; Κουμάνου τὰ κατὰ τὴν Ἰουδαίαν πράγματα δ... Jos. AJ 20.105; cf. 18.177 (cf. p. 132); ὁ Λούπος δ... τὴν Ἀλεξανδρείαν Jos. BJ 7.420 (de praefecto Aegypti, ut videtur); παρὰ τὸν δ... τὴν Αἴγυπτον X. Eph. 4.2.7. ■ 4: procurator esse, ὁ τὰ ἐν Αἴγυπτῳ δ... [Plu.] Aporrh. 207; vide s.v. διοικητής (1); procurator idiologu, potius quam praefectus aut dioeceta Aegypti (vide Bowersock, Augustus 40).

διοίκησις 1: dioecesis, iurisdictio, (praefectura), ἐν ταῖς ἀφηγούμεναις τῶν δ... πόλεων OGI 458, II.66 (Sherk 65) (Priene et al. Asiae, I); ἡ δ... ἡ περὶ Σμύρνης Aristid. 50 K 85; πρεσβυτὴς πατὴρ ἀνθυπάτου Ἀφρικής δ... Καρχηδονίας IG 7.89 (Megara, II); ἡ Κυβεραική δ... Str. 13.4.17 (631); διατάξαι τὰς δ... ἐν αἷς ἀγοραίους ποιοῦσι καὶ δικαιοδοσίας Str. 13.4.12 (628); cf. Sherk 52, Cic. Fam. 13.67.1; n.b. iurisdictio Pergamena Plin. HN 5.126. ■ 2: (Hivni t.p.) constituendae, οἱ τρεῖς πρὸς τε δ... καὶ κατάστασιν τῶν πραγμάτων ἐπιμεληταὶ DC 46.55.3. ■ 3: cura aerarii Saturni, πρὸς τὴν δ... σφῶν δύο κατ' ἔτος ἐκ τῶν ἐστρατηγηκότων DC 53.2.1; 60.24.1.

■ 4: (procuratio), τὰς τε πράξεις ἀπάσας καὶ τὰς δ... ἐνεχείρισεν Hdn. 6.1.3; ἐπιτροπὰς καὶ δ... τῶν ἐπαρχιῶν Plu. Praec. t.p. ger. 18 (814). ■ 5: (maius imperium), δ... τῶν ἐπὶ τῆς Ἀσίας δεκαετῆς γεγενημένη Jos. AJ 16.86.

διοικητής 1: procurator (cf. p. 143), ἐς τὰς Καίσαρος ἐπαρχίας ἡγεμόνας καὶ δ... Καίσαρ πέμπει Str. 17.3.25 (840); ἐν Σκελίᾳ δ... [Plu.] Aporrh. 207; δ... ἐν Κορώμφῳ Plu. Ant. 67 (947); Φάβατον τὸν Καίσαρος δ... Jos. BJ 1.575; δ... Romanorum privatorum, IGRom. 4.1417, AE 1940.43.

■ 2: dioeceta Aegypti, ἐπίτροπος δ... Αἴγυπτου διοικητῆρος SEG 4.520 (Ephesus, temp. Commodi); et saepissime in papyris.

διοπτήρ: tesseraarius, ὁ μὲν ὁπτίων ὁ δὲ τεσσαεράριος· οὕτω γὰρ καλοῦνται οἱ διαγγέλων καὶ δ... υπηρεσίας τελοῦντες Plu.

- Galb. 24 (1063).
- διορθώω 1: corrector esse, τὸς ἐλευθέρους τῶν πόλεων δ... Philostr. VS 1.25.5 (537); δ... τὰ κατὰ τὴν ἀνατολήν Jos. AJ 18 (54). ■ 2: constituendae, constituere (Hivir), οἱ χειροτονηθέντες ἀρμόσαι καὶ δ... τὰ κοινὰ App. BC 4.7 (27).
- διορθωτής 1: corrector, δ... καὶ λογιστής ILS 8826 (Ancyra, II); [δ]... Γαλατίας IGRom. 3.238 (Tavii Galatiae, III); [η]γ[ε]μόνα καὶ δ... τῆς Ἑλλάδος IG 5.1.538 (cf. AE 1913.244) (Sparta, III); πρὸς τὸν δ... τῶν ἐλευθέρων πόλεων Ἐπικουρέων ὄντα App. Epict. 3.7.1 ■ 2: Hivir r.p. constituendae, consultor, τρεῖς πρὸς τε διοικήσας καὶ πρὸς κατὰστασιν τῶν πραγμάτων ἐπιμελητάς τε καὶ δ... DC 46.55.3; cf. Wilcken, Chr. 1.2462, Hivir reipublicae consultor.
- διπλοκάριος: duplicarius (cf. p. 8), ἱππεὺς δ... BGU 591 (temp. Neronis).
- διωρεῖται: distributus (cf. p. 4), ὑπὲρ δημοσίου τῶν [ῶν] Ἀσ[ιανῶν] δ... ἐν τῇ κεντρικῇ PSI 1063.5 (117 p.).
- δόρυ: sella (cunilis), δ... ἀγκυλόπους Plu. Mar. 5 (408); δ... ἀρχαῖος DC 43.14.5, 53.30.6; δ... ἀρχαῖος ὅτε βλάβους ἔχουσιν ὅτε ἐπὶ δ... καθήμενοι χρηματίζονται Plu. Quaes. Rom. 81(283); δ... ἐλεφάντινος Plb. 26.1.6, DS 5.40.1; δ... ἡγεμονικός Plu. Quaes. Rom. 113(291).
- δόγμα 1: senatus consultum, δ... συνκλήτου Cyr. Ed. 5.82; δ... τῆς βουλῆς παρακαταθέσθαι τοῖς ὑπάρχουσιν τὰ πράγματα Plu. Cic. 15 (868); δ... βουλῆς DH 2.45.3; et saepissime. ■ 2: edictum (cf. p. 128), ἐξήλθε δ... παρὰ Καίσαρος Αἰγυπτίου ἀπογράφου τὴν οἰκουμένην Ev. Luc. 2.1; cf. Act. Apost. 17.6; περιθεῖς αὐτῷ τὸ δῶμα δ... διεστήσανεν τὴν δωρεάν Jos. BJ 1.393; cf. AJ 14.240; τοῦ δ... ἀντίγραφον P. Fay. 20.22 (edictum fortasse Alexandri Severi). ■ 3: auctoritas (cf. p. 14), [δ]... συνακλήτου ex [auctoritate] senatus refeci Mon. Anc. Gr. 11.5.
- δοκίμασι: transvectio, ἡ τῶν ἱππέων δ... DS 20.36.5.
- δοκῶν: (adlectus), ἀνθυπάτους καλεῖσθαι... καὶ τῶν... δ... γε ἐστρατηγηκέναι DC 53.13.4.
- δόρυ: hasta (don. mil.), δ... καθάρως τετυγμένον IGRom. 3.230 (Pessinus, I); τυγμένον δ... ILS 8863 (Argos, II); cf. DC ap. Zon. 7.21; et saepe.
- δορυφόρος: praetorianus esse, οἱ στρατιῶται οἱ δ... εἰσὶν οὗτοι βασιλέας Hdn. 2.4.4.
- δορυφορικός: praetorianus, σημεία δ... DC 60.35.1; χιλιάρχος ἐκ τοῦ δ... DC 55.10a.1; ἐν τῷ δ... στρατεύομενος DC 56.23.4.
- δορυφόρος: praetorianus, τοῖς φιλάττοις τὴν αὐτὴν δ... ἐνετύγχανε Plu. Galb. 25 (1064), cf. 13 (1058); φασὶν αὐτὸν σχεδίου λόγου ἐκπεσεῖν αὐτὴν καὶ δ... δεικνύοντα Philostr. VS 2.26 (614); οἱ φιλάττοις τὴν βασιλείαν αὐτὴν δ... Hdn. 2.1.1, 8.7.7; ἐπαρχοὶ τῶν δ... DC 55.10.10 (cf. p. 138).
- δοκηνάριος: ducenarius (cf. p. 4), ἐπίτροπος διοικητῆς Αἰγύπτου δ... ἐπίτροπος... τυγμένους οὐλοῦν δ... AE 1928.97 (Ephesus, temp. Commodi); πράξας στρατείας... κεντηναρίαν... δ... IGRom. 1.227 (Roma, III); et saepe; cf. AE 1966.444.446, Lyd. Mag. 1.48, 3.2, 3.7, Eus. HE 7.30.8; per compendium ἐπαρχος δοκ. κοῦρης δεκάτης AE 1956.10 (cf. p. 9).
- δοῦξ: dux (cf. pp. 3, 6, 11), ἐπὶ (τοῦ δῶμα) κρατιστοῦ δοκός AE 1954.265-6 (Dura, 251 p.); ἕτερος στρατοπεδάρχης ὃν δοῦκα Ῥωμαῖοι προσαγορεύουσιν Eus. HE 9.5.2; cf. Athenaeum 1965.333-334 (temp. Gallieni).
- δοκλικάριος: duplicarius (cf. p. 4), Ἀρτώσιος Ἡράκλειος δ... Πηγ. IGRom. 1.1184 (Aegyptus, 165 p.); (ὁ δῶμα) δ... καὶ (ὁ δῶμα) σηκοεβλιτάριος SB 9202 (III init.); δ... διαπεμψθεὶς ὑπὸ... BGU 807 (183-4 p.); cf. IGLSyr. 2152, BGU 1021.
- δυνάμεις, δυνάμεις: Hivir(i) (municipii), δ... ἀντιστρατήγων ἐν Κορίνθῳ IG 4.795 (Troizen, II); ἐπιτελεσθέντων ὑπὸ δ... IGRom. 3.412-4 (Olbasia, III init.); ἐπὶ δ... M. Οὐλπίου SEG 2.745 (Colonia Parlaia, II?); vide Robert, Et. Ep. et Phil. p. 278; ἐπὶ δ...

- IG 9² 1.1.92 (Nicopolis Epiri, II).
 δυνάμει: *Inviratus* (mun.), ἀρξάντα τὴν τε
 πρώτην δ... ἀλλὰ καὶ τὴν ἐπὶ αὐτὸν
 πενταετηρικὴν δ... SEG 19.830 (Comama
 Pisidia, II?).
 δυνάμει: *Inviralis*, δ... τῆς καλ. *Du[m]vir*
col IGRom. 3.410 (tit. bil.) (Olbasa, III); cf.
 SEG 6.445; δ... ἀρχιερέως IGRom. 3.299
 (Antiochia Pisidia, II); cf. x.v. β' ἀνδρικός.
 δυνάμει: *potestas* (cf. p. 134), ἀπὸ ἐξουσίας καὶ
 δ... ἱπτακῆς πραττόστων *Plu. Cam.* 1 (129);
 ἡ δ... τῶν δημόρων DC 53.17.10.
 δυνάμει 1: *imperium* (cf. p. 134), ὅροι τῆς
 Ῥωμαίων δ... *Nic. Dam. (F. Gr. Hist.* 90) F
 125; ἐκκράγει Καίσαρα καὶ Πομπήιον
 ἀποθέσθαι τὰς δ... *App. BC* 2.36 (145).
 ■ 2: *potestas*, ἐξ ὧν ἔχον οἱ δήμαρχοι
 παρασπῶντες τι τῆς ἱπτακῆς δ... *DH*
 10.31.1.
 δύο ἄνδρες 1: *Inviri* (mun., col.), [μηδεὶς δύο]
 ἄνδρων ἢ τεσσάρων ἄνδρων ἢ τῶν
 ὁποῖοι... *Ephes.* 4.1.1 (II); cf. *ILS*
 6085; ἐπὶ δ... *AE* 1966.168 (Agrigentum,
 temp. incert.). ■ 2: *Inviri* (*viam*
purgandam), οἱ δ... οἱ τὰς ἔξω τοῦ τεύχους
 ὁδοὺς ἐγγειροῦμενοι DC 54.26.7.
 δῶρα: *dona militaria*, [τιμῆς δῶ]ροις,
 στεφάνῳ IGRom. 4.964 (Samos, I-II); *sed*
scribitur [δῶροις στρατιωτικοῖς *ap. ILS*
 8865].
 δωρεῶν: *donare* (don. mil.), δ... δόρατι,
 στεφάνῳ *ILS* 9471 (Caria, temp. Traj.).

E

- ε' καὶ ε' ἄνδρος: *XVvir sac. fac.* (cf. p. 9), ε...
 ἐπὶ... ἱεροποιῶν *ILS* 8829 (Ancyra, II
 med.).
 ἐβόκατος: *vide x.v. βοκατός*.
 ἐγγράφος: *conscriptus*, οἱ μετέχοντες τοῦ
 βουλευτηρίου πατέρες ε... προσηγορεύθησαν
DH 2.12.3.
 ἐγγράφω 1: *conscribere*, ἀνεπλήρωσε τὴν
 βουλὴν· τοὺς δὲ ε... ἐπ' αὐτοῦ *Plu. Publ.* 11
 (102). ■ 2: *adlegere*, τὸν παῖδα ἐς τοὺς
 εἰσαγόμενους ἐν Ῥώμῃ ε... Ἀντωνῖος

- αὐτοκράτωρ *SIG³ 858* (Roma, 161 p.).
 ἐγκαταλέγω: *adlegere*, ε... πολλοὺς ἐς
 εἰσαγωγήν DC 43.47.3, cf. 52.42.4; ε... τοὺς
 δημοσίᾳ ἱπτεύουσι καὶ τοῖς ἐν τῷ Μουσείῳ
 οἰκισμένοις *Philostr. VS* 1.22.3 (524).
 ἐγκέλευσις: *iussus* (cf. p. 131), ἐξ ε... ἐπάρχου
SB 5217 (148 p.); ἐξ ε... ἡγεμόνος *SB*
 3919 (II); κατὰ τὰς ἱεράς ε... *SB* 4284.8
 (207 p.).
 ἐγγειροῦμαι: (*praeficere, curam dare*) ■ 1:
praepositus, ἐπὶ θεῷ Τραϊανοῦ ε...
 τρεσχιλίους οὐβρανοὺς ἐς τὸ κατοικίῳ *SEG*
 17.584 (Pamphylia). ■ 2: *a(cubiculo) esse*,
curam habere (cubiculi) (cf. p. 141), τὴν τοῦ
 θαλάμου ἐξουσίαν ε... *Hdn.* 1.12.3; cf. DC
 78.4.3. (*censibus*). ■ 3: *praefectus*, οἱ ε...
 ἀπ' ἀρετῆς ἀλλὰ μὴ κλήρῳ ἀποδεικνύονται
 DC 52.15.3 (*oratio Maecenatis: praefecti*
comparantur legitimis magistratibus). ■ 4:
vice agere, fungi, πάσας ἐπ' αὐτοῦ τὰς ἐν
 Ῥώμῃ πράξεις ε... *Hdn.* 4.12.4 (cf. *PIR² F*
 317); ἐπίτροπος Κυλικίας λόγῳ προβάτης τὰ
 μέρη τῆς ἡγεμονίας ε... *Ephes.* 3.54 (II init.).
 ■ 5: ε... δάκας: (*archistator esse*) (cf. p.
 114), οὗ τὸ μικρότατον τῆς Αἰγυπτίας
 ταύτης ἀρχῆς ε... τὰς δάκας κτλ. *Luc. Apol.*
 12 (1.721). ■ 6: *curare (vias)* (*de Inviris*),
 οἱ τὰς ὁδοὺς ε... DC 54.26.7.
 ἔδικτον: *vide ἔδικτον*.
 ἐθελοντῶν: *voluntarius, evocatus*, τινες τῶν ε...
 στρατευομένων τῇ τῶν ἱπτάτων χάριτι *Plb.*
 6.31.2.
 ἐθνικός: *provincialis*, πάσας ε... ἀρχάς *TAM*
 2.713 (Lycia, II); εἰς ἄλλην ἡγεμονίαν ε...
 ἀναγκάσθαι *Dig.* 27.1.6.8; cf. *Cod. Iust.*
 1.9.2.
 ἔθνος: *provincia*; *vide pp.* 13, 136; *nota*
tamen haec: ἡγεμόνος τοῦ ε... *IGRom.*
 1.712, *AE* 1953.90; ἡγεμονίᾳ τοῦ ε... *IGRom.*
 3.739; αἱ τῶν ε... ἡγεμονίαι DC 52.33.3;
 δικαιοδότης τοῦ ε... *Jos. AJ* 18.1; τὰς
 ἱπτακῆς τῶν ε... ἐξουσίας *Hdn.* 5.7.7.
 ■ 2: *commune, koïnos*, πρεσβευτὰς ὑπὲρ
 τοῦ Βοιωτῶν ε... κατὰ δωρεάν *IG* 7.2711
 (Acraephia, 37 p.); ἀρχιερέα τῶν Σεβαστῶν
 καὶ κηδεμόνα τοῦ ε... *IG* 5.1.1171 (Gythium,

- II); ἐπεστεῖλαμεν πρὸς τὸ ἔ... OGI 504 (Aezani, temp. Hadriani); μητρόπολις τοῦ Καππαδόκιον ἔ... *Inscr. Perg.* 8.3.35 (II fin.); cf. SEG 11.923; Philostr. *VA* 1.4 (6); Str. 12.2.37 (537). ■ 3: (classis (Servii Tullii)), χωρὶς αὐτοὺς ὡς ἐκαστοὺς ψήφισσιν... ὡς τὰ γε ἔ... αὐτῶν ἐκδηλα ὅπως φρονοῖ γίγνετο DC 38.8.1 (sed ἦθη MSS: sine exemplis aliis non placet emendatio).
- οἱ εἴκοσι (ἄνδρες): XXviri, οἱ ε... καλοῦμενοι ἄνδρες DC 54.26.5, 60.5.8; ἄρξας τῶν τῶν ε... ἀρχῶν Ephes. 4.10 (Ephesus, II med.).
- εἰκοστή: vicesima, ὡς τὸ τέλος τῆς ε... τῶν ἐλευθεριῶν προσήκει P. Oxy. 2265 (119 p.); ἡ ε... τῶν τε κλήρων DC 55.25.5, cf. 77.9.4; ἀκτῶν κοινῶν ε... AE 1930.86-7 (Ephesus, I?); ε... κληρονομίων ἐπὶ Ῥώμης AE 1928.97 (Ephesus, temp. Commodi); cf. *IGRom.* 3.181, 4.1236; Ephes. 3.52, 54; BGU 326.11.
- εἰκοστώνης: publicanus vicesimae (libertatis), ὁ δοῦλος εἰθὺς εἴχεται ἀφ' ἑθνήμα ἐλευθερος. διὰ τί; δοκεῖ τε, ὅτι τοὺς ε... ἐπιθυμῶ δούναι ἀργύριον; *Aer. Epict.* 4.1.33.
- εἰλη, εἰλάρχης; vide s.v. Διη, Διάρχος
- εἰρηνοδόχης: fetialis, ἦρετο εἴ τις ε... αἰτοῖς παρεῖη App. *Sam.*, fr. 4.13; τῶν καλομένων φετιαλίων; οἷοι δ' εἴησαν κατὰ τὴν Ἑλληνικὴν διάλεκτον ε... DH 2.72.1, cf. 3.3.3.
- εἰρηνοποιός: fetialis, τῶν λεγομένων φετιαλίων, Ἑλληνιστὶ οἷον ε... καὶ σπονδοφόρων Plu. *Quaest. Rom.* 62 (279).
- εἰρηνοφύλαξ: fetialis, οἱ φετιαλεῖς, ε... τῶν ὄντες Plu. *Num.* 12 (68).
- εἰρήνησι: rogatio, τὴν ε... ἀπεδέξαντο DC 36.24.1.
- εἰσλέγω: adlegere, [e]... ἐκ τοῦ πατρικίου *Jahresh.* 47 (1965) Bbl. 24 (Ephesus, I) (si recte suppletum: καταλέγω (q.v.) saepius invenitur).
- εἰσπραξίς: tributum, κεφαλικὴ ἐ[...]; *Inscr. Perg.* 8.3.148 (temp. Flav.) (fortasse tamen εἰσφορά (2) vel ἐκπραξίς supplendum est).
- εἰσφορά 1: rogatio, ποῖαν... νόμων ε... ἡ ἀναίρεσις ἐξουσίαν ἔχετε; DH 10.4.2.
- 2: tributum, τοὺς τὰ μέτρα κεκτημένους... βραχείας σιατελεῶν ε... DH 4.19.2; φόρους καὶ ε... περὶ ὧν φέρει Justin. *Mart. Apol.* 1.17; χειριστὴς ε... *IGLSyr.* 718.33 (Rhossos Syriae, 36 a.); cf. Sherck 22.12 et s.v. ἀνεισφορία.
- ἐκ, ἐξ 1: e, ex, ἐ... προσηκτόρων *ILS* 9478 (Epirus, III?); ἐ... προσηκτοῦ ἐπαρχείας AE 1953.175 (Cyprus, II) (sed non sana lectio; tale nunquam nusquam invenitur); προσηκτοῦ ἐ... ἐπαρχῶν λεγιῶνος *IGRom.* 4.266 (Pitana Asiae, temp. incert.); ἐ... ἑκατονταρχίας, *vete(ranus) ex c(enturione) Camuntum*, AE 1916.121 (tit. bil.) (Sinope, non ante II). ■ 2: ab (epistolis etc.) (cf. p. 141), προσηκτοῦ ἐν Ἀσίᾳ ἐ... ἐπιστολῆς καὶ κωδικίου OGI 543 (Ancyra, II med.).
- οἱ ἑκατον ἄνδρες: centumviri, δάκη ἐπὶ τῶν ἔ... ἀνδρῶν [Plu.] *Aporrh.* 205; οἱ δέκα οἱ ἐπὶ τῶν δικαστηρίων τῶν ἐς τοὺς ἔ... ἄνδρας κληρονομήσαν DC 54.26.6.
- ἑκατονταρχέω: centurio esse, ἐκ δὲ δὴ τῶν ἀπ' ἀρχῆς ἐ... DC 52.25.7.
- ἑκατονταρχίης: centurio, Οὐαλερίῳ... ἐ... *IGRom.* 1.860 (Chersonesus, temp. Commodi); τὸ στρατιωτικὸν ἐπὶ τοὺς ἐ... Jos. *BJ* 3.87; Λοκρητίῳ ἐ... SB 5954 (II); et saepissime; cf. *IGRom.* 3.1367, ἑκατοντάρχης.
- ἑκατονταρχία 1: centuria (cf. p. 163), ἀκτῶν σπειρῆς ἐ... Ἀπολλωνίου BGU 741 (II); στρατιώται ἐ... Ἑρενίου *IGRom.* 1.1241 (Aegyptus, 64-5 p.); ἐνὸς τῶν ταγμάτων τῇ λαμπροτάτῃ ἀρχῇ κεκοσμημένου, ἡ ἐξήκοντα ἐ... ἔπεισθαι... DH 9.10.2 (i.e. primus pilus); ἐξ ἐ... *veteranus ex c(enturione)*, AE 1916.121 (tit. bil.) (Sinope, II?). ■ 2: centuriatus, ὁρτὴν ἔχοντα ὅτι οἱ ἐ... αἰτήσαντι οἶκ ἐδεῶκει DC 78.5.3.
- ἑκατόνταρχος: centurio (cf. p. 163), Ἀφρανίου τῶν Σάλων ἐ... ἀνταγωνιστὴν Περικλέους Luc. *Hist. Conscr.* 26 (2.34); ἀπελευθερος ἐ... *IGRom.* 1.1091 (Aegyptus, temp. incert.); ἐ... λεγεῶνος *IGRom.* 1.1138

(Aegyptus, 82.3 p.); ὁ κράτιστος ἐ... BGU 390 (III); ὧ τρεῖς ὑπετάγησαν ἐ... DH 2.13.3.

ἐκδικάζω: (Xvir) stlit. iud. (cf. p. 15), δέκαδρος τῶν ἐ... τὰ πράγματα IGRom. 3.172 (Ancyra, II).

ἐκδικέω: defensor esse civitatis, ἐ... τῇ πόλει IGRom. 4.914 (Cibyra, II); ἐ... πιστώως IGRom. 1.608 (Tomi, non ante II).

ἐκδικος: defensor civitatis, ἐ... δημοσίων πραγμάτων MAMA 8.484 (Aphrodisias, I-II); προνοησμένων... ἐ... IGRom. 3.1293 (Arabia, 155 p.); ἐ... ὑπὲρ τῆς πατρίδος περὶ τῆς τῶν ὄρων ἀποκαταστάσεως ILS 9471 (Alabanda Cariae, temp. Traiani); cf. IG 9.2.301, OGI 458 II 64; sed institutum magis Graecum quam Romanum.

ἐκθεμα: edictum (cf. p. 128), [ἀντέγραφον] ἐ... SB 8444 (edictum T. Alexandri, 68 p.); cf. OGI 664; ἀπ' ἐ... IG 7.2712.25 (Boeotia, I); ἐ... ἐξέθηκε κελεύειν Plb. 31.6.1; n.b. tamen ἐ... βάβαρον· οὐ δὲ λέγε πρόγραμμα Phryn. Eccl. 224 Ruth.

ἐκκαλέομαι: appellare (iudicium), ἐ... μὲν... τις κωλύει βίβλιν χρῆσθαι πρὸς τοὺς ἐ... P. Oxy. 2104 (241 p.); ἐ... μὲν πῶς ἂν τις κωλύοιτο ὑπὸ τῶν δικάζοντων οὐχ ὁρῶ Dig. 49.1.25 (rescriptum Alexandri Severi).

ἐκκλησία 1: comitia, ἡ μὲν βουλὴ τὴν λοχίτην ἐνόμιζεν ἐ... συλλέγεσθαι App. BC 3.30 (117); ἡ κατὰ λόγον ἀβροζομένη ἐ... DC 37.28.3. ■ 2: concilium plebis, τὰ τῶν δημάρχων ἀρχαιρέσια... αἱ φιλεταιαὶ ψήφοφοροῦσιν ἐ... DH 9.49.5; sed vix discernunt comitia et concilium plebis auctores.

ἐκκλησιάζω: comitia habere, ἐ... κατὰ τοὺς λόγους DC 37.28.1; ἐς τὸ Καπετώλιον οὐ περὶ τῆς ἀποικίας ἐ... ἐμὲλλον App. BC 1.24 (106).

ἐκκλησιᾶς: appellatio, δέον τοῦτον, εἰ μὲν ἐπὶ τὸν Σεβαστὸν [ἢ ἐκ]... γίνεται IGRom. 4.1044 (Cos, temp. Claudii); cf. Smallwood 1.379.

ἐκκλητος: (iudicia) appellata, προσεφύφισαντο... ἐ... δικάζων DC 51.19.7.

ἐκλέγων: (procurator) (cf. p. 143), ἐπιτρόπος· οὕτω γὰρ τοὺς τὰς τε κοινὰς προσόδους ἐ... ἀνομάζομεν DC 53.15.3.

ἐκλεκτος: selectus, τῶν ἐ... ἐν Ρώμῃ δικαστῶν OGI 499 (Tralles, II fin.).

ἐκλογεύς: procurator (cf. p. 143), Καπέτων φόρων ἐ... τῶν ἀπὸ τοιαύτας Philo. Leg. 30.199; idem procurator nominatus Liviae Tiberi Gal titulo AE 1941.105, Iamneiae repertum; cf. Jos. AJ 18.158 ἐπίτροπος Ἰαμνείας; legendum igitur apud Philonem ἐ... Ἰαμνείας, i.e. procurator rei privatae Iamneiae; vide Smallwood ad. loc.: DC 52.28.7.

ἐκκοιότηης: equestris (cf. p. 6), Αἰφίδιος Μακεδῶν στρατιώτης σπειρῆς ἐ... IG 5.1.1268 (Taenarum, temp. incert.).

ἐκποίησις: transitio ad plebem, πρόφασις δὲ ἐποίησαντο οὐ μὴ κατὰ τὰ πάτρια ἢ ἐ... ἐγγράφει DC 37.51.2.

ἐκπραξις: exactio, ἐ... τε ἔστω παρὰ ἀρχοῦν ἀντάρχει[σιν] τε ἡμε[τέ]ροις IGSyr. 718.68 (Sherk 58) (Rhodus Syriae, 36 a.).

ἐκτραδιναίος: extraordinarius (cf. p. 5), πέχους ἐκλέγουσι τοὺς καλουμένους ἐ... δ... ἐπιλέκτους δὴλα Plb. 6.26.6.

ἐκνῆτος: equitatus (cf. p. 6), σαρπηστῆς χώρης Ἰσπανίῳ ἐ... SB 4591 (temp. incert.).

ἐλάσσων 1: (plebeius), ἀγορανομίαν ἐ... [Plu.] Αῤορήθη. 202. ■ 2: (ovatio), τῶ ἐ... (θριάμβῳ)... ὅν καλοῦσιν οἰαστήν... DH 5.47.2, 8.67.10; cf. Plu. Marc. 22(310).

ἐλευθερος: libertus, Βασσιανὴ ἐ... Βασσιανῶ IGS 14.2490 (Vienna Galliae, non ante III).

ἐλευθερώω: (manu)mittere, (libertus), τοῖς ἐ... μετέχειν τῆς ἰσοπολιτείας ἐπέτρεψε DH 4.22.4; οἱ προσφάτως ἢ... παρὰ Ρωμαίους οὐκ καλοῦσι λιβέρτους Plb. 30.18.3.

Ἑλλήν: peregrinus, εἴτε Ἕλληνα εἴτε Ρωμαῖον, vel in peregrinum vel in civem Romanum, IG 2² 1099 (tit. bil.) (temp. Hadriani); τοῖς ξένοις, Ἕλληνας ἐπικαλέσας DC 51.20.7.

τὰ ἐμβόλα: rostra, τὰ πρὸ τοῦ βουλευτηρίου ἐ...

DS 12.26.1; ἐπὶ τῶν ἐ... ἐδημηγόρει App. BC 2.10 (36); cf. DH 2.26.5; Plu. Cic. 23 (872); Nic. Dam. (FGH 90) F 130.20.
 ἐμπιστεύομαι: (praeficere, curam dare), ■ 1: (legatus), τὴν στρατοπέδων ἄμα καὶ ἔθνος τὴν ἀρχὴν ἐ... Luc. Dem. 51(2.392). ■ 2: (praeses provinciae), τῶν ἐ... τὴν Ἰλλυριδὸς ἡγεμονίαν Hdn. 6.7.2; cf. s.v. ἐγχειρῶ.
 ἐν θεοῖς: vide s.v. θεός (2).
 ἐνδοξότατος: clarissimus (?), κράτιστος καὶ ἐ... ἐπαρχος Λέγυπτον καὶ εἰσηγίας IGRom. 1.135 (Roma, 189 p.).
 ἐνίσταμαι: intercedere, ἔστι τοῦ κωλύοντος ἐν τοῖς δημάρχους τὸ κράτος· οὐδὲν γὰρ περαινόντων ἐνός ἐ... Plu. TG 10 (828); ἐάν τις ἐ... τῶν δημάρχων Plb. 6.16.4.
 ἐνορκος: foederatus, πόλεις ὅσαι ἐγχειρίσαν ἐπὶ συνθήκαις ἐ... App. BC 1.102 (475).
 ἐνοποιός: foederatus, παρὰ τῶν ἐ... καὶ βασιλέων καὶ δῆμων DC 52.31.1; τὸ ὑπῆκουσιν κατὰ τὰ Ῥωμαίων ἔθνη διώκει, τὸ δὲ ἐ... DC 54.9.1.
 ἐντελής 1: ἐ... ἵππεύς: eques Romanus, ordinis equestri, πλείστοι γὰρ τῶν κτητόρων ἵππεῖς ὄντες ἐ... τῶν Ῥωμαίων καὶ... DS 34.5.231 (Posidonius). ■ 2: curialis (triumphus), τὸν μὲν ἐ... καὶ μέγαν ἐς τὸ Ἀλβανὸν ἐξελάσαι Plu. Marc. 22 (310). ■ 3: iustus, completus, δύο ἐ... στρατοπέδα Plb. 8.1.4.
 ἐντευξίς: petitio, ἐ... τῷ κρατίστῳ ἱπαικῷ Τουλίῳ Σεουήρῳ SEG 19.476 (Moesia, 159-160 p.); οὐδεὶς ἐξὶ ἐξουσίαν ἐκθάψαι αἰδὲ δι' ἐ... ἡγεμονικῆς MAMA 8.554 (Aphrodisias, II-III); cf. BSA 59 (1964) 25, no. 32; ἐγνω... εὐλογώτατον οὖσαν τὴν ἐ... ὑπὲρ τοῦ μὴ ἄκοντας OGI 669.10 (edictum Tib. Alexandri, 68 p.); cf. Justin. Mart., Apol. 1.1.
 ἐντιμος: honestus, ἀπολελλύσθαι ἐ... ἀπολύσει P. Hamb. 31 (II); οὐβρανός ἐ... ἀπολελυμένος BGU 1021 (III); ἐ... ἀπολυθείς BGU 326 (III); ὡς φησι ἐ... ἀπολύσιμος P. Lond. 906 (II); οὐβρανός τῶν ἐ... ἀπολελυμένων P. Oxy. 1459 (III); vide s.v. ἐπιτίμως.
 ἐντολαί: mandata; vide p. 126; nota tamen

haec, exempli gratia: ἐν τῷ τῶν ἐ... βασιλῶν, ὁ αἰὶ παρὰ βασιλέως λαμβάνετε Luc. Laps. 13 (1.736); ἀκολουθῶς ταῖς ἐ... IGRom. 4.572 (Aezani, II); ῥητὰς παρὰ συγκλήτου ἐ... Plb. 18.45.10.
 ἐν τοσούτοις βασιλεῦς: interrex, τότε τὸν ἀρχοντα ὑπερρῆγα ἐκάλουν· εἴη δ' ἂν ἐ... βασιλεῦς App. BC 1.98 (457).
 οἱ ἐξ καὶ εὐκοῖ: XXViri, οἱ δὲ εὐκοῖ ἄνδρες ἐκ τῶν ἐ... εἰσιν, οἳ τε τρεῖς... DC 54.26.6. ἐξαιρετός: extraordinarius, ἐψηφίσαντο τῷ Κάτωνι στρατηγίαν ἐ... δοθῆναι Plu. Cat. Mit. 39 (778).
 ἐξακροσάρχος: ? praefectus cohortis, πεμπομένοις πολέμαρχος ἢ... χυλάρχος ἢ ἐ... ἢ ὅσαι ἄλλαι ὁπλων ἀρχαί Polyaeus Strat. 1, Proem. 2.
 ἐξαπέλεκτος: praetor (cf. pp. 156, 158), στρατηγὸς οὗς αὐτοὶ καλοῦσιν ἐ... App. Syr. 15.63; ὡς Μέμμιος ἐ... στρατηγὸς εἰς τὴν Ἰβηρίαν ἐξαπέσταλτο DS 31.42; et uere apud Polybium, e.g. 2.24.6, 3.40.8; cf. s.v. πελέκεις.
 ἐξάρχος 1: ὁ τῶν ἱερέων ἐ... pontifex maximus, ὁ τῶν ἱερέων ἐ... εἰχὼς τῶν ἀπορρήτους ποιησάμενος Plu. Num. 10 (67). ■ 2: ἱερέων ἐ... (sacerdos municipii), τῶν πολιτικῶν ἱερέων ἐ... ὅσα Plu. An. gen. 17 (792). ■ 3: (dux militum), ἐ... Παλμυρηνῶν OGI 643 (de Odenathos).
 ἐξελευθερικός: libertinus, τὰς κατὰ πόλιν τέτταρας φυλάς, ἐν αἷς καὶ μέχρι τῶν καθ' ἡμᾶς χρόνων ταττόμενον τὸ ἐ... φύλον DH 4.22.4; οἱ ἐ... κατεβόων Plu. Ant. 58 (942); ὅς γε τὴν Ῥωμαίων πολιτείαν ἐ... πωλῶν Plu. Sull. 8 (456).
 ἐξελεύθερος: libertus, Νυμφόδα καὶ Τεγελλῶν τοῖς γε ἀναξίους ἐ... Jos. BJ 4.492; οἱ ἐ... ἐλευθέρου πατρὸς ἀλλ' ἐ... App. BC 1.33 (147); ὑπομείνας ἐκ τε τῶν ἱππέων καὶ ἐκ τῶν ἐ... DC 52.25.5; cf. Ath. 3.115b de ἀπελεύθερος et ἐξελεύθερος.
 ἐξεστράτευμαι: veteranus sum (cf. p. 16), τρία τέλη... ἐ... δὲ ἐν App. BC 3.46 (189).
 ἐξέτασις 1: census, περὶ τὰ ἥθη καὶ τοὺς βίους ἐ... Plu. Cat. Mai. 16 (345); cf. Aemil. 38

(275). ■ 2: lectio, οὐτε βουλῆς ἐ... οὐτε ἐπιστοφῆς Plu. Crass. 13 (55A). ■ 3: transvectio, ἡ ἐ... τῶν ἱππέων DC 55.31.2. ἐξηγέομαι: (αὐγύς), τοῖς ἐ... τὰ θεόπεμπα σημεία... οὓς καλοῦσιν Ῥωμαῖοι αἰγούρας DH 2.64.4.

ἐξηγήσεις: cura (libellorum) (cf. p. 141), τὴν ἐ[...] τ[ω]ν [α]λ[ι]μ[α]τ[ω]ν πεπιστευμένους Ephes. 2.26 (c. 200-205 p.).

ἐξηγητής 1: hauserex, καὶ τὸν ἐ... ἀξιοῦντες μὴ σφετερεῖσθαι τὸ σημεῖον DH 4.61.1; ἔρχομαι τοῦτον ἐπὶ τὸν ἐ... τοῦτον καὶ θύττην καὶ λέγω ὅτι ἐπισκέψαι μου τὰ σπλάγγνα τί μοι σημαίνεται Att. Epictet. 1.17.20. ■ 2: pontifex (cf. pp. 116-17), θεοῖας καὶ σεβασμούς οὓς ἄν οἱ τῶν ἱερῶν ἐ... παραδῶσι ἐπιτελεῖν DH 8.56.4. ■ 3: (? II/X/XV vñr iac. fac.) (cf. pp. 116-17), ὅς μετὰ τὸν ἐκεῖνον τελευταῖον ἐν τοῖς Σφιδλλεῖσις εἰρεθῆναι οἱ τῶν ἱερῶν ἐ... λέγουσιν DH 3.67.3.

ἐξηκοντα (ἐκατονταρχῶν ἀρχεῖν vel. sim.): (de primo pīlo), ἐνός τῶν ταγματῶν τῇ λαμπροτάτῃ ἀρχῇ κεκοσμημένον, ἢ τὰς ἐ... ἐκατονταρχίας ἐπεσθαι τε καὶ τὸ κελευόμενον ἱπποτεῶν κελεύει ὁ νόμος, τοῦτους Ῥωμαῖοι τοὺς ἡγεμόνας... προμοπίλους καλοῦσιν, DH 9.10.2.

ἐξορίσω: deportare, ἐ... καθαιρεῖν· τί ἐστὶν ἐ... ἀλλαχού εἶναι ἢ ἐν Ῥώμῃ; τί οἷον ἂν εἰς Γύραρα πεμφθῶ Att. Epictet. 2.6.22; n.b. ἐξορισμαῖος· δεπορτῆτος Hesych., sed ἐξώρεα, in exilium egi, Mon. Anc. Gr. 1.15; cf. Sync. 625.1a; Chron. Pasch. 407.19.

ἐξουσία 1: potestas (cf. p. 133), δημαρχική ἐ... DC 53.17.9; Mon. Anc. Gr. 5.18; et passim; ἐ[πὶ με]γίστη [ἐ]... summa potestate, Mon. Anc. Gr. 3.16; ἡ οὐδ'... ἐ... ἀνακείται πατρὶ Philo Leg. 5.28; κἂν μὴ ὥσων ἐν ἐ... Dlg. 27.1.2.3 (Modestinus). ■ 2: imperium, ἵπτοι κρείττωτα ἔχοντες ἐ... DH 7.16.1; ἀνθυπατική ἐ... DC 58.7.4 (Seian); ἀνθύπατος ἐ... DC 55.10.18 (Gai. Caesaris); ὑπατική ἐ[...] consulari cum imperio, Mon. Anc. Gr. 4.17 (Augusti); μὴδε κυρίας εἶναι τὰς συνθήκας... πρὸς οὐκ ἔχοντας ἐ...

ἡμολογηθῆναι Plu. Cam. 29 (143); στρατηγοὶ καὶ πάντες οἱ μετὰ τῶν ἐ... ἐπιδημοῦντες DS 4.83.6, cf. 14.114.1; ἐπ' ἀρχῆς ἢ ἐπ' ἐ... τεταγμένος Cyr. Ed. 5.113 (Sherk 31); ἐν τοῖς ἱππαῖροις ἐ... Plb. 6.14.2; ἵπτοι σφέδον αἰτοκράτορα ἐ... Plb. 6.14.2; ἐ... ἔχοντας... ὑπὲρ πάντων τῶν κατὰ τὴν πόλιν DH 10.55.4. ■ 3: ius, ἀπελευθέρους ἐ... ψήφου Plu. Publ. 7 (100); ἔχουσι ἐ... ἐναντιοῦσθαι DH 11.54.3; ἐ... θανάτου καὶ ζωῆς ἔχοντες Galen 14 K 215; ἐ... τοῦ κτεῖναι Jos. BJ 2.117; θανατοῦν ἐ... ἔχοντες DC 53.14.5; cf. IGRom. 4.1057. Ius tamen gladii appellat Ulpianus gladii potestatem, Dlg. 2.1.3.

ἐξοχώτατος 1: eminentissimus (de praef. praet.) (cf. p. 139), ὑπὸ Ἰουλίου Φιλίππου τοῦ ἐ... ἐπάρχου τοῦ ἱεροῦ πραιτωρίου IGRom. 3.1033 (Palmyra, 242/3 p.); T. Πορκίω Πορκίου Αἰδαντοῦ ἐ... ἀνδρός καὶ προφήτου IGRom. 1.10 (Massilia, III); ἀρχῆς τὴν ἀρχὴν τῶν ἐ[...] ἐπάρχων IG 5.1.538 (Sparta, III); cf. AE 1913.244; 1955.215; Eus. HE 9.1.2. ■ 2: summus, ἐπίτροπος... τῶν ἐ... καθολικῶν Inscr. Perg. 8.3.44 (Pergamum, III). (Procurator scilicet summarum rationum.)

δ' ἐξω (στρατηγός): (praeses) provinciae, αἰσθῆσθαι οὐκ ὄντων ἐν τοῖς ἐ... στρατηγοῖς ὑπονοουμένων App. BC 3.82 (338); αἱ ἐ... ἡγεμονίαι DC 40.30.1; αἱ ἐ... ἀρχαὶ DC 47.20.2; ἂν ἐν τοῖς ἀρχαῖς ἀρθμῶνται καὶ ἀπ' αὐτοῦ τὰς τιμὰς καὶ τὰς δυνάμεις τὰς ἐ... λαμβάνουσιν, DC 48.53.2.

ἐπαναφέρειν: refero, Ἀντωνίου εἰπόντος εἰς τὴν βουλὴν ἐ... App. BC 3.28 (106).

ἐπανορθωτής 1: rector, corrector?, ἐπιμελητής καὶ ἐ... τρόπων DC 54.30.1; Curator (ἐπιμελητής) morum fuit Augustus Mon. Anc. Gr. 3.15; sed vide Suet. Aug. 27.5, recepit et morum legumque regimen. Itaque rector fortasse, nisi pleonastice scribit Dio.

■ 2: corrector, πρεσβευτής καὶ ἀντιστράτηγος... λογιότης καὶ ἐ... τῶν ἐλευθέρων πόλεων IG 2² 4215 (Athenae, c. 200 p.); ἐ... τῶν τῆς Παμφυλίας πόλεων

- SEG 20.28 (Prusias ad Hypium, temp. Gordd.); ὁ λαμπρότατος βασιλικός καὶ ἐ... τῆς Ἀχαιῆς IG 4² 1.692 (Epidauros, III); cf. IG 7.91, 2510; AE 1912.136; ἐ... Aegypti vix ante 250 p. inveniuntur: vide OGI 711, Stein, *Aegyptus* 18 (1938) 234-243.
- ἐπάνω: praepositus, ἐπαρχος σπειρώς Κλαυδίας, ἐ... εἰς τὴν ἐπὶ τῶν SEG 6.167 (Phrygia, temp. incert.).
- ἐπαρχία: provincia, vide pp. 135-36; nota tamen haec, exempli gratia: ἐκ τῆς Ῥωμαίων ἐ... Plb. 2.19.2; ὑπὸ Ῥωμαίων καλουμένη ἐ... Str. 12.3.37 (560); ἐ... Καίσαρος καὶ τοῦ δήμου Str. 17.3.25 (840); ἡ κατὰ Κυρήνην ἐ... Cyr. Ed. 1.37; ἀντεπίτροπος ἐ... Λυκίας, Regio Lyciae, IGRom. 3.676 (tit bil); ὅς ἐν ἐπὶ τῆς ἐ... Inscr. Mus. Leyden 57.1.8 (Sherk 61); inter scripturas -εία et -ία multum ambigitur.
- ἐπαρχεῖος: provincia (cf. p. 135), ἐπαρχεῖον τῆς ἐ... IGRom. 1.580 (Nicomolis ad Istrum, 238-241 p.); διέποντος τὴν ἐ... IGRom. 1.854 (Olbia, c. 200 p.); ἀπὸ ταβλαρίων ἐ... Ephes. 3.54 (III init.); ἀρχας ἐ... Νομυδίας, praeses prov. Num., IGRom. 1.402 (tit bil) (Velitrae, III init.).
- ἐπαρχεῖος: provincialis, κεφαλαίου ἐγένοντο ἐν Ἰταλίᾳ μύρια ... μυριάδες τῶν δ[ὲ] ἐ... ἀγρῶν, quod pro agris provincialibus solvi, Mon. Anc. Gr. 8.24.
- ἐπαρχιακός: provincialis, ἐὰν ἐ... ἀνθρώπων ὁ ἐν Ῥώμῃ ἀρχῶν δι' ἐπίτροπον Dig. 26.5.21.4 (Modest.).
- ἐπαρχικός 1: provincialis, δῶρα οὐδὲ τῶν βασιλέων ἔλαβε, δέπων δὲ τοὺς ἐ... ἀνέκεν Plu. Cic. 36 (879); τετυμημένος καὶ Κιλικιαρχίας δημιουργίας ἐ... καὶ ... κοναβοσλή OGI 578 (Tarsus, temp. Alex. Sev.). ■ 2: praefectorius (praetorio), δυναστεύων καὶ τὴν ἐ... ἔχων ἐξουσίαν DC 75.14.1.
- ἐπαρχιώτης: provincialis, ἂν οὖν σαφῶς εἰς ταύτην τὴν ἀξίωσιν οἱ ἐ... δύνωνται διασχυρίζεσθαι κατὰ τῶν Χριστιανῶν Justin. Mart. Apol. 1.69 (84C).
- ἐπαρχος: praefectus, vide pp. 138-40; nota

tamen haec, exempli gratia: ἐ... τῆς πόλεως τῆς Ῥωμαίων IGRom. 1.967; ἐ... χώρτης IGRom. 1.623; ἐ... αἰραρίον τοῦ Κρόνου IGRom. 3.174; τῆς ἀγορᾶς ἀποδεχθεῖς ἐ... DH 12.1.11; ὅποτε τὴν ἐ... διεῖπε[ς ἀρχὴν] IGRom. 4.598; ἐ... τῆς πατρίδος τῆς ἐμῆς JRS 59 (1969) 56.

ἐπαρχότης: praefectura (praetoria), μείζων τῶν ἀρχῶν ἀπασῶν ἐ... τῶν πραιτωρίων εἶναι δέδοται Lyd. Mag. 1.15, cf. 2.5.

ἐπάρχω: praefectus esse, μέλλοντος τῶν δορυφόρων ἐ... DC 68.16.1²; ἐ... σπειρώς ... καὶ Ἰσῆς Jos. BJ 3.12; ἐ... κατὰ τὴν Αἴγυπτον Jos. AJ 19.279; ἐ... τοῦ στρατοῦ Hdn. 6.9.4; ἐ... τῆς πόλεως Hdn. 2.2.7.

ἐς τὸ ἐπειτα: (suffectus) (cf. p. 168), οἱ ἐς τὸ ἐ... κεχειρητονημένοι DC 59.24.7.

ἐπί 1: a, ab, vide pp. 140-41; nota tamen haec, exempli gratia: [ἐ...] ἄκτων τῶν τῆς συγκλήτου Inscr. Perg. 8.3.24 (220 p.); ἐ... τῶν Ἑλληνικῶν ἀποκριμάτων IGRom. 4.1086 (I); γενόμενος ἐ... ἐπιστολῶν IGRom. 3.188 (II?); ἐ... τοῦ κοιτῶνος IGRom. 3.75 (II). ■ 2: (praefectus) ὁ ἐ... τῶν τεσσαρῶν ἐν Ἀσίᾳ πλοίων, praef. tess. in Asia navium, ILS 9220 (tit bil) (Tenos insula, c. 20 a.); ἐ... τῆς Αἰγύπτου ὄντος IGRom. 1.1117 (Aegyptus, 1-3p.); ἐ... τῶν στρατοπέδων Jos. AJ 19.37 (praef. praet.); γενόμενα ἐ... Οἰρβίκου Justin. Mart. Apol. 2.1 (89a) (de praefecto urbis scribitur). ■ 3: (curator), γενόμενος ἐ... ἔργων δημοσίων τῶν ἐν Ῥώμῃ, curator aed. sac. et operum locorumque publicorum p.R., Ephes. 5.1.2-3 (tit bil) (temp. Vesp.); ὅτι ἐ... οἷτον διαδόσει προβάλλωνται οἱ ἐν ταῖς ἀρχαῖς DC 54.17.1. ■ 4: (cos), ἐ... Ποπ[λίου Κορν]η[λίου] SIG³ 705 (Sherk 15) (Delphi 112-1 a.); ἐ... τοῦ Φιλίππου καὶ ἐ... τοῦ Μακελλίου DC 39.18.1, cf. 49.23.1. ■ 5: (sub praeside), ἐ... Γαίου Οὐάβου Πάνου SNG Aulock 535, Copenhagen 18.332; De praesidibus Bithyniae: etiam de Galatia SNG Cop. 34.104-6, Asia, Cop. 29.72, 208, Creta, Cop. 24.1338, 1346, Syria, Cop. 36.90, 92 etc., Moesia, SNG Brit. Acad.

4.1766.

ἐπιγαμία: connubium, ἐπιτυχόντες τῆς Ῥωμαίων πολιτείας καὶ ἐ... SB 9228 (143 p.); cf. IGLSyr. 718.40, BGU 265.

ἐπικαθίστημι 1: sufficere (cf. p. 168), ὁ μετὰ Φλαμίνου τελευτήν ἐ... Plb. 3.106.2, ■ 2: designare, οἱ ἐ... στρατηγοὶ Plb. 3.70.7.

ἐπικεφάλαιον: tributum capitis, [ἀτελεῖς εἶναι τοῦ ἐ... IG 12.5.724 (Andros insula, temp. Ant. Pii.); δότα τό ἐ... ὑπὲρ τῆς ἐπαρχίας SEG 17.315 (Beroea Macedoniae, temp. Nervae.); cf. IGRom. 4.181; P. Oxy. 1438; Cic. Att. 5.16.

ἐπικράτεια 1: imperium Romanum, ἡ τῶν Ῥωμαίων ἐ... καὶ ἡ τῶν Παρθαίων Str. 1.2.1 (15); ἐς ὅπου στρατοπέδων τελευτῇ Ῥωμαίους ἡ ἐ... Att. Peripl. Eux. Pont. 17.2; cf. 15.1. ■ 2: provincia (cf. p. 137), τῶν νεομενέων τὴν Ναρθωνίαν ἐ... Str. 4.1.14 (189); τῶν διεσπόμενων τὰς ἐ... Philo Flacc. 12.105; τῶν ἐξῆς ἄχρι Συρίας ἐ... Philo Leg. 33.252; φυγεῖν εἰς τὴν Ῥωμαίων ἐ... κακεῖθεν εἰς τὴν Ἰβηρίαν Str. 2.3.4 (100) (Posidonius); ἐκ τῆς τοῖς βασιλεῦσι ὑποτελοῦς χώρας εἰς τὴν Ῥωμαίων ἐ... Jos. Vit. 126. ■ 3: (praefectura Aegypti), ἐξαιτεῖν τὴν ἐ... λαβὼν Philo. Flacc. 3.8.

ἐπίκριμα: decretum, vide pp. 128-29; nota tamen haec, exempli gratia: ἐ... περὶ τῆς ἀσιδίας Sherk 55 (Pergamon, 46-4 a.); τὰ ἐπάρχων ἐ... φυλάσσω OGI 669.28 (edictum Tib. Alexandri, 68 p.).

ἐπικρίνω: decerno, ἀρχόντες ἢ ἀντάρχωντες ἐ... φρονετέτωσαν τε... IGLSyr. 718.72 (Sherk 58) (Rhodus Syriae, 36 a.); [καθὼς ἡ σύγκλητος ἐ... OGI 435 (Sherk 11) (Pergamon, c. 130 a.); μετὰ συμβουλίου γνώμης ἐ... Jos. AJ 14.192; cf. SIG³ 705.4.63, Hdn. 6.1.2.

ἐπίκρισις: probatio, (inquisitio), ἐκ τόμου ἐ... ἐπάρχων SB 5217 (148 p.); et saepe in Aegyptio. Cf. BGU 696 (156 p.), *tirones probati* a... praef. Aegypti, Curt. Ruf. 4.6.30, *inquisitio novorum militum*. Sed iuris Aegyptii plus quam Romani: vide P. Oxy. 1451.

ἐπιλέγω: legere (senatum), τὴν σύγκλητον τρίς ἐ... senatum ter legi, Mon. Anc. Gr. 4.10.

ἐπιλεκτός 1: selectus, ἐ... κρίτης ἐκ τῶν ἐν Ῥώμῃ δεκουρίων OGI 567 (Attaleia, II).

■ 2: singularis (cf. p. 16), οἱ ἐ... ἱππεῖς Att. Alon. 4; ἐκατοντάρχαι ὅσοι τοῖς ἐ... ξοντεταγμένοι καὶ δεκάρχαι οἱ τῶν ἐ... Att. Alon. 22. ■ 3: extraordinarius, πένθος ἐκλέγουσι τοῖς καλουμένοις ἐκτραορδινάριος δ... ἐ... δῆλοι Plb. 6.26.6.

ἐς τὸ ἐπιδοῦναι: (suffectus) (cf. p. 168), ὑπατεύειν... ἐς τὸ ἐ... τοῦ ἔτους ἡρημένος App. BC 2.122 (511).

ἐπιμέλεια 1: curatio (cf. p. 14), οὐ παρητησάμεν τὴν ἐ... τῆς ἀγορᾶς, *curationem annonae*... non iam deprecatus, Mon. Anc. Gr. 3.6; cf. Plu. Sulla 4 (453). ■ 2: ? praefectura, ὡς στρατοπέδων τε ἐ... τῶν τε ἐθνῶν ἀρχὰς πιστευθῆναι Hdn. 6.8.1; vide PIR² 1 619.

■ 3: ἐ... τῶν δοκῶν: (Xviri) stlit. iud. (cf. p. 14), ἐν τοῖς δέκα τῆς ἐ... τῶν δοκῶν ILS 8830 (Ephesus, c. 170 p.).

ἐπιμελέομαι 1: curare esse, ἐ... ὁδῶν IGRom. 3.180 (Ancyra, II?); ἐ... τῶν Σεβαστῶν ἔργων Smallwood 1.231b (Cibyra, 43-4 p.).

■ 2: ἐ... ἱερῶν: (XVvir) sac. fac. (cf. pp. 14, 116), τῶν ἐ... ἱερῶν τῶν πεντεκαίδεκα ἀνδρῶν ILS 8830 (Ephesus, c. 170 p.).

■ 3: (legatus esse), τὰς δ' ἄλλας ἐπαρχίας ἔχει Καῖσαρ, ὧν εἰς ἃς μὲν πέμπει τοὺς ἐ... ὑπατικούς ἀνδρας Str. 17.3.25 (840).

ἐπιμελητής 1: ἐ... χαράγματος Πινίρ a.a.a.f.f. (cf. p. 15), ἐ[... χαλκοῦ] χρυσοῦ ἀργύρου χαράγματος Sherk 55 (Pergamon, II — de Iulio Quadrato Basso); munus invenitur inter tribunatum mil. et quaesturam Cretae, ne de curatione aliqua praetoria censeas. ■ 2:

curator, τόπων καὶ ἔργων... ἐ... IGRom. 1.622 (Tomi, 155 p.); ἐ... ἔργων δημοσίων ἐν Ῥώμῃ IGRom. 3.174-5 (Ancyra, II med.); ἐ... τοῦ σίτου DC 39.9.3; ἐ... σιτομετρίας Cyr. Ed. 5.114 (Sherk 31); ἐ... ἀγορᾶς [Plu.] Apophth. 204; ἐ... ὁδῶν Οὐαλερίας... AE 1965.320 (Cilicia, temp. Traiani). ■ 3: curator reipublicae, ἐ...

προσβευτής τῆς ἰδίας πόλεως *IGRom.* 1.622 (Tomii, 155 p.); τὸν δεδομένον ἐ... *OGI* 492 (Trapezopolis, temp. Hadr.). ■ 4: curator militum, ἐ... σπειρώς Θερκῶν *ILS* 9471 (Alabanda Cariae, temp. incert.); ἐ... εἰλης *IGRom.* 4.642 (Acmona Phrygiae, II-III); τούτους μὲν (χειροτέχνους) ἀπογράφειναι προσέταξε πρὸς τὸν ταμίαν συστήσας Ρωμαίων ἐ... *Plb.* 10.17.10; ἐ... τοῦ στόλου *IG* 14.917 (Roma, 201 p.). ■ 5: Πλινί τ.ρ. constituendae, consules, τοὺς τρεῖς πρὸς τε διοίκησιν καὶ πρὸς κατάστασιν τῶν πραγμάτων ἐ... τε τινὰς καὶ διορθωτάς *DC* 46.55.3; cf. Wilcken *Chr.* 1.2.462. ■ 6: praeses provinciae (cf. p. 142), ὁ τῆς Συρίας ἐ... *Jos. AJ* 17.6; ἐ... τοῖς Ἰουδαίοις *Jos. AJ* 18.89; cf. ἦκε ὁ Συρίας στρατηγός καὶ οἱ ἄλλοι ἐ... *Nic. Dam. (F. Gr. Hist.* 90) *F* 136.6.

ἐπίμονον ποιέω: protogare, τοῦ ἐπαποστεῖλαι στρατηγὸν ἕτερον ἢ τὸν ὑπάρχοντα ἐ... ποιέω ἔχει τὴν κυρίαν αὐτῇ *Plb.* 6.15.6.

ἐπινίκιος: triumphalis, οὐδὲ ἄλλω ἐτι ποιῆσαι τοῖτο ἐδόθη ἀλλὰ μόναις ταῖς ἐ... τιμαῖς ἐγαυροῦντο *DC* 54.24.8; ἐ... καὶ τροπαιοφόρος πομπὴ ἦν Ρωμαῖοι καλοῦσι θρίαμβον *DH* 2.34.3; τὰ μεῖζον ἐ... *DC* 37.21.1; τὰ ὀμικρότερα ἐ... *DC* 59.23.2; τὰ ἐπὶ κέλῃτος ἐ... *DC* 55.2.4; πάσας τιμὰς ἐ... *Hdn.* 4.11.9.

Συβυλλεῖα ἐπισκέπτομαι: (Xviri) esse sac. fac. (cf. p. 116), οἱ τὰ Συβυλλεῖα ἐ... δέκα ἄνδρες *App. Hann.* 56 (223).

ἐπίσκεψις: transvectio equestrum, ὅτε βουλῆς ἐξέτασιν οὔτε ἱππέων ἐ... οὔτε ἀποτίμησιν πολιτῶν *Plu. Crass.* 13 (550).

οὐτὸν ἐπισκοπέω: praefectus esse annonae (cf. p. 138), δέκαζε δὲ παρὰ τῶν μειζόνων ἀρχόντων ... τοῦ τε οὐτὸν ἐ... ἀφύκνεται *DC* 52.33.1.

ἐπίσκοπος 1: praeses, (proconsul), οἱ κατ' ἐνιαυτὸν ἐ... ἀφικνοῦμενοι *Aristid.* 23 K 79. ■ 2: pontifex (cf. p. 116), τὸν δ' ἕτερον οἱ τῶν ἱερῶν ἐ... συλλαβόντες ἀπέκτειναν *DH* 9.40.4. ■ 3: princeps καὶ νομικῶν ἀγορῶν οἱ ἐ... ἡδὲ μέγιστοι Καίσαρες ἀρχοῦσι *Oros.*

Sib. 11.265.

ἐπιστάτης 1: curator esse reipublicae, τῆς Σμύρνης ... ταχθεὶς ὑπὸ τοῦ Μακρονίου ἐ... *DC* 79.7.4; vide *PIR*² C 492. ■ 2: praeses esse provinciae, τὸν ἐ... τῆς Συρίας *Str.* 16.1.28 (748); ἐπὶ Σατορνάνου καὶ Οὐλοαυμνίου τῶν Συρίας ἐ... *Jos. AJ* 16.280. ■ 3: ab (epistulis) esse (cf. 141), Νάρκισσος ... τῶν ἐπιστολῶν ἐ... *DC* 60.30.6b.

ἐπιστάτης 1: curator, ἐ... τοῦ Μουσείου *IGRom.* 1.136 (Roma, temp. Hadriani); ἐ... τῶν ὁδῶν *DC* 59.15.4; ἐ... τῆς πόλεως *IGRom.* 3.88-9 (Amastria Bithyniae, temp. Marci.); ἐ... ὁδῶν ἐπὶ πενταετηρίᾳ *App. BC* 2.27 (102). ■ 2: praefectus, ἐ... τῶν τρόπων *DC* 43.14.4; praefectus moribus, *Cic. Fam.* 9.15.5 (de Iulio Caesare); μήτε τινὰ σέου ἐπιμελητὴν μήτε τροφῶν ἐ... *DC* 46.39.3; ne curator annonae bis habeas, lege τρόπων ἐ... ■ 3: (praeses provinciae), στρατηγός ἐτησίως ἐπεμπον ... ἀρμοστὰς ἢ ἐ... αὐτοῖς τῆς εἰρήνης *App. Hist.* 38 (152); τὸν δὲ Σεουήρον ἐς Βιθυνίαν ἐπεμψεν ... ἀρχαῖος καὶ ἐ... δικαίον καὶ φρονίμον δεσπότην *DC* 69.14.4. ■ 4: praeses iudicii, ἢ ἐπ' ἐξουσίας ἢ ἐ... κριτηρίον ἢ ἐπιμελητὴς σπειρομετρίας *Cyr. Ed.* 5.114. ■ 5: villicus, ἐ... Λικωνίου Κορνήσιου συγκλητικῷ *IGRom.* 1.301 (Roma, temp. incert.).

ἐπιστέλλειν: ab epistulis esse (cf. p. 142), δεδωκότος αὐτῷ τὸ ἐ... Ἑλλήσων *Philostr.* *VS* 2.5.3 (571).

ἐπιστολεὺς: ab epistulis (cf. p. 142), ἐπὶ παιδείας Ἀδριανοῦ, ἐ... τοῦ αὐτοῦ αὐτοκράτορος *OGI* 679 (Roma, temp. Hadr.); βασιλικός ἐ... *Phryn. Ecl.* 203 Ruth.; cf. 393; τὰ Ἑλλήνων ἅπαντα πράγματα διοικεῖν, λόγῳ μὲν ἐ... ἔργῳ δὲ σὺνέργῳ τοῦ αὐτοκράτορος *Phryn. Ecl.* 356.

ἐπιστολαί: epistulae (cf. pp. 141-42), ἐπὶ τῶν ἐ... γενομένων *Plu. Otho* 9 (1070); ἐπὶ ἐ... Ἑλληνικῶν *IGRom.* 3.1077 (Berytus, II); οἱ πρὸς ταῖς ἐ... *Philo Leg.* 34 (259); τὰς ἐ... διαγαγῶν *DC* 69.3.5; et saepe.

ἐπιταγή: iussus (cf. p. 131), ἐ... τοῦ δήμου καὶ

τῆς συγκλήτου, *iussu populi et senatus*, *Mon. Anc. Gr.* 4.9; ἀπελθεῖν ἀνευ τῆς ἐμῆς ἐ... *Cyr. Ed.* 2.54; [ἐ]... Μάρκου Σιλάνου ἐκ συγκλήτου [δό]γματος *Sherk* 26 (Mitylene, 48-7 a.); ἐξ ἐ... ἐπάρχου Αἰγύπτου *OGI* 674 (Aegyptus, 90 p.); κατὰ τὴν ἱερωτάτην αἰτοῦ ἐ... *SIG³* 821 D (Delphi 90 p.); vide et (*Brutus*) *Ep. Gr.* 8, 22, 23, 42.

ἐπίταγμα 1: edictum (cf. p. 128), τὰ γὰρ ἐ... καὶ τὰς διαγραφὰς ἔδοξα οἱ Ῥωμαῖοι καλοῦσιν *DH* 5.73.1; οἰδὲ προβούλευε ἡ βουλὴ οἰδ' ὁ δῆμος ἐπεκέρου ἄλλα πάντα ὁ Καῖσαρ... ἐξ ἐ... *App. BC* 2.138 (574). ■ 2: *iussus* (cf. p. 131), πάντα ἐξ ἐ... καὶ νεύματος τελεῖται *Aristid.* 26 K 31; μηκέτι προσέχων τοῖς τῶν στρατηγῶν ἐ... ἄλλα τοῖς αὐτῆς δόγμασι *Plb.* 28.16.1.

ἐπιτάσσομαι 1: *praefectus esse*, πρὸς μὲν τοῦ Σευθήρου τοῖς ὀχήμασι κατὰ τὴν Φλομινίαν ὁδὸν διαθέουσιν ἐ... *DC* 78.11.3. ■ 2: *ab* (*epistulis*) *esse* (cf. p. 141), τοῖς βασιλείοις ἐπιστολαῖς ἐ... *Philost.* *VS* 2.24.1 (607); [θαλάμου] πίστων ἐ[...]
AE 1952.6 (Athenae, temp. Commodi).

ἐπιτήδεια: *coriae*, ταχθεῖς τῶν περὶ τὴν Φλαμινίαν ἐ... *IGRom.* 1.135 (Roma, 189 p.); cf. *ILS* 1455.

ἐπίταμος: *honestus*, οἱ πάλαι στρατιῶται οἱ ἐ... πληρώσαντες τὸν τῆς στρατείας χρόνον *Dig.* 27.1.8.1. (*Modestinus*).

ἐπιτρέπομαι 1: *praefectus esse*, ὅς ἐ... Αἰγύπτου *Philo Flacc.* 1.2; cf. 19.158; ὁ Ῥωμαῖος ὅς ἐ... Αἰγύπτου *Paus.* 10.32.18; μέχρι δὲ ὁ τὴν πόλιν ἐ... ἀπέπεμψεν αὐτὸν, *Luc. Peregr.* 18 (342). ■ 2: *ab* (*epistulis*) *esse* (cf. p. 141), [τὴν τάξιν] τῶν Ἑλληνικῶν ἐπιστολῶν ἐ... *Ephes.* 2.26 (200-205 p.); cf. *Inscr. Perg.* 8.3.34 adn. 4, *PIR²* A 173. ■ 3: (*praeses esse provinciae*), οἱ τὰς ἐξω τῆς πόλεως ἀρχὰς ἐ... *DC* 52.23.1. ■ 4: (*legatus esse*), ἐ... τὰ Κελτικὰ στρατόπεδα *Philost.* *VS* 1.19.2 (512).

ἐπιτροπεύω 1: *procuratio*, πρὸς τοῦ Ἀντωνίου ὀνόματι τινα ἐ... λαβὼν *DC* 78.11.3. ■ 2: *tutela*, Κωνσταντίνου ἀπερμημένον τὴν ἐ... *BGU* 113 (I).

ἐπιτροπέυοντες: *procuratio*, πρόκριτον ἀποδειχθέντα καὶ μετὰ τοῦτο ἐς ἐ... προαχθέντα *DC* 78.14.1.

ἐπιτροπεύω 1: *procurator esse*, ἐ... ἰδῶτων, ἐ... λόγων πρεψάτης, *proc. aquar. C. proc. nationis privar. CCC, IGRom.* 1.402 (tit. bil.) (*Vellitiae*, c. 200 p.); ἐ[...]
τοῖς καθόλου λόγοις *IGRom.* 1.227 (Roma, temp. incert.); ἐ... τῆς Καρχηδονίας *Hdn.* 7.4.2; cf. *IGRom.* 1.1256, *Synec.* 659.15. ■ 2: *praeses esse provinciae*, Ῥωμαίων οἱ τὴν Ἑλλάδα ἐ... *Paus.* 5.15.2; ὁ τὴν Βασιλικὴν ἐ... *Philost.* *VA* 5.10 (195); ὁ τὴν Ἑλλάδα ἐ... [*Luc.*] *Nero* 3 (3.638); τῆς Ἀσίας ἐ... *DC* 71.3.1²; Κάσσιος ὁ τὴν Ἐφῶν ἐ... *Philost.* *VS* 2.1.13 (563); τῶν χωρῶν ἐ... Ἀσίας... *Philo Leg.* 33.245; Ἀλεξανδρείας καὶ τῆς χώρας ἐ... *Philo Flacc.* 10.74; τοῖς ἐ... τῆς Συρίας *Jos. AJ* 15.360; τῆς Ἰουδαίας ἐ... Φῆλιξ *Jos. AJ* 20.142; cf. *Vit.* 3.13, *AJ* 20.97, 107; τὴν Ἰβηρίαν ἐ... τῷ Καίσαρι *App. BC* 5.26 (103) (*praeses Caesarianus vel legatus Caesaris*?).

ἐπιτροπή 1: *procuratio*, τῇ τοῦ ἰδίου λόγῳ ἐ... *BGU* 5.1210.1 (I); βοηθός τῆς ἐ... *BGU* 1047.11.11 (II); τὰς πολυταλάντους ἐ... καὶ διοικήσεις τῶν ἐπαρχιῶν *Plu. Praec. ger. r.p.* 18 (814); στρατείας καὶ ἐ... κεκοσμημένον *Inscr. Brit. Mus.* 481 (*Ephesus*, c. 100 p.); ἐν τε ἐ... ἐξετασθέντος *DC* 78.30.2. ■ 2: *praesidatus*, παρ' οὗ διεδέξω τὴν ἐ... *Philo Leg.* 32.231 (*Syriae*); κατὰ τοὺς Κουσίους Φάβου τῆς ἐ... χρόνους *Jos. AJ* 20.99; cf. *Jul. Themist.* 266 A.

■ 3: *tutela*, ἀφίενται ἐ... καὶ κορυφαίας *Dig.* 27.1.2. (*Modestinus*). ■ 4: *fides*, δόσος εἰς τὴν Ῥωμαίων ἐ... *Plb.* 36.4.1-2; δόσα ἡμῶν τὴν ἐ... ἔδωκαν *SIG³* 618 (*Sherk* 35) (*Heraclea ad Latmum*, 190 a.). ■ 5: (*imperium*), δόσος τῷ Τίτῳ τὴν ἐ... ἐπὲρ τῶν Ἑλλήνων *Plb.* 18.12.1.

ἐπιτροπικός: *procuratorius*, Γ. *Ιουλ. Φιλίππου* ἐ... πατέρα... τοῦ λογιστοῦ *Ephes.* 3.49 (II); *idem* ἀπὸ ἐπιτροπῶν *nominatur* *OGI* 500; β(ene) φ(ικαίριος) ἐ... *IGRom.* 1.1398 (*Moesia*, III); [ἀρχὰς διελθῶν] μέχρι ἐ... *ILS* 8821 (*Xanthus Lyciae*, II).

ἐπίτροπος: procurator, vide pp. 142-143.

- 1: procurator provinciae Caesaris, εἰσι δὲ καὶ ἐ... τοῦ Καίσαρος, ἱππικοὶ ἄνδρες οἱ δαυόμενοι τὰ χρήματα Str. 3.4.20 (167); ἐ... Μυσίας τῆς κάτω Θράκης Δελματίας ἰδίου λόγου Αἰγύπτου IGRom. 1.1107 (Roma, temp. Commodi); ἐπι. per compendium ILS 8850 (cf. p. 9). ■ 2: procurator Aug. in provincia publica, ἐ... Συκελίας καὶ τῶν συνελομένων νήσων IGRom. 3.487 (Oenoanda, 102 p.); τῆς Ἀσίας ἐ... AE 1909.136 (Miletus, temp. Claudii); ἐπι ἐ... Ἰουανίου Χάλωνος SNG Brit. Acad. 4.4111. ■ 3: procurator praediorum vel aliarum curarum extraordinarium Aug., ἐ... ἀρκῆς Λιουκίας IGRom. 4.1204, 1213 (Thyatira, 213 p.); ἐ... διαγνώσεων... καθολικῶν AE 1933.273 (Inscr. Perg. 8.3.44.) (Pergamum, III); ἐ... διοικητῆς Αἰγύπτου AE 1929.97 (Ephesus, temp. Commodi); ἐ... εἰκοστῆς IGRom. 3.181 (Ancyra, temp. incert.); ἐ... καστρήσις IGRom. 4.749 (Phrygia, 160-180 p.); ἐ... ἐπὶ λούδων IGRom. 3.187 (Ancyra, temp. incert.); ἐ... μεταλλῶν Galen 14.K.7; Inscr. Perg. 8.3.44; ἐ... ὀχημάτων AE 1929.97 (Ephesus, temp. Commodi); ἐ... πρὸς ὀχθῶν Τυβέρως IGRom. 3.263 (Iconium Galatiae, 54 p.); ἐ... πακτικῶν AE 1933.273 (Inscr. Perg. 8.3.44) (Pergamum III); ἐ... πατριωνίου AE 1929.97 (Ephesus, temp. Commodi); ἐ... τῶν ἐν Ῥώμῃ ἰδίων AE 1947.89 (Athenae, temp. Caracallae); ἐ... χώρας ὑπερλιμνιανῆς IGRom. 3.70 (Bithynia, c. 100 p.). ■ 4: praeses provinciae (cf. p. 142), Πετρώνως ὁ τῆς Συρίας ἐ... Philo Leg. 41.333; Ἀλεξανδρείας καὶ τῆς χώρας ἐ... Philo Flacc. 1.2; ὁ τῆς Ἰουδαίας ἐ... Jos. BJ 6.238; Φάδος ὁ τῆς Ἰουδαίας ἐ... Jos. AJ 15.406. ■ 5: procurator praesidialis (cf. p. 142), ἐ... καὶ ἡγεμῶν τῶν... [Ἀλπέων] IG 14.2433 (Massilia, III); Μαρκέλλω ἐ... Σεβαστοῦ Smallwood 1.260 (Thracia, temp. Claudii). ■ 6: tutor minorum, imuberum (cf. p. 151), ἀφῆλικος ἀναγραφόμενης μετὰ κυρίου

καὶ ἐ... κατὰ τοὺς νόμους BGU 907 (III); cf. BGU 388, 1113, DC 69.1.2; ἐ... ἡ κουράτωρ Dig. 5.1.48, 19.2.49, 27.1. passim.

ἐπιφανής 1: curulis, πρῶτην τῶν ἐ... ἀρχῶν ἀγορανομίαν μετελθὼν Plu. Aem. 3 (256); ἀγορανόμων τῆς ἐ... τάξεως Plu. Marcell. 2 (298); τῆς ἐ... ἀγορανόμος DS 20.36.6.

■ 2: nobilissimus, ἐ... Καίσαρ, nobilissimus Caesar, IGRom. 4.598 (tit. bil.) (Phrygia, 247-250 p.).

ἐποικία: colonia (cf. p. 108), τῶν ἐξιόντων ἐς τὰς ἐ... App. BC 2.135 (565); ὡς MSS nonnulli: ἀποικίας emendavit Musgr.

ἐποικίζω: (coloniam deducere?), ταῖς (πόλεσι) τοὺς στρατευομένους ἐ... ὡς ἔξω φροῦρος κατὰ... Ἰταλίας App. BC 1.96 (448); sed non erant fortasse colonia Romana.

ἐποίκους: (deductio coloniae?), ἡ πολλοὺς εἶχεν Ἰταλοὺς ἐξ ἐ... Γαίου Καίσαρος App. BC 5.137 (570); de Lampsaco: non erat tamen, ut videtur, colonia Romana. (Vide p. 108 et Bowersock, Augustus, p. 64, n. 2.)

ἐποικος: colonus (cf. p. 108), ἐπεμψαν ἐ... καὶ ὠνόμασαν Ἰουλιαν Ἰοῦαν Str. 3.1.8 (140); ἐ... εὐδήσας Ῥωμαῖους Str. 3.2.15 (151); ἐ... τοῦ ἀπελευθεροῦ γένους Str. 8.6.23 (381); cf. DH 17/18.5.2.

ἐπομαι: (legatus esse), ἐπρέσβευεν· καλοῦσι δ' οὕτω τοὺς τοῖς ἡγεμόσι τῶν ἐθνῶν ἐ... ἐς βοσθείαν App. BC 1.38 (173).

ἐπουλώνομαι: (Vilvir) epulonum (cf. pp. 4, 7, 116), σεπτέμουροι ἐ... IGRom. 4.275, 373-390 (Pergamum, II); ἐπτά ἀνδρῶν ἐ... AE 1929.98 (Didyma, de eodem viro); [ἐπτά] ἀνδρῶν ἐ... Ephes. 3.33-34 (de eodem); σεπτέμουροι ἐ... SEG 17.569 (Lycia, eodem temp.).

ἐπουράνιος: divus (cf. p. 125), ἐ... θεός Σεβαστός, divi Aug., ILS 5883 (tit. bil.) (Amastria, temp. Claudii).

οἱ ἐπτά (ἄνδρες): Vilviri (epulonum) (cf. p. 116), οἱ ἐ... ἄνδρες οἱ ἱεροποιοὶ Mon. Anc. Gr. 4.8; οἱ ἐ... καλοῦμενοι DC 43.51.9, cf. 53.1.5; [ἐ...] ἀνδρῶν ἐπουλώνων Ephes. 3.33-34 (II); ἱεροσύνη ἡ τῶν ἐ... ἀνδρῶν Ephes. 3.28 (II); ἐ... ἀνδρῶν ἐπουλώ. AE

- 1929.98 (Didyma, II).
 ἐπώνυμος ἀρχή: (consulatus) (cf. p. 16), ἡ ἐ...
 ἀρχή ἡ ἐν δόσει App. BC 4.49 (215), et al.;
 ἀρχαί ἐ... τὴν πορφύραν περιτίθενται Hdn.
 1.16.3; ἀξίου νομισθέντος τὴν ἐ... τοῦ ἔτους
 ἀρχαυ Jul. Or. 3.107.D.
 ἔργα δημοσία: opera publica, ἐπὶ ἐ... δημοσίων
 τῶν ἐν Ῥώμῃ Erhes. 5.1.2-3 (temp. Vesp.);
 ἐπιμελητὴς ἐ... δημοσίων IGRom. 3.174
 (Ancyra, II).
 Ἑστίας: Vestalis, ταῖς φυλάττουσας τὸ ἱερόν
 πύρ παρθένους αἱ καλοῦνται Ἑ... DH 2.64.5;
 τρεῖς τῶν Ἑ... ἀπέκτευν Philostr. VA 7.6
 (284); αἱ Ἑ... παρθέναι Plu. Cic. 19 (870);
 νόμος ταῖς Ἑ... παρθευέσθαι Polyaeu
 Strat. 8.1.
 Ἑστίας ἱερεῖα: Vestalis, τῆς Ἑ... θυηπόλοι DH
 3.67.2; τῆς Ἑ... πρόπολοι DH 1.76.4; ἱερεῖα
 τῆς Ἑ... IG 12.2.58 (Lesbos, 29 a.).
 ἐστράτευμαι: veteranus sum (cf. p. 16), τῶν
 ὑπὸ Καίσαρος ἐ... Plu. Brut. 21 (993); τοὺς
 ἐ... ἐμπεριπολέμους App. BC 2.34
 (134).
 ἐστρατηγικῶς, vide στρατηγέω.
 ἑταιρ(ε)ία 1: collegium, sodales sunt qui
 eiusdem collegii sunt, quare Graeci ἐ...
 vocant, Dig. 47.22.4 (Gaius). ■ 2:
 sodalitas, τρίτην τινα ἐ... ἦν Ἰουλιαν
 ὠνόμασαν DC 44.6.2.
 ἑταιρικῶν 1: collegium, τὰ ἐ... κολλήγαι
 ἐπιχωρίως καλούμενα DC 38.13.2. ■ 2:
 sodalitas, ἐπὶ τοῦ ἐ... τοῦ Ἰουλίου ἐτέτακτο
 DC 45.30.2.
 ἑταῖρος 1: sodalis (cf. pp. 14, 117), Ἑ...
 Τίτιος Mon. Anc. Gr. 4.7. ■ 2: amicus
 Caesaris, ἐν τοῖς ἐ... κρηθεῖς παρὰ Τιβερίου
 Philo Flacc. 1.2; ἐν τῇ τάξει τῶν ἐ... Philo
 Leg. 36.286; Φοῦλβιος ὁ Καίσαρος ἐ... Plu.
 De Garrulitate 11 (508); cf. Athenaeus
 14.652a, Smallwood 1.370.107.
 ἐτήριος: annuus (cf. p. 16), προστάταις ... ἐ...
 ἐχρήσαντο App. Proem. 6.20; ὑπάτοις ἐ...
 προστάταις App. BC 1.99 (463); ἐπὶ τῇ ἐ...
 ἀρχῇ χιλιάρχου App. Gall. fr. 3.3 (trib. mil.
 cos. pot.).
 εὐαστής: (onatio) (cf. p. 8), τῷ ἐλάσσονι ...

- ὄν καλοῦσαν οὐαστήν ... τὸ γὰρ πρῶτος ἐ...
 ἐλέγετο DH 5.47.2; cf. Plu. Marc. 22 (310).
 εὐγενεία: patriciatus, διὰ τί τὰς ἐν ταῖς
 ὑποδήμασι σεληνίδας οἱ διαφέρουν δοκοῦντες
 ἐ... φοροῦσαν; Plu. Quaes. Rom. 76 (282);
 τὴν ἐ... ἐξωμόσατο DC 37.51.1; τὸ σύμβολον
 τῆς ἐ... περισηρτημένον τῷ ὑποδήματι
 Philostr. VS 2.1.8 (555).
 εὐγενής: patricius, τῶν γὰρ νῦν ἐ... ἀνδρῶν τὸ
 τῶν Πιναρίων ὀνομαζόμενον γένος διαμένει
 DS 4.21.2.
 εὐθηνία: annonae (cf. p. 138), ἐπαρχος ἐ... IG
 14.917 (Portus, 201 p.); ἐ... ἐπιμελητὴς IG
 4.795 (Troizen, II, de honore coloniae
 Corinthi); ἐνδοξότατος ἐπαρχος Αἰγύπτου
 καὶ ἐ... IGRom. 1.135 (Roma, c. 180 p.);
 ἐπιμελητὴς ἐ... ἐν τῷ πολέμῳ τῆς δρχης τοῦ
 Εὐφράτου ILS 9471 (Alabanda Cariae, temp.
 Traiani); vide Robert La Carie no. 78. pp.
 180-181.
 εὐπαρφοῦς: lativianus, οἱ ἐ... καὶ εὐδοκμεῶν
 οἰόμενοι Philo Leg. 43.344; οἱ ἐ... καὶ
 πλοῦσι Luc. Alex. 26 (2.235); τινα τῶν ἐ...
 ἐπὶ τῷ πλάτει τῆς πορφύρας μέγα φρονοῦντα
 Luc. Demosth. 41 (2.389).
 εὐπατριδής: patricius, τὰν παῖδα ἐς τοὺς ἐ... ἐν
 Ῥώμῃ ἐνέγραψεν Ἀντωνῖνος αὐτοκράτωρ
 SIG³ 858 (Roma, 161 p.); τὸ τῶν ἐ... γένος
 DC 52.42.5; ἀγορανόμοι ἐξ ἐ... DC 43.51.3;
 ἐκ τῶν πατρικίων οὗς ἐ... ἂν τις εἴποι Plu.
 Sulla 1 (451); et saepe apud auctores.
 εὐπατρίς: patricius, ἀνδρῶν τῶν τὰς ἐ... ἀρχὰς
 ἐχόντων DC 46.45.3; (εὐπατρίδας Dindorf,
 εὐπατριδῶν MSS LM).
 εὐσχημόνως: honesta missione, βετρανός ἐν
 λεγῶνι τεταρτῇ Σκευτικῇ ἀπολυθεῖς ἐ... AE
 1954.233 (Claudiopolis Bithyniae, temp.
 incert.).
 ἐφαίρω: sufficere (cf. p. 168), Κώστος ...
 μόνος ὑπάτειον· ὁ γὰρ οἷον αὐτῷ
 χειροτονηθεὶς ἀπέθανε καὶ ὁ ἐ... DC 36.4.2.
 (emendavit Dindorf; ἀφαιρωθεὶς ἀφαιρωθεὶς
 MSS).
 ἐφεδρος: praeses (proconsul), Μακεδονίας ...
 Βρούτος ἐ... ἦν Nic. Dam. (F. Gr. Hist. 90) F
 130.28, (emendavit Müller, ἐφδρος MSS;

fortasse tamen ἑφορος, q.v.).
 ἐφέσιμος: appellatus (de iudicio), δικάζε αὐτός
 ἰδίᾳ τὰ τε ἐ... καὶ τὰ ἀναπόμνημα DC 52.33.1;
 ἐ... δίκαι DC 59.18.2.
 ἐφίππια: phaleræ (dom. mil.), ἐ... χρυσοῦς
 τετυμημένον καὶ πορφύρα SEG 4.731
 (Amasia Ponti, c. 100 p.).
 ἐφίστημι 1: praeficere, Λέπιον δὲ Αἰμίλιον ἐ...
 τῇ πόλει App. BC 2.41 (165) (præf. urb.);
 ἐ... τῶν στρατοπέδων Hdn. 1.8.1. (præf.
 præf.). ■ 2: curator esse, ἐ... τῇ περὶ τὸ
 οἰκτικὸν οἰκονομία Plu. Pomp. 50 (665).
 ἑφορος 1: (princeps) (cf. p. 16), τὸν πάντων
 ἐ... καὶ πρώτων Aristid. 26 K 90. ■ 2:
 (praeses), Nic. Dam. 130.28; vide supra s.v.
 ἑφεδρος.

H

ἡκοῦστος, vide ἡκοῦστος.
 ἡγεμονεύς 1: praeses provinciae, νόον εἰμε-
 νέοντα αἰεὶ ἐφ' ἡ... φέρος ὡς λίσσασθ' ἔγωγε
 SEG 1.405 a (Heraeum Sami, III) (carmen);
 τὸν κλυτὸν ἡ... IG 5.1.540 (Sparta, c. 200
 p.) (carmen); Ῥούστικον ἡ... πόσω IGRom.
 1.209 (Roma, temp. incert.) (carmen).
 ■ 2: princeps, Ἀδριανὸς προφερέστατος
 ἡ... AP 7.158.
 ἡγεμονεύω 1: princeps esse, Αἰγυπτίου
 Ῥωμαίων ἡ... Jos. BJ 1.20; Γάιος...
 τέταρτον ἐνιαυτὸν ἡ... Jos. AJ 19.201.
 ■ 2: praefectus esse Aegypti, ἡ... Φλ.
 Τιτιάνου ἐπιστρατηγούτος... IGRom.
 1.1112 (166 p.); τὸν ἡγεμόνων καὶ ἡ... PSI
 10.1149 (I); ὑπὸ (τοῦ δεῦρα) ἡ... P. Oxy. 273;
 cf. P. Oxy. 635, P. Lond. 358, BGU 807 et
 al.; ὁ ἡ... ἐκράνεν SB 5678 (118 p.).
 ■ 3: praeses esse provinciae (cf. pp. 10,
 147), ἡ... τοῦ λαμπροτάτου ἡγεμόνος,
 πρεσβευτοῦ Σεβαστοῦ ἀντιστρατήγου
 IGRom. 1.573 (Nicomolis ad Istrum, 184-5
 p.); ἡ... Στατιλίου Βαρβάρου ὑπάτου
 ἀποδεδεγμένου IGRom. 1.746 (Thracia,
 temp. Sept. Sev.); similia saepissime de
 legatis Thraciae, Moesiae c. 150-250 p., e.g.
 IGRom. 1.669-70, 685, 691, 718-9 (cf. p.

10); ἡ... Π. Ἀλφίου IGRom. 3.162 (Galatia,
 145-161 p.); τῷ τῆς Συρίας ἡ... Jos. Vit. 30;
 cf. AJ 15.345; ἡ... τῆς Συρίας Κυρηνίου En.
 Luc. 2.2; ἐς Παννονίαν... ἡ... DC 78.13.2;
 καθ' ὃν τῆς Ἀσίας ἡ... χρόνον Ephes. 2.19
 (OGI 493) (de Antonino Pio, proconsule
 Asiae, c. 135 p.); Λεπιδῶ... ἀρχοντι μὲν
 Ἰσθμίας, ἡ... δ' αὐτῆς διὰ φίλων App. BC
 2.107 (447).

ἡγεμονία, vide p. 151; nota tamen haec: ■ 1:
 imperium principis, principatus, ἔπει
 τετάρτῳ τῆς... ἡ... Jos. Vit. 1.5; cf.
 IGLSyr. 867. ■ 2: imperium Romanum,
 τὸν πρὸς Μιθριδάτην πόλεμον ὑπὲρ τῆς
 Ῥωμαίων ἡ... καὶ τῆς... ἐλευθερίας SIG³
 742 (Ephesus, 85 a.); cf. SIG³ 747. ■ 3:
 imperium (ducis liberae r.p.) (cf. p. 134), ἐφ'
 ἡ... τεταγμένος Plu. Ant. 42 (935); cf. Plb.
 3.110.4. ■ 4: provincia (cf. p. 137), δοσι
 ἐς ἡ... ἐθνῶν ἐξήρεσαν App. BC 2.17 (62);
 τοῖς ἐν ἡ... εἰλαβεῖτο Philo Leg. 34.259; ἡ ἐν
 Ἀφρικῇ ἡ... DC 49.36.4. ■ 5: praesidatus
 provinciae, officium praesidis, ἐκατόνταρχος
 τῆς ἡ... IGRom. 3.1264 (Arabia, temp.
 incert.); τῇ ἡ... ἐντυγχάνειν BGU 1578
 (II-III); ἡγεμὲν ἐπὶ τῇ ἡ... Philostr. VS 2.1.11
 (560); ὁ τῆς Ἀχαΐας ἀρχὸν μεσοῦσης τῆς
 ἡ... ἀπέθανεν DC 55.27.6; ἐπὶ ἡ... Ποπλίου
 Καλουεισίου MAMA 8.211 (Lykaonia, 106-7
 p.); ἐν παντὶ τῷ τῆς ἡ... χρόνῳ Inscr. Perg.
 8.3.24 (c. 220 p.) (sed de quaestore pro
 praetore provinciae).

ἡγεμονικός 1: principalis (cf. p. 145), ἡ ἡ...
 κλήσις Jos. BJ 2.207; ἡ... ψυχὴ Philo Leg.
 8.56; θεοὺς τοῦ ἡ... πρακτωρίου IGRom. 1.1
 (Eboracum Britanniae, temp. incert.). ■ 2:
 praefectorius Aegypti (cf. p. 146), ἐπὶ τῶν
 κρίσεων τῶν ἡ... SB 9016.15 (160 p.);
 αἰρετῆς ἡ... βιβλιοθήκης P. Oxy. 1654.7 (150
 p.); ἡ... δαγνῶσις BGU 1210.40.113 (II).
 ■ 3: praesidalis (cf. p. 149), ὅστε δὲ
 ἐντεῦθεν ἡ... MAMA 8.554 (Aphrodisias,
 II-III); κατὰ ἡ... π[ρόσταγμα] δύο τῶν θηκῶν
 τοῖς κληρονόμοις CIG 4573 b (Syria, temp.
 incert.). ■ 4: curulis, δῖφος ἡ... Plu.
 Quaest. Rom. 113 (291). ■ 5: viri

principes), ἡ... νεανίσκος Plu. Aem. 17 (263); οἱ ἀπὸ Ῥώμης ἡ... Plu. Pomp. 64 (653).

ἡγεμῶν, vide pp. 144-51; nota tamen haec:

■ 1: princeps, imperator, περὶ ὧν αὐτοκράτωρ Καῖσαρ Σεβαστός ἡ... ἡμέτερος... Cyr. Ed. 5.86 (Sherk 31).

■ 2: dux (lib. reipublicae), ἐπέγραψαν Κορινθίου Σύλλα ἡ... Εὐρυχοῦς App. BC 1.97 (451). ■ 3: praefectus Aegypti, τὸ πεμφθέν διάταγμα ὑπὸ τοῦ κυρίου ἡ... Τιβερίου Ἰουδαίου... OGI 669.1 (edictum Tib. Alex., 68 p.); cf. Str. 17.1.29, papyrus passim; ἡ... τῆς χώρας Philo Flacc. 5.31.

■ 4: praeses provinciae, πάροντος τοῦ ἡ... IG 7.2711 (Boeotia, 37 p.); οἱ ἡ... τοῦ ἔθνους SIG³ 838 (Ephesus, temp. Hadriani); et apud auctores saepissime; Plu. De. Def. Oracl. 45 (432), D. Chrys. 38.33, Hdn. 2.9.9, et al.

■ 5: legatus, ἡ... πρεσβευτής... Γερμανίας IGRom. 3.174-5 (Ancyra, II med.); ἡ... Κιλικίας Λυκαονίας Ἰσχυρίας ἡ... λεγιῶνος Β' Αυγ. SEG 18.557 (Pergamum, II); ἡ... λεγιῶνος Α' Αθ. OGI 548 (Ancyra, II); ὁ κράτιστος ἡ... Τρέβιος... IGRom. 3.739.3.99 (Rhodiapolis Lyciae, 123-153 p.). ■ 6: praefectus, ἡ... τῶν στρατοπέδων Philostr. VS 2.32 (627); ὁ τῆς ἐν Μεταποντίῳ φρουρᾶς ἡ... App. Hann. 33 (137). ■ 7: magistratus, τοὺς μὲν ἄλλους ἡ... καὶ στρατηγούς Plu. Pomp. 9 (623).

ἡγεῖσθαι 1: praeses esse (cf. pp. 144, 149), [ἡ]... τοῦ ἔθνους, leg. Aug. pr. pr., ILS 5337 (tit. bil.) (Thracia, c. 172 p.); cf. AE 1955.215, SIG³ 888, de praes. Thraciae; ὁ ἡ... τοῦ ἔθνους SEG 13.492 (Asia, 212-7 p.); ὁ τῆς ἐτέρας Γερμανίας ἡ... Plu. Galba 22 (1062); ἡ... Ἰουδαίων τῇ... ἐξουσίᾳ Jos. AJ 18.2; τῆς περὶ τὸ Πέργαμον Ἀσίας ἡ... App. Mithr. 11 (34); cf. BC 1.62 (279), 3.26 (97); οὐδέ ἐλέχθη παρὰ τῷ ἡ... SEG 17.759 (Syria, temp. Caracallae); ἡ... τῶν ἔθνων Dig. 49.1.25; cf. P. Oxy. 2104, DC 79.18.2.

■ 2: praepositus esse, ἡ... στρατιωτικοῦ ἐπαρχείας IGRom. 1.623 (Tomi, temp. Gordianorum); ἡ... στήλῃ λατρίᾳ IGRom. 3.1033 (Palmyra, 244 p.); τῆς ἐπὶ πᾶσιν

θάλασσαν ἡ... εἰρήνης μετ' ἐξουσίας οὐδέρου IGRom. 4.1057 (Cos insula, 230 p.), i.e., praepositus paci tuendae per oram maritimam, vide Pflaum Carrières 325 p. 841; supplevit [ἡγεσάμενος λεγιῶνος] Inscr. Perg. 8.3.21 von Premierstein, sed melius [πραεπόσιτος λεγιῶνος] Habicht. ■ 3: (magistratus, domini) (cf. p. 151), τῶν ἡ... Ῥωμαίων βουλ[ῇ] SIG³ 704 H (Delphi, 117-6 a.); πλείστην ῥοπὴν παρὰ τοῖς ἡ... SIG³ 761a (Delphi, post 48 a.); πρεσβεύοντα πρὸς τοὺς ἡ... ἐν Ῥώμῃ Et. An. 313 (Aphrodisias, I a.); πλείστους τῶν ἡ... φόλους κατεσκεύασεν τῷ ἔθνει BCH 83 (1959) 498.1.5 (ad Corinthum, I); cf. Jos. AJ 18.280; Justin. Mart. Apol. 2.1.89a; Inscr. Priene 108.139, 109.103, 111.12; L. Robert Rev. Phil. Ser. 3.41 (1967) 49.

ἡγήτωρ 1: (praefectus (equitum)), Ἀσκληπείου δρυῖ... Πείσωνα ἱπποκόν ἡ... IG 2² 3640 (172-3 p.); cf. JRS 2 (1912) 90. ■ 2: princeps, Ἀνδρόνικον... ὁπάδος IG 14.1374 (Roma, temp. Traiani) (carmen).

ἡδικτον: edictum (cf. p. 6), τὰ γὰρ ἐπιτάγματα καὶ τὰς διαγραφὰς ἡ... οἱ Ῥωμαῖοι καλοῦσι DH 5.73.1; Ἕλληνες γὰρ διατάγματα, Ῥωμαῖοι δὲ ἔ... προσαγορεύουσιν. Plu. Marc. 24 (312).

ἡμέριτος: emeritus (cf. p. 5), Φλ. Ζήνωνι ἡ... στόλου IGRom. 1.552 (Dalmatia, temp. incert.).

ἡμίθεος: divus (cf. p. 124), ὁ ἡ... ἐκεῖνος Καῖσαρ DC 56.36.2.

ἡουκάτος: evocatus (cf. pp. 5, 6), M. Εὐρένιῳ... ἡ... Σεβαστοῦ IGBulg. 2250 (Thracia, temp. incert.); ἡ... Αἰγυπτίου, evoc. Aug. IG 9.1.301 (tit. bil.) (cf. p. 9) (Locri, temp. incert.); cf. IGRom. 3.1009; Delphes 3.1.205; AE 1908.259; MAMA 6.376; DC 45.12.3; L. Robert Hefl. 2.126-130; Hegesippus ap. Eus. HE 3.20.1; P. Ros-Georg. 3.1.5 (II).

ἥρωες: divus (cf. p. 124), τεμένη... τῷ πατρὶ Καίσαρι... ἡ... αὐτὸν Ἰουλιανὸν ὀνομάσας DC 51.20.6; ἐς τοὺς ἡ... ἐγγραφεῖται DC 67.2.6; 69.2.5; 78.9.2; cf. ἡρωικὰς τιμὰς datas

Pertinaci, DC 74.17.4.



θάλαμος: cubiculum, Έκλεκτος ὁ τοῦ θ... προσετώς Hdn. 1.16.4; τὴν τοῦ θ... ἐξουσίαν Hdn. 1.12.3; ἐπὶ [τὴν τοῦ θ... καὶ τῆς] σώματος τοῦ ἑμοῦ πίστω ἐπιταταγμένος AE 1952.6 (AJP 1950.177-9) (Athenae, temp. Commodi, supplevit Oliver).

θάνατος 1: θ... δίκαι: capitalis (Hiviri), οἱ τρεῖς οἱ τὰς θ... δίκας προστεταγμένοι DC 54.26.6.

■ 2: θ... ἐξουσία: (ius) gladii, ἐξουσίαν θ... καὶ ζωῆς ἔχοντες Galen 14 K 215.

θανάτω, θ... ἐξουσία: (ius) gladii, τοὺς γε καὶ θ... τοὺς ἀρχομένους ἐξουσίαν ἔχοντας DC 53.14.5.

θεός 1: divus (cf. p. 125), πρὸς τὸν θ... αὐτοκράτορα IGRom. 3.493 (Lycia, temp. Traiani); θ... Λούκιος Inscr. Cret. 4.277; θ...

Ἀρτωνεύος IG 5.1.953 (Boea Laconiae, temp. Caracallae; "Divum Antoninum inscite!) sic reddidit scriba" Wilamowitz ad loc.); θ... Σευήρου υἱός Inscr. Perg. 8.2.283;

θ... Μάρκου ὁρατίου Dig. 27.1.1.4 (Modestinus); τὸν θ... Μάρκον... οἴσμεν Galen 14 K 216; ἐπὶ τῷ θ... Αἰγούστῳ DC 56.35.1; cf. IGRom. 4.850, Jos. AJ 19.289;

θεός μὲν δῖον εὐσεβῶς μετριάζων ἀνομάζεσθαι παρηγεῖτο, θ... δὲ μᾶλλον Lyd. Mag. 2.3. ■ 2: sacer, imperatorius,

imperialis, κατὰ τὰς θ... τῶν προγόνων διατάξεις SIG³ 876 (Smyrna, 198 p.); cf. AE 1936.136; λογιστεύων ἐκ θ... προστάξεως SEG 2.410 (Thessalonica, III); τοὺς θ...

κρηνηῖας τῶν Σεβαστῶν SIG³ 807 (Magnaesia ad Maeandrum, temp. Neronis); εἰς τὸ θ... δικαστήριον SEG 17.759 (Syria, temp. Caracallae); ξάκορος τῶν θ... εἰκότων Rev. Et. Anc. 62 (1960) p. 316 (Athenae, II); μήτε διατάξεις μήτε θ... ἐπιστολή Robert Et. Anat. 303 (Aphrodisias, temp. Sev. Alex.). ■ 3: divinus (de principe vivo), ἐπὶ τοῦ θ...

imp. Caes. M. Aurelius, ILS 5337 (tit. bil.) (Macedonia, c. 172 p.); τῶν θεῶν καὶ τῶν θ... βασιλέων Aristid. 23 K 79; περὶ

τοῦ θ... καὶ φιλανθρώπου βασιλέως [Aristid.] 35 K 1.

θεοτάτος 1: divus (cf. p. 125), ὁ θ... Αἰγούστος ἔκρινεν Dig. 14.2.9 (Modestinus); ὁ θ... Σεβήρος Dig. 27.1.1.4 (idem). ■ 2: sacer,

imperatorius, imperialis, θ... ἀντιγραφεὶς IGRom. 3.739.20.3 (Rhodiapolis Lyciae, 153 p.); cf. JHS 10 (1900) 77-8. ■ 3: divinus (de principe vivo), κατ' αἰθεντίας καὶ

εὐεργεσίας τῶν θ... βασιλέων, ex auctoritate optimorum maximorumque imperatorum, SEG 18.740 (tit. bil.) (Cyrene, 165-6 p.); ἡ τοῦ θ... Καίσαρος γενέθλιος

ἡμέρα OGI 458 (Priene et alibi Asiae, I); τοῦ θ... Ἀδριανῶς ἀκούστος IGRom. 1.1201 (statua Memnonis); cf. IG 2² 2090, Cat. of Sparta Museum 204; θ... ἀρχοντες Aristid. 19 K 5; οἱ θ... αὐτοκράτορες... Σμυρναίως

SIG³ 876 (temp. Sev.).

θεωτής: (divinitas) (cf. p. 13), ἱεροῖαν τῇ θ... σου προσκομιζομεν SIG³ 888 (Thracia, 238 p.); cf. AE 1966.436, ἡ θ... τῶν δεσποτῶν.

θέλημα: edictum? (cf. p. 128), ἐξαίφνης πλεῖν με ἀπὸ Τρωάδος εἰς Νεάπολιν ὡς τὸ θ... προστάσει Ignatius Ep. Polyc. 8 (Migne PG 728A).

θεοειδέστατος: (divinus), πρεσβεύσας πρὸς τὸν θ... βασιλέα Αὐτοκράτορα Καίσαρα IG 5.1.572 (Sparta, 239 p.).

θεός 1: divus, vide p. 124; nota tamen haec, exempli gratia: Γάιος Ἰούλιος Καῖσαρ ὁ διὰ τὰς πράξεις προσαγορευθεὶς θ... DS 1.4.7 et al.; υἱὸν θ... Ἰουλίῳ Μον. Anc. Gr. 10.4; θεός ἐκ θ... OGI 655; Καίσαρος τοῦ

Σεβαστοῦ θ..., Caesaris divi Augusti, AE 1966.425 (tit. bil.) (Ephesus, 23-21 a.).

■ 2: ἐν θ...: divus (cf. p. 125), ὁ ἐν θ... Ἀδριανὸς SEG 11.492 (Sparta, II); οἱ ἐν θ... αὐτοκράτορες IG 12.1.786 (Lindos, ? II); τοῖς ἐν θ... τῶν αὐτοκρατόρων JRS 59 (1969) 56 (Aphrodisias, temp. Gord. III).

■ 3: divinus, deus (de principe vivo) διδάσκαλος γὰρ τῶν Σεβήρων παιδῶν ἐνομήθη καὶ θ... διδάσκαλον ἐκαλοῦμεν αὐτὸν Philostr. VS 2.24 (607); ὅτε θ... Μάρκος τοῖς Μαρκαμίονος συνεπλέκετο Luc.

* τοῦ θ... καὶ φιλανθρώπου βασιλέως [Aristid.] 35 K 1.
* τοῦ θ... καὶ φιλανθρώπου βασιλέως [Aristid.] 35 K 1.
* τοῦ θ... καὶ φιλανθρώπου βασιλέως [Aristid.] 35 K 1.

- Alex. 48 (2.254).
 θέους, ἐπὶ θ... νόμων: (dictator) legibus
 scribundis, δοκτᾶτωρ ἐπὶ θ... νόμων καὶ
 καταστάσει τῆς πατρίδος App. BC 1.99
 (462); cf. νομοθέτης et Str. II².703.
 θεοπέσιος: divus (cf. pp. 16, 124), μάρτυρα
 ποιήσομαι τὸν θ... Μάρκον Philostr. VS 2.1.12
 (562); βασιλῆοι τε καὶ θ... φύσεις Philostr.
 VS 2.9.2 (583); sed ὁ θ... Πλάτων [Philostr.]
 Ep. 73.256 Kayser.
 θησαυρός: fuscus, ἡ οὐσία τοῖς Καίσαρος θ...
 ἐγκατατάσσεται Jos. BJ 2.111; θ... Καίσαρος
 ὀφειλόμενα Jos. AJ 18.158; cf. DC 53.22.3.
 θιασώτης: sodalis (cf. p. 117), θ... οἱ ἀπέδειξαν
 DC 56.46.1; δὲ τῶν τοῦ Αἰγυπτίου θ... DC
 58.12.5.
 θρεπτός: verba, alumnus, Ἰούλιος Σόλων ββ.
 Ἑρμαῖω θ... εὐσεβείας ἐνεκεν μόνω AE
 1955.269 (Olympus Lyciae, temp. incert.);
 θ... ἀπλουστάτω, alumno simpliciissimo, LW
 3.1953 (tit. bil.).
 θριαμβευτικός: triumphalis, θ... προεβουλήν
 AE 1940.169 (Syria, temp. incert.); fortasse
 hoc est legendum ap. Plu. Cat. Mai. 24
 (351).
 θριαμβεύω: triumphare, οἶον οἱ τοῖς θ...
 ἐφασκόμενοι ὅτιθεν καὶ ὑπομνησκόμενοι...
 Att. Epict. 3.24.85; Βάλβος... ὁ θ... Str.
 3.5.3 (169); τὰ γένη καθ' ὧν ἐ... Plu. Pomp.
 45 (642); ὡς ἔθος τοῖς τ... DH 8.70.1.
 θριαμβικός: triumphalis, τιμηθεὶς θ... τιμαῖς
 Smallwood 2.214 (Pergamum, II init.); θ...
 πομπῆς ἦγε Καίσαρ Nic. Dam. (Fr. Gr. Hist.
 90) F 127.8; ὁ θ... κόσμος Str. 5.2.2 (220);
 ἐν ταῖς θ... πομπαῖς Str. 3.4.13 (163); τρόπον
 τῷ θ... πομπῆς Plu. Aem. 30 (271); τιμῶν
 θ... ἐτυχεν Plu. Sert. 18 (577); θ...
 ἡμφομένους App. BC 2.106 (442).
 θρίαμβος: triumphus, ὁ... καταγαγὼν θ...
 Posidonius (F. Gr. Hist. 87) F 36; ἡ δὲ τῶν
 ἐπικύων πομπή, ἦν καὶ θ... ἐκάλουν DC ap.
 Zon. 7.21; ὁ μέγας καὶ ἐντελής θ... Plu.
 Marc. 22 (310); ἱπτικός, πεζικός θ... DH
 9.71.4; ὁ οὐαστής θ... DH 5.47.3; cf. Mon.
 Anc. Gr. 2.20, Plu. TG 1 (824), DS 12.64.3.
 θρόνος: imperium principis, principatus, πολλοὶ

- δ' ἀμφὶ θ... Ῥώμης πεδὼν αἰμάξουσι Orac.
 Sib. 4.123; cf. Lib. Or. 1.206, et al.
 θυσκόος: haruspex, δικέφαλόν τις ἀπεκίτησεν
 ἐμύρυν, ὁ ὑποθήκας τῶν θ... ἐς τὸν
 Τύβερυν... ἐνεβλήθη Phlegon Trallensis (F.
 Gr. Hist. 257) F 36.25; νῦν μὲν Τούσκους
 ἀσφαφέστερον πρότερον δ' ἀκροβούντες θ...
 ἐκάλουν DH 1.30.3.
 ἐπὶ θυσιῶν: pontifex (minor), καθεσταμένος ἐπὶ
 τῶν ἱερῶν καὶ θ... Ath. 1.2.C, P. Livius
 Laterensis, pontifex minor (CIL VI.2126).
 θύτης: haruspex, θ... τῶν ἐξήκοντα ILS 8833
 (Ephesus, temp. Antoninorum); cf. ILS
 4952, arripex ex sexaginta; ὁ θ... Ὁμήριος
 Plu. Galb. 24 (1064); ἐρχομαι τοῦτον ἐπὶ τῶν
 ἐξηγητῶν τοῦτον καὶ θ... καὶ λέγω οὐκ
 ἐπίσκειναι μοι τὰ σπλάγχνα, τί μοι
 σημαίνεται Att. Epict. 1.17.20.

I

- ι' ἄνδρες: Xviri (stlit. iud.) (cf. p. 9), ἀρξας
 ι' ἄρχην ἐπὶ Ῥώμης IG 14.719 (Neapolis, I
 a.).
 ιε' ἄνδρες: XVviri (sac. fac.) (cf. p. 9), ἱερεῖς
 ἐν τοῖς ι... IG 5.2.151 (Tegea, 116-7 p.);
 τιμηθεὶς ἱερωσύνῃ τῶν ι... ILS 8834
 (Gortyna, 52 p.).
 ἱγκουσιτιών: inquisitio (cf. p. 5), ἔπρω
 δημοσίῳ τετιμημένος ἐξ ι... AE 1951.31
 (Prusias ad Hyprium, temp. incert.); cf. Curt.
 Ruf. 4.6.30, inquisitio novorum militum et
 vide Nicolet BCH 91 (1967) 411-422.
 ἱερεία: vestalis, εὐχαριστήσαι τοὺς πρέσβεις
 τῇ τε συγκλήτῳ καὶ ταῖς ι... Ἑστίας IG
 12.2.58 b 23 (Mytilene, c. 29 a.); τοὺς ἱερεῖς
 καὶ τὰς ι... θυσιῶν ποιῶν, in qua
 pontifices et virgines vestales, Mon. Anc.
 Gr. 6.9.
 ἱερεὺς: (flamen, sacerdos), vide pp. 116-17; nota
 tamen haec, exempli gratia: ι... ἐν τρισί
 συνθήμασι ἱερωσυνῶν ILS 8815 (Delphi, I
 init.). ■ 1: augur, οἱ ἐπ' οἰωνοῖς ι... οὐδ' αἰγού-
 ρας καλοῦσιν Plu. Ant. 5 (917); ι... τῶν
 αἰγούρων προσαγορευμένων Plu. Aem. 3
 (256). ■ 2: pontifex, ὧν γὰρ μέγιστος ι...

DS 27.21; ὁ πάντμος ἰ... DS 38.9.17; ὁ μέγιστος καὶ πρῶτος ἰ... Plu. TG 21 (834); ἰ... [μεγίστω] IGRom. 4.683 (Sebastae Asiae, temp. Tib.) (si sana lectio); ἐγγραφῆναι ἐς τῆς μεγίστης ιερωσύνης τοὺς ἰ... App. BC 5.72 (305); ἰ... ἀπέφηνε καὶ ὑπατον App. BC 4.51 (221); τοὺς ἰ... καὶ τὰς ἱερεῖας, pontifices et virgines Vestales, Mon. Anc. Gr. 6.9. ■ 3: X/XVvir sac. fac., ἰ... ἐν τοῖς ἰ... ἀνδράσιν IG 5.2.151 (Tegea 116.7 p.); ἰ... πεντεκαίδεκαδρος IGRom. 3.172 (Ancyra, II med.); οἱ δέκα ἰ... DC fr. 74.1. ■ 4: sodalis, ἰ... ἐν τοῖς Αἰγυπτιακοῖς IG 5.2.151 (Tegea, 116-7 p.); ἰ... Ἀντωνιστανός AE 1958.15 (Aegios, c. 170 p.); Ἀντωνιστανός Οἰθριανός ἐκ τῶν συγκατηξιμένων φίλων ἰ... ILS 8830 (Ephesus, c. 170 p.).
 ιεροδιδάσκαλος: pontifex (cf. p. 116), εἰ βούλεται τις αἰτοῦς ... ἰ... καλεῖν οὐχ ἁμαρτήσεται τοῦ ἀληθοῦς DH 2.73.3.
 ιεροσύνη: pontifex (cf. p. 116), νεῶν καὶ βωμῶν ὡς ἂν οἱ ἰ... ἐξηγῶνται DH 8.55.3; ἐς τὴν λογίαν ἐκκλησίαν ἰ... καὶ οἰκονομῶν παρόντων DH 10.57.6; οἱ δ' ἰ... θυσίαν ἐπιτελοῦν ἢ καλοῦσαν Ἀμφάρουνα Str. 5.3.2 (230) (hos annales fuisse censent multi, vide tamen Mnemosyne 6 (1938) 225-240).
 ιερώνυμος: pontifex (cf. p. 116), εἰ δὲ βούλεται τις αἰτοῦς ... ἰ... καλεῖν οὐχ ἁμαρτήσεται τοῦ ἀληθοῦς DH 2.73.3.
 ιερόμαι: pontifex esse, Μοίκων Σκαίολαν τὸν τὴν μεγίστην Ῥωμαίων ιερωσύνην ἰ... App. BC 1.88 (403).
 ιεροποιός: (II/X/XVvir)sac. fac. (cf. p. 116), τῶν δεκάπεντε ... τῶν ἰ... Mon. Anc. Gr. 4.5; ιεροφαντῶν τε παρόντων καὶ οἰκονομῶν καὶ ἰ... δοκῶν DH 10.32.4; ἱερεὺς πεντεκαίδεκαδρος ἐπὶ τῶν ἰ... IGRom. 3.172 (Ancyra, II med.).
 ιερότης: huiusmodi, καὶ πάντως τῶν καὶ ἰ... καὶ οἰκονομῶν ἀπόδειξιν DC 52.36.3.
 ιερός 1: divinus, sacer (de principe vivo), (ἔτους) η' ἰ... Νέρωνος O. Tait 602, PSI 1132; et saepe in papyris de Nerone, cf. SEG 20.650. ■ 2: sacer, imperatorius, imperialis, ἰ... γράμματα, sacrae litterae, IG

12.5.1.132 (tit bil) (Paros insula, 204 p.); et saepe, cf. Robert Et. Anat. 137. ■ 3: ἰ... (βασιλεὺς): (rex) sacrorum, sacrificulus, ἰ... ἀποδεικνύσθω τις βασιλεὺς DH 4.74.4; τὴν ... τοῦ βασιλέως τῶν ἰ... ταῖς ἀειπαρόντων ἔδωκεν DC 54.27.3; βασιλεὺς τῶν ἐν Ῥώμῃ ἰ... IGRom. 4.1687 (Pergamon, II). ■ 4: ἄρχων ἰ... pontifex (maximus), Γαίον μὲν δὴ αὐτοκράτορα ὄντα καὶ ἄρχοντα ἰ... App. BC 4.8 (34) (ιερέων Mendelssohn); ἀνδρὸς ιεροφάντου Γαίου Παπυρίου, τὴν ἀπάντων τῶν ἰ... ἡγεμονίαν ἔχοντος DH 3.36.4; cf. καθεσταμένος ἐπὶ τῶν ἰ... εἶναι καὶ θυσίαν ὑπὸ ... βασιλέως Μάρκου Ath. 1.2C, P. Livius Laterensis, quem pontificem minorem nominat CIL VI.1216.
 ιεροσκοπός: huiusmodi, ὃν ἡμεῖς μὲν ἰ... καλοῦμεν Ῥωμαῖοι δὲ ... ἀρούστικα DH 2.22.3; cf. DS 32.12.
 ιεροφάντης: pontifex (cf. p. 116), εἰ βούλεται τις αἰτοῦς καλεῖν ... ὡς ἡμεῖς ἀξιοῦμεν ἰ... οὐχ ἁμαρτήσεται τοῦ ἀληθοῦς DH 2.73.3; et saepe, e.g. 2.66.3, 3.22.6, 3.36.4, 8.38.1; ὁ μέγιστος τῶν pontificῶν οἷος ... μᾶλλον ἰ... τάξιν εἴληχεν. Plu. Numa 9 (66).
 ιεροφαντικός: pontificalis, δώδεκα μὲν εἶναι βῆλους ἰ... Plu. Numa 22 (74).
 ιεροφύλαξ: pontifex (cf. p. 116), εἰ βούλεται τις αἰτοῦς καλεῖν ... εἴτε ἰ... οὐχ ἁμαρτήσεται τοῦ ἀληθοῦς DH 2.73.3.
 ιερωσύνη 1: collegium, sacerdotium, αἱ τέσσαρες ἰ... λέγω τοὺς pontificας καὶ τοὺς οἰκονομῶν τοὺς τε ἑπτὰ καὶ πεντεκαίδεκα DC 53.1.5; ἐς τέσσαρας ἰ... τελούντες DC 58.12.5; ἰ... δύο τεταγμένον τῇ τε ἑπτὰ ἀνδρῶν καὶ τῇ περὶ θεῶν Ἀδριανῶν Ephes. 3.28 (cf. p. 117); ἰ... ἡ τῶν ἰ... ἀνδρῶν ILS 8834 (Goetyna, I); ἰ... ἡ τῶν Αἰγυπτίων λεγομένη Plu. TG 4 (825). ■ 2: pontificatus, τῆς μεγίστης ἰ... οἱ ἱερεῖς App. BC 5.72 (305); τὴν μεγίστην ἰ... ιερῶμενος App. BC 1.88 (403); ὁ τὴν μεγίστην ἰ... ἔχων DS 38/9.17; νόμος θεῶς ἰ... ἔχοντα τὴν μεγίστην Plu. Fab. Max. 25 (189); ἐνεγράφη εἰς τὴν ἰ... εἰς τὸν Δομνίου τόπον Nic. Dam. (F. Gr. Hist. 90) F 127.4.

ιερώτατος: nobilissimus, L. Καίσαρ BGU 484; Geta, quem nobilissimum Caesarem nominant ILS 427, 457, 459 etc.

Δαρχέω: sevir esse equitum, πανήγυρῶ τινα πρὸς τοῖς ἀναβασιμαῖς αὐτοῦ ὑπὸ τῶν αἰεῖ L. ποιεῖσθαι DC 55.10.4.

Δάρχης: praefectus alae (p. 164), οὐραγεῖω δὲ ἢ εἴδη τῶν Γετών καὶ ὁ ταύτης e... Arr. Alan. 8.

Δαρχος 1: sevir equitum (cf. p. 164), Γάων L. τε φυλῆς γένεσθαι ἐπέτρεψε DC 55.9.9 (Zon.). ■ 2: praefectus alae, τῶν οὖν τις L. Κομάνος App. Hsp. 43 (176). ■ 3: decurio, ὁ μὲν πρῶτος αἰρεθείς L. ἡγεῖται τῆς ὀψης καλοῦνται δὲ πάντες δεκουρίωνες Plb. 6.25.1.

Δη 1: ala (cf. p. 164), δεσπλάκιος L. Οὐκοκωτίων IGRom. 1.1184 (Aegyptus, 165 p.); δεκάδαρχον e... Κολωνῶν MAMA 8.94, 327 (Lycania, II-III); ἱππεὺς L. Βοκοκωτίων τῆς τῆς... SB 5218 (II); οὐβραπὸς στρατευοάμενος ἐν L. BGU 113.2 (II); e... Κομμαγήνων... δεκουρίων IGRom. 1.1336 (Aegae, temp. incert.); οἱ τῆς e... ἦτοι Αἰριανοὶ ὄνομα Arr. Alan. 1: αἱ τῶν καταφράκτων ἱππέων L. Hdn. 8.1.3; cf. DH 6.12.3; Plu. Caes. 45 (729); App. BC 3.45 (184); Jos. AJ 17.286. ■ 2: turma, ὁ μὲν πρῶτος αἰρεθείς Δαρχος ἡγεῖται τῆς L. Plb. 6.25.1. ■ 3: (cohors), φύλους πεντακοσίους οὐς ἐκαλεῖτο φύλων L. App. Hsp. 84 (365); hanc cohortem praetoriam fuisse didicit Mommsen (Hermes 14 (1879) 25-35).

Δηγός: praefectus alae, τῶν Μαύρων ἀρχων καὶ ἐν ἱππεύων L. ἐξήταστο DC 68.32.4 (emendavit Capps: ὀψης MSS).

ἐμάτιον: toga, ὁ ἐν L. βίος Plu. Pomp. 23 (630) (cf. Cic. De Oratore 3.42.167); τὸ ἀπόρρυον L. Plu. Ant. 71 (949), et saepe apud eundem.

ὑπεράτωρ: imperator (cf. pp. 6, 7), προβατεύοντα... ποτὶ... Μοκρήναν L. SIG³ 745 (Rhodes, 82 a.); L. τε[Sherh 21 (Thasos, I a.); ἡ πόλις Μοκρήναν L. IG 5.1.1454 (Messene, I a.); ἡ πόλις... Σύλλαν L. τ[ὸν... σωτήρα] Arch. Delt. 23 A (1968)

293-4 (Acraephia Boeotiae, de Sulla); ὑπατὸν (σο ε') L. τὸ [?] Smallwood 2.137 (Cythera, 116-7 p.); L. Καίσαρ M. Αἰδρ. Ἀντωνῖνος SNG Copenhagen 13.463 (cf. p. 9); ὅτι ἔθος ἦν τοῖς Ῥωμαίων στρατιώταις ἡνίκα ὁ στρατηγὸς οὖν αὐτοῖς μάχη... L. αὐτὸν καλεῖν, ὃ ἐστὶ βασιλέα DS 36.14 ap. Phot. 244 (538 W), sed phrasis ὃ ἐστὶ βασιλέα Photio est attribuenda; vide et Lyd. Mag. 1.4, 3.3.

ὑπέρωρ: imperium (cf. p. 6), ἀγαγόντα δὲ καὶ L. φάστεως ἐν τῷ λαοσσωρῷ IGRom. 3.481 (Oenoanda, 253 p.).

ὠστρουμειντάριος: instrumentarius (cf. p. 4), Σεβ. ἀπελευθερὸς L. ταβουλάρων MAMA 7.524 (Phrygia, III); cf. Lyd. Mag. 3.19 init., 3.35.

ὠστέρρηξ: interrex (cf. p. 6), τόνδε τὸν πενθήμερον ἀρχόντα L. ἐκάλουν· εἴ δ' ὦν ἐν τοσούτῳ βασιλεὺς App. BC 1.98 (457).

ὠκούρος, vide οἰκούρος.

ἱππαρχέω 1: magister esse equitum, μετὰ τοῦ Λεπίδου L. DC 43.48.1; Λεπίδῳ προστάξας L. ἀντὶ Ἀντωνίου App. BC 2.107 (447).

■ 2: praefectus esse equitum, Γαβνίω νεὸς L. εἴπετο App. BC 5.8 (33).

ἱππαρχὴς 1: magister equitum, Ἀντωνίων τὸν L. καὶ Ἀντωνίων τὸν συνέπατον Καίσαρος Nic. Dam. (F. Gr. Hist. 90) 130.17; L. ἀποδείκνυσσι Σπόριον Κάσσιον DH 5.75.2; cf. 6.2.3, 12.2.1. ■ 2: praefectus equitum, δένεψε... L. τὸ δεπλάσιον App. BC 2.102 (422); Τοικουῖδος ὁ τεταγμένος L., Jos. BJ 2.291. ■ 3: (praefectus), falsa lectio pro ἱππαρχος ap. Jos. AJ 18.237, 19.279, 19.299; vide et Lyd. Mag. 1.4.15, 2.5.2.

ἱππαρχία: magisterium equitum, τὰ σιμῶντα ἐν τῇ L. DC fr. 36.26.

ἱππαρχος 1: magister equitum, παρὰ δικτάτορος ἢ παρὰ L. Jos. AJ 14.210; Μυσοκίου δὲ L. ἦν αὐτοῦ App. Hann. 12 (51); αὐτοκράτορα μὲν Αἰλὸν Ποστούμῳ L. δὲ Λεύκιον Τοῦλῳ DS 12.64.1; cf. Plu. Fab. Max. 4 (175), Ant. 8 (919), Cam. 5 (131). ■ 2: praefectus equitum, τοῖς παρατυχοῦσιν ἀπὸ τε βουλῆς καὶ L. καὶ χυλάρχους αὐτοῦ Πομπηίου App.

Hier. 79 (343); cf. *Hier.* 47 (195), *Mith.* 79.351; προήλθεν ἔξω τῆς Ἰνίκης καὶ τοῖς ἰ... ἐνέτυχε, δέσμενος *Plu. Cat. Min.* 62 (790).

ἱππᾶς: ordo equester, εἰς τὴν ἰ... τελούσας *DC* 48.33.4, cf. 54.2.5; πρῶτοι τῆς βουλῆς καὶ τῆς ἰ... *DC* 41.7.1; Ἄλβος ἐς τὴν ἰ... τελῶν *Ael. fr.* 222 *Hescher*; ὄντα με ἐξ ἰ... τάξεως *Hdn.* 5.1.5.

ἱππεύς 1: eques Romanus, Γ. Κορηλίου Γναίου υἱὸς Γάλλος [L.] Ῥωμαίων, *C. Cornelius Gn. f. Gallus eques Romanus*, *IGRom.* 1.1293 (tit. bil.) (Aegyptus, I a. fin.); Τ. Φλ. Γασανὸν ἰ... Ῥωμαίων *IGRom.* 3.204 (Ancyra, III); ἰ... δὲ Ῥωμαίων οὐκ ἔχοντες ἡγεμόνα νεότητος προσηγόρευσαν *Mon. Anc. Gr.* 7.16; [L.] Ῥωμαίων ἰ... Ῥωμαίων υἱὸς πατρὸς τῆς πόλεως *IG* 5.1.1417 (Methone, I-II); οἱ ἐς τοὺς ἰ... ξυντελούντες *Ant. Anab.* 3.5.7; οἱ καλοῦνται ἰ... *App. BC* 2.50 (205); ἰ... ἐντελεῖς τῶν Ῥωμαίων *DS* 34/5.2.31; ἰ... ἐκ τοῦ τέλους *DC* 61.9.1; Κοπώνιος... τάγματος τῶν ἰ... *Jos. AJ* 18.2; et saepissime.

■ 2: βασιλεὺς ἰ... eques praetorianus, ἐπιφαίνονται κελεύσαντος τοῦ Κλεάνδρου οἱ β... ἰ... *Hdn.* 1.12.6.

ἱππεύω: eques Romanus esse, τὴν αὐτοκράτορα ἀρχὴν ἰ... ἐπὶ ἡρπάκει *DC* 78.14.4; βελτίους ἢ κατὰ ἀπελευθερίαν ἰ... τε δυνάμενοι *DC* 48.45.9; τὸ βουλεύειν καὶ τὸ ἰ... *DC* 60.7.3; ἡ βουλὴ ἡ μεγάλη καὶ τὸ ἰ... *Philost.* *VA* 4.42 (182); ἐξανίσταντο δὲ ἀπὸ τῶν δημοσίων ἰ... *Philost.* *VS* 2.10.5 (589), cf. 1.22.3 (524).

ἱππικός 1: eques, εἰσι δὲ καὶ ἐπίτροποι τοῦ Καίσαρος ἰ... ἄνδρες *Str.* 3.4.20 (167); ἐξακοσίους εἶχε περὶ αὐτῶν τῶν ἰ... οἶον δορυφόρους *Plu. Mar.* 35 (425); ἰ... πατρὸς οὐ βουλευτοῦ *Plu. Cic.* 11 (866); καὶ πρεσβυτέρων καὶ ἰ... *IGRom.* 3.474 (Lycia, 241 p.); ἰ... Ῥωμαίων *ILS* 8833 (Ephesus, II). ■ 2: equester, ἡ τε σύγκλητος καὶ τὸ ἰ... τάγμα *Mon. Anc. Gr.* 18.11; ἰ... τάξις *DH* 12.1.1; ἀξίωμα μὲν ἰ... ἔχων *Plu. Pomp.* 23 (630); τὰς ἐν ἰ... τάξει ἀρχὰς διελθῶν μέχρι ἐπιτροπικῶν *IGRom.*

3.615 (Xanthus Lyciae, post Traianum); cf. *Inscr. Brit. Mus.* 481. ■ 3: equitatus, σπεῖρα ἰ... Ῥωμαίων πολιτῶν *Inscr. Perg.* 8.3.30 (ante 215 p.); cf. *ILS* 9471, et saepissime.

ἵππος δημόσιος: equus publicus, ἰ... δημοσίῳ ταμῆς *IGRom.* 3.172 (Ancyra, II med.); τετυμημένον ὑπὸ τοῦ Σεβαστοῦ ἰ... δημοσίῳ ἐν Ῥώμῃ *OGI* 567 (Attelesia, II); cf. *SEG* 17.584; ἰ... δημοσίῳ ἔχων *Ephes.* 3.48 (c. 120-130 p.).

ἵπποτρόφος: eques Romanus (cf. p. 15), οὐ Λευκανὸς ὡς ἀλλὰ Ῥωμαῖος, οὐδὲ τοῦ πλήθους ἀλλὰ τῶν ἰ... (DChrys.) 37.25.

ἰσόθεος: divus, divinus (cf. p. 124), τὸν πατέρα τιμῶν ἰ... ἡξίωσεν *App. BC* 2.148 (617); cf. *Bean Inscr. Side* 101 ἐν ἰ... τῆς μωμενῶν (Pompeius).

ἰσονομία: ius suffragii, civitas Romana, τοὺς μὴ μετέχοντας τῆς ἰ... ἐς τὰς δέλτους ἐξώριζεν τὰς Καίρεταις *Str.* 5.2.3 (220).

ἰσόνομος: cum iure suffragii, Δέκμος Βρούτος τὴν ἰ... ἐκράτει Γαλασίαν οὐκ οὐκ ταγμάτων *Nic. Dam. (F. Gr. Hist.)* 90 F 130.28.

ἰσοπολιτεία 1: ius suffragii, civitas Romana, τοὺς Ἰταλιώταις... ἰ... *Str.* 5.1.1 (210), τοὺς ἐλευθερομένους μετέχειν τῆς ἰ... ἐπέτρεψε *DH* 4.22.4; cf. 58.3. ■ 2: ius Latii, Ἑρσικας καὶ Λατίνους οἱ νεωστὶ δεδώκαμεν τὴν ἰ... *DH* 8.74.2, cf. 70.2, 72.5; ἰ... ὑπερ Λατίνους *Plu. Cor.* 30 (228).

ἰσοπολίτης 1: civis Romanus, ἡ βουλὴ ἐχάλεπαυε τοὺς ἱππικούς οὐκ ἰ... εἰ ποιήσονται *App. BC* 1.21 (87). ■ 2: socius nominis Latini, τοὺς δ' ἰ... καὶ συμμαχοὺς τὸ ἐπιβάλλον ἑκάστοις ὑπάρχειν μέρος *DH* 8.76.2.

ἰσοπολίτης: municipalis, ὅσον ἐν ταῖς ἀποίκαις πόλεσιν ἢ ταῖς ἰ... ἐκωνῶναι τῆς γῆς *App. BC* 1.10 (41).

ἰσοψηφία: ius suffragii, civitas Romana, Λατίνους ἰ... δίδους *Plu. CG* 9 (838).

ἰσόψηφος: civis, cum iure suffragii, τοὺς συμμαχοὺς ἰ... ποιῶν τοὺς πολίταις *Plu. CG* 5 (837).

ισχύς 1: imperium Romanum (cf. p. 134), ὁ δὲ Καῖσαρ... τὴν Ῥωμαίων... ἐχειρώσατο βίᾳ καὶ φιλανθρωπία App. BC 2.150 (631); ἡγοούμενοι τὴν Ῥωμαίων... ἐν τῷ Καίσαρι γεγονέναι τε καὶ διεφθάρθαι App. *Illyr.* 13 (38). ■ 2: imperium principis, νομίζων τῆς αὐτοκρατορικῆς... ἔργον εἶναι... μηδενὸς ὑστερίζω DC 61.5.1. ■ 3: potestas, ἐπιθεμία τῆς δημοκρατικῆς... DC fr. 22.2.

ισχύω: imperium habere, ἐν τῷ ὑπηκόῳ τὸ πλεῖον τῶν ἐκασταχῶν ἀρχόντων... DC 53.32.5; μεῖζον τῶν ἐκασταχῶν ἀρχόντων ἔξω τῆς Ἰταλίας... ἐπετρέψας DC 54.28.1; καὶ τὴν ἀρχὴν ἐπὶ καταστάσει τῶν παρόντων τριῶν ἀνδρῶν... ἴσον... ὑπάρχει App. BC 4.7 (27).

K

K. 1: κ' (ἄνδρες): XXviri (cf. p. 9), ἀρχαί τῶν κ' ἀρχὴν Ephes. 3.36 (II). ■ 2: κ' vicesima, κ' [ἐλευθερίας ἐπι]τροπος Ephes. 4.3.30 (c. 230 p.); ἀντεπίτροπος κ' κληρονομίων IGRom. 3.676 (Patara Lyciae, II?).

καγκελλάριος: cancellarius (cf. p. 4), οὐδέναι τοῦ Σεβαστοῦ κ... IGRom. 3.256 (Laodicea, III vel post); cf. *Lyd. Mag.* 3.36. καθάρως: (hasta) pura, δόρατι κ... τετυμημένος IGRom. 3.230 (Pessinus, I); cf. *ILS* 8863; et al.

ἐπὶ καθέδρᾳ: adsector (consiliarius), πρεσβεύσας πρὸς τῶν ἐπὶ κ... τοῦ αὐτοκράτορος καὶ Γάιον Μάρκων SEG 11.501, vide BSA 27 (1925) 234 (Sparta, temp. Ant. Pū); de C. Tattio Maximo, praefecto praetorio Pū (HA Pius 8) censet Woodward ap. BSA, sed καὶ eum a nostro discernit; cf. etiam s.v. συγκάθεδρος.

καθίστημι 1: designare, ἵστατο τὸ τρίτον κ... SIG³ 768 (Mylasa, 31 a.); διατάτω τὸ τρίτον κ... τὸ τέταρτον IG 12.2.35, b7 (Mytilene, 46 a.); τότε γνώριμον ἦν οἷνες τῶν κ... ἀρχόντων ἐν τῇ Ῥώμῃ παραγίνεσθαι ἐμελλον Plb. 28.16.4. ■ 2:

καταστάντες: (IIIviri t.p.) constituendae, τριῶν κ... περὶ τῶν δημοσίων πραγμάτων Jos. AJ 14.320; cf. κατάστασις (1). ■ 3: κατασταθεῖς: praefectus, κ... [ἐπὶ] τῆς Αἰγύπτου, praefectus Aegypti, OGI 654 (tit bil) (Ia). ■ 4: καθίστημι: (legatus ad provinciam) ordinandam, οἱ κ... αὐτῶν ἐς εἰρήνην App. *Hisp.* 99 (428); συμβούλους... δέκα ἀνδρας... μεθ' ὧν... τὰ ἐδραμένα κ... App. *Mac.* fr. 9.4; cf. πεμφθεῖς ὑπὸ τοῦ πατρὸς ἐπὶ τὸ κ... τὰς πέραν θαλάσσης ἐπαρχίας P. Oxy. 2435, de Germanico; cf. Tac. *Ann.* 2.43.

καθολικός: rationalis, proc. summarum rationum, ἐπίτροπος [δα]τηνῶσεων (καθ' ὧν ἐξοχωτάτων κ... *Inscr. Perg.* 8.3.44 (Pergamum, non ante III); ἐπίτροπον τοῦ Σεβαστοῦ εἰκοστῆς κληρονομίων ἐπὶ Ῥώμῃ κ... δοικτηνῶν AE 1928.97 (Ephesus, temp. Commodi); ex quo καθολικός ar. Eus. *HE* 8.11.2; καθολικοί Aegypti non ante Diocletiani tempus.

οἱ καθόλου λόγοι: (rationes) summae, ἐπὶ τῶν κ... λόγων προσασιῶν ἐπ[ε]τραμμένους AE 1952.6 (Athenae, temp. Commodi); τοὺς κ... λόγους ἐπ[ε]τραμμένους IG 14.1480 (Roma, III); τοὺς γὰρ δὴ κ... λόγους ἐπ[ε]τραμμένους DC 79.21.1; cf. *ILS* 1344 (tit bil), Eus. *HE* 7.10.5, 9.11.1.

Καῖσαρ: Caesar, passim; his locutionibus discernuntur Iulius et Augustus: Iulius: K, ὁ καταγωνιζόμενος Πομπήϊον Plu. *Nom.* 19 (72); K... ὁ μέγας Jos. *Apion* 2.37; Nic. *Dam.* (*Fr. Gr. Hist.* 90) F. 130.28; ὁ πρεσβύτερος K... Nic. *Dam.* (*Fr. Gr. Hist.* 90) F. 127.7; ὁ πρότερος K... DC 47.18.3; Plu. *Ant.* 33 (930); ὁ πρῶτος K... (Plu.) *Apophth.* 206; Augustus: ὁ δεύτερος K... DChrys. 34.7; App. *Illyr.* 13.39; ὁ νέος K... Nic. *Dam.* 127.7; App. BC 3.21 (78); ὁ νῦν K... App. BC 3.28 (108).

καισάρειος: Caesarianus, servus Caesaris (cf. p. 6), Πολύβιος τις K... DC 56.32.1; καὶ τῶν κ... τῶν τε ἐν θεραπείᾳ σου ὄντων DC 52.24.4; cf. P. Oxy. 477, BGU 179.

καισαρεύω: Caesar esse (cf. p. 6), συγγαμίζομαι αὐτῷ· οὐ γὰρ οἶδε κ... DC 66.8.6.

καισαριανός: Caesarianus, servus Caesaris, τὸ κολληγέσιον τῶν [κ]... Ephes. 4.1.7. (III?); ἀγορασθεὶς ὑπὸ τῶν κ... τοῦ Καίσαρος οὐκ ἐγένετο Att. Epict. 1.19.19, cf. 3.24.117; cf. BGU 1210.109.241.

κάκωσις ἐπαρχίας: (pecuniarum repetundarum), Δολαβέλλαν ἔκρινε κ... ἐπαρχίας Plu. Caes. 4 (708).

καλενδάριον: calendarium, ἐπίτροπος κ... Οὐπλιάνου ILS 9470 (Iconium Laodiceae, II).

καυδιδάτος: candidatus (cf. pp. 5, 7), ταμίης κ..., δῆμαρχος κ... IGRom. 3.172 (Ancyra, II med.); κυρίστωρ, πραιτωρ κ... Ephes. 3.84-5 (III med.); [ταμίης θε]οῦ Ἀδριανου κ[...] IG 7.89 (Megara, c. 120 p.); X P. λεγιῶνος κ... αὐτοῦ, IGRom. 1.134 (Roma, post Hadr.); cf. IG 4.588; 5.1.533; IGRom. 3.1092; Inscr. Perg. 8.3.21.15.

καπιτάλις: capitalis (cf. p. 6), ταμίης, χιλίαρχος λεγιῶνος δ' Σκυθικῆς τριώμοις κ... Ephes. 3.35 (123 p.).

κάστρα: castra (cf. p. 5), M. Αἰρήλιος ... Καίσαρος ἐπὶ Οὐαλερίῳ ἐπάρχῳ κ[...] IGRom. 1.1275 (SB 8828) (180-192 p.); cf. μήτηρ; ἐπὶ δὲ τῶν κ... οὕτω τὰς ... παρεμβόλας Ῥωμαίους ἔθος καλεῖν — πραιφέκτος πραιτωρίων Lyd. Mag. 2.6, cf. 2.30.

καστρήσις: castrensis (cf. p. 4), ἐπίτροπος Λοεγοδίνου καὶ Φρυγίας καὶ ἐπίτροπος κ... ILS 8856 (Phrygia, II); ἦν καὶ (κ)... SEG 8.643 (c. 90 p.) (si sana lectio); ἐξ δουπλικαρίων (ὁ δεῦνα) καστρήσις P. Hamb. 31.14 (II).

καταγραφὴ: lectio senatus, κατὰ τὴν ἱππέων δοκιμασίαν ... κατὰ δὲ τὴν τῶν συνέδρων κ... DS 20.36.5.

καταγράφω: conscribere (patres), τῶν πατρικίων οἱ κ... εἰς τὴν βουλὴν DH 2.57.1; κ... εἰς τὸ βουλευτικὸν συνέδριον DH 11.2.3.

κατάγω θριάμβον: triumphare, θριάμβους ἐκ πολέμων μεγίστων κ... Plu. Fab. Max. 24

(188); cf. DH 3.32.6; et saepe.

θριάμβου καταγωγή: triumphus, θριάμβου κ... κοσμήσαι τὸν ἡγεμόνα DH 5.17.2; θριάμβου κ... κοσμηθεὶς DH 9.4.2.

καταδεέστερος: (aedilis) plebis, ἀγορανόμος τέ τῶν κ... Γάιος Καλπούρνιος διεδέξατο DC 53.33.3; ἐκάλει τοὺς ἐν τῇ κ... τύχῃ πληθείους ὥς δ' ἂν Ἕλληνες εἴποιεν δημοτικούς DH 2.8.1.

κατακομιστής: cubicularius, εἰς χάρῳ ... τοῦ κ... ... κτεῖναι παρέδωκε Jul. Ath. 272 D, cf. 274 A.

καταλέγω: adlegere, κ... εἰς τοὺς δημαρχικοὺς στρατηγὸς ἀποδεχθεὶς IGRom. 1.1017 (Hierapytna, temp. Marci.); ἀγορανόμος κ... ὑπὸ θεοῦ Οὐεσπασιανοῦ, adlectus inter aedilicios ab divo Vespasiano, Ephes. 5.1.2-3 (tit. bil.); [κ]... ὑπὸ τῆς συγκλήτου εἰς τοὺς ἀγορανομικούς SEG 18.557 (Pergamon, II med.); εἰς τοὺς εἰπατρίδας καὶ τὴν βουλὴν κ... DC fr. 9.1; cf. Plu. Romp. 13 (625), AE 1931.127, DC 72.5.1 (κατελιγμένος).

ἐκ καταλόγου: legio, (ἀετός) καθίσταται τε ἐν πᾶσι τοῖς ἐκ τοῦ κ... στρατοπέδους DC 40.18.1; στρατεῖμα τῶν ἐκ τοῦ κ... DC 40.65.1; κ... ὁ Τραιανὸς δύο στρατεῖματα, καὶ τοῦ μεγάλου κ... καὶ ξενικά Suda s.v. κατάλογος (Arriani Parthica fr. 81 Roos datur fragmentum, sed fortasse Dionis).

κατασκευή: (Illvir) a.a.a.f.f. τριῶν [ἀνδρῶν] κ... χρυσοῦ καὶ ἀργύρου [καὶ χαλκ]οῦ IG 2² 4180 (43 p.); cf. γ' ἄνδρος XAXXX.

κατάστασις 1: (Illvir r.p.) constituendae, τρεῖς ἄνδρες ἐπὶ τῇ κ... τῶν δημοσίων πραγμάτων Mon. Anc. Gr. 1.13; ἐπὶ τῆς κ... τῶν κτλ IGLSyr. 718 (Rhodus Syria, 36 a.); καὶ τὴν ἀρχὴν ἐπὶ κ... τῶν παρόντων εἶναι τριῶν ἀνδρῶν App. BC 4.7 (27); δοκτᾶτωρ ἐπὶ θέσει νόμων καὶ κ... τῆς πολιτείας App. BC 1.99 (462); τοὺς τρεῖς πρὸς τε διοίκησιν καὶ κ... τῶν πραγμάτων ἐπιμελητὰς DC 46.55.3.

■ 2: comitia, βῆμα τῶν ἀρχόντων ὑπερέθετο τὴν κ... ἕως ἐκεῖνος ἦλθεν ἀπὸ τοῦ στρατοπέδου Plu. Marc. 12 (304).

κατατάσσω: adlegere, κ... εἰς τοὺς δημάρχους ILS 8826 (Ancyra, II med.).

κατοικέω: colonus esse, Βήρυτον ἐν ᾧ κ...
 Ρωμαῖοι Jos. AJ 16.357.

κατοικία: colonia (cf. p. 108), Πάνορος δὲ καὶ
 Ρωμαίων ἔχει κ... Str. 6.2.5 (272); τὸ
 ἰδρύμενον ἐν ταῖς κ... ἤδη τοῦ στρατιωτικοῦ
 Plu. Ant. 16 (923).

κατοικίζω: coloniam deducere, ἐγχειρισθέντα
 ... τρισχιλίας οὐτρανοὺς λεγεωνάριους ἐς
 τὸ κ... Κυρήνην SEG 17.584 (Pamphylia,
 temp. Traiani).

κατοικισμός: colonia, περί τῶν τῆς Καρχηδόνος
 κ... ἦν ὁ Γάιος Τουνωνίαν ὠνόμασε Plu. CG
 32 (839).

κατοίκους: colonia, ἐξίοντος τοῦ Καίσαρος ἐς
 τὰ λοιπὰ τῶν κ... App. BC 5.19 (76), cf.
 5.14 (54).

κατορθωτής: Illvir r.p. constituendae, consultor
 (cf. p. 14), τριῶν ἀνδρῶν ἐγενόμην
 δημοσίων πραγμάτων κ... ἔτεον δέκα Mon.
 Anc. Gr. 4.1; cf. Wilcken Chr. 1.2.462: Illvir
 r.p. consultor.

κέλερες: celeres, ἦσαν περὶ αὐτῶν αἱ τῶν νέων
 οἱ καλούμενοι κ... Plu. Rom. 26 (34); ὄνομα
 ἔσχον κ... DH 2.13.2.

ἐπὶ κέλτος: onatio, τὰ ἐπὶ κ... ἐπὶ κέλτα DC
 55.2.4; τρις ἐπὶ κ... ἐθροάμενα δις ἐφ'
 ἄρματος Mon. Anc. Gr. 2.9, sed [πέζον]
 Weber; ἐπὶ κ... εἰς τὴν πόλιν εἰσήλασε DC
 54.8.3.

κεντέρα, vide κεντυρία.

κεντηνάριος: centenarius (cf. p. 4), πράξας
 στρατείας τρεῖς, κ... δοκηναρίαν καὶ τοὺς
 καθόλου λόγους ἐπιτροπείας IG 14.1480
 (Roma, III); cf. Lyd. Mag. 1.48, 3.2, 3.7.

κεντυρία: centuria (cf. p. 163), λεγώνος
 τρίτης κυρηναϊκῆς κ... Πομπωνίου P. Lond.
 142 (1); στρατιωτικῆς λεγώνος δευτέρας καὶ
 εἰκοστῆς κ... Ποῦδεντος BGU 455 (II);
 πρετωριανὸς κώρτης τρίτης πρετωρίου ...
 κ... Φηλικός, mil. cohort. III pr. Ant. c.
 Felicis, IGRom. 1.700 (tit. bil.) (Thracia,
 temp. Caracallae); cf. IGRom. 1.142, 1250,
 1339, 3.1070; SB 4401; et saepe.

κεντυρίων: centurio (cf. pp. 5, 163), οὐν
 φόρος καὶ σιναποδήμιος καὶ κ... OGI 196
 (Aegyptus, 30 a.); Σεβαστοῦ κ... λεγ. ζ' AE

1911.143 (Lydia, 11-12 p.); Λογγεῖος κ...
 IGRom. 1.1057 (Alexandria, 39-40 p.); ἐν
 στρατῇ μὲν ἄριστος κ... δὲ προκόφας
 IGBulg. 815 (Thracia, temp. incert.)
 (carmen); κ... ὁ καὶ πρίγκιψ σπείρας IGRom.
 1.894 (Panticapaeum, temp. incert.); cf. Plb.
 6.24.5; Ev. Marc. 15.39; Lyd. Mag. 1.9.

κερεάλιος: cerealis (cf. p. 6), οἱ κ...
 ἀγοραῖοι DC 43 Argumentum; αἰδίλιος κ...
 SEG 6.555 (Pisidia, 140-181 p.).

κεφαλὴ: caput (iudicium capitale), κ... εἰθύνει
 Cyr. Ed. 5.99; πρόκριμα κ... IGLSyr. 718.61
 (Rhodus Syriae, 36 a.).

κεφαλικός: capitalis, ■ 1: tributum capitis,
 κ... ἐ[ισπράξει] Inscr. Perg. 8.3.148
 (Pergamum, temp. Flav.); cf. ἐπικεφάλαιον.

■ 2: (iudicium) capitale, τοὺς ἐκ κ...
 δόξης P. Oxy. 2104 (rescript, Alex. Sev.,
 241 p.); κολασθῆσθαι κ... Hdm. 2.13.9; cf.
 Cod. Iust. 1.12.32; 9.4.64; Dig. 27.1.6.17;
 Gaius ap. Lyd. Mag. 1.26; Eus. HE 5.21.4;
 κ... δίκη ἢ ἐπιτυχία IG 5.1.21.2.7 (Sparta, II);
 τὰς κ... κρίσεις DS 37.22a.

κεχλιαρχηκώς, vide χλιαρχέω.

κηδεμονία 1: cura (cf. pp. 151-52), οἱ ἐπιτροπῶν
 γενομένοι ἢ κοινάτορες πρὸς ἐκτίσαι τὰ τῆς
 κ... Dig. 19.2.49 (Modestinus). ■ 2: (cura,
 patronatus), τῆς τε κ... τῶν Ἀθηναίων IG 2²
 4217 (de correctore Achaeae c. 200 p.); cf.
 IG 2² 4181, de proconsule I p.; τὴν τῶν
 ὁδῶν κ... καὶ βασιλείαν P. Oxy. 2476.8
 (temp. Sev.); ἐς τὴν ὁδὸν ἀναδεγμένος κ...
 SEG 4.516 (Priene et alibi Asiae, I); vide et
 BGU 372.12.

κηδεμών 1: curator, tutor minorum (cf. pp.
 151-52), κ... κατόστημα τοῖς ἀφ' ἡμεῶν υἱοῖς
 P. Oxy. 2474.20 (224-235 p.). ■ 2: (?
 curator, patronus), κ... τῆς πόλεως IG
 5.1.380 (Sparta, 115 p.); κ... τοῦ ἔθνους IG
 2² 3596 (Gythium, II); κ... τῆς τοῦ ἔθνους
 καὶ τῆς πόλεως φυλακῆς καὶ σωτηρίας SEG
 11.923 (Gythium, temp. Tib.); Γ. Μάρκιον
 Κηρωσιῶν προεβουτήν Καίσαρος τὸν τῆς
 πόλεως κ... AE 1906.1 (Sinope, de consule
 anni 8 a.); ἐπιμελητὴς καὶ κ... Stob. 4.7.44
 (? Epictetus Schenkl fr. 22); cf. Πάτρωνά

τα, κηδεμονικῶν τῶν υποδεεστέρων ὄντα καὶ βοηθητικῶν Plu. Rom. 13 (24).

κῆνος: census (cf. p. 5), ἐπίτροπος Γαλλίας Ἀκουστικῆς ἐπὶ κ... IGRom. 1.1107 (Aegyptus, II); cf. Rev. Et. Gr. 21 (1908) 180; IGRom. 4.1213; Ephes. 3.48; Ev. Matt. 22.19; Lyd. Mag. 2.30.

κλάσις: classis (civ. Rom.) (cf. p. 6), συμμορία ὡς Ῥωμαῖοι καλοῦσι κ... DH 4.18.2.

κλάση: classis (navium) (cf. p. 5), ἐπαρχος κ... Μουσικῆς Γορδιανῆς IGRom. 1.623 (cf. p. 138), (Tomi Moesia, III med.); τρεῖς ἀρχοὶ κ... Περσικῆς IGRom. 1.781 (Heraclea Thraciae, 88-90 p.); οὐβερανοὶ στρατευοῦμενοι ἐν κ... δυοὶ Μεισηνάτῃ καὶ Σαρδικῇ BGU 1.113 (II); cf. BGU 142, 455, 709, 741; κλασσ. per compendium IGRom. 4.151 (cf. p. 9).

κλῆρουχία: colonia (cf. p. 108); τοὺς ἐστρατευμένους τῷ Καίσαρι ... ἐς κ... διατεταγμένους App. BC 2.119 (501), cf. 3.12 (41); Πείσαιρα μὲν Ἀντωνίου πόλις κ... ὡς κλημένη παρὰ τὸν Ἀδριαν Plu. Ant. 60 (943).

κλῆρουχος: colonus, οἱ ἐκ τῶν περικλῶν πόλεων κ... οὗς ... κατώκιον ... Nic. Dam. (F. Gr. Hist. 90) 130.17.

κλῆσις 1: appellatio, acclamatio, τὸ τυχεῖν τῆς ἡγεμονικῆς κ... ἐπικαθύνον εἶναι Jos. BJ 2.207. ■ 2: classis (civium) (cf. p. 15), συμμορία ἐξ ὧς Ῥωμαῖοι καλοῦσι κλάσεις τὰς Ἑλληνικὰς κ... παρονομάζοντες DH 4.18.2; ἐπὶ τῶν πρώτων κ... DH 7.59.8.

κλίενς: cliens (cf. p. 6), πελάτης ὡς Ῥωμαῖοι κ... καλοῦσιν Plu. Fort. Rom. 10; cf. Rom. 13 (26); Lyd. Mag. 1.20.

κουνοβουλίον: concilium provinciae, commune, πρῶτον ἐπαρχίας δόγματι κ... OGI 528 (Prusias, c. 200 p.); καθὼς ἐν τῷ κ... τῷ τῆς Ἀσίας ἐν Μιλήτῳ ὑπέσχετο ILS 8820 (Arteme Sibotus, II med.); Καισαρεία πρὸς τῷ Ἀναβάρξῳ μητρόπολις τῶν γ' ἐπαρχιῶν τετιμημένη ... κ... SEG 12.516 (Cilicia, 217 p.); cf. IGRom. 3.739.20.10, et Plin. Ep. 7.6.1; vide J. Deininger, Die

Provinziallandtage der Römischen Kaiserzeit (Vestigia 6) (Munich, 1965) 139 et al.

κουός: (communis, publicus), 1: τὰ κ... respublica, οἱ χειροποιηθέντες ἀρμόδιοι καὶ διορθῶσαι τὰ κ... App. BC 4.7 (27); cf. DC 50.25.2. ■ 2: τὰ κ... πράγματα: respublica (cf. p. 14), τὰ κ... πράγματα ... ἡλευθέρωσα, per quae r.p. in libertatem vindicant, Mon. Anc. Gr. 1.4. ■ 3: commune, κοῖνον, τῷ κ... τῶν ἀπὸ τῆς Ἀσίας Ἑλλήνων Sherk 57 (Aegyptus, Ia. med.); τῷ κ... τῶν ἐν Βαβυλῶνι Ἑλλήνων Dig. 49.1.25; et saepissime.

κουωνός: publicanus, κ... μ'. λμν. Ἀσίας οἶκον. ILS 1862 (Miletus, I-II) (cf. p. 9); ἄκτωρ κ... εἰκοστής ἐλευθερίας AE 1930.87 (Ephesus, I?).

κοίρανος: (princeps), κ... Ἀδριανὸς τὸν ὄλιε ἀσπασάτο ... Μέμνονα IGRom. 1.1187; κ... ἀνθρώπων κ... ἀνθρώπων AP 6.332 (Traj.); saepe de principibus ap. Orac. Sib., e.g. 12.68.

κοιτών: cubiculum, Ἀλκιβιάδης ἐπὶ τοῦ κ... Ἀδριανοῦ Σεβαστοῦ ILS 8857 (Nyssa, II); κ... ἔχων [φροντιστὰ] IGRom. 1.369 (Roma, temp. incert.); Εὐφρημὸς ἐπὶ τοῦ κ... IGRom. 3.75 (Claudiopolis Bithyniae, temp. incert.); ἐπὶ κ... Αὐτοκράτορος AE 1924.103 (Civitavecchia, II); ὅστις δὲ ἀνὴρ ἀριστος τῶν καισαρείων ἦν καὶ ἐπερίστευτο αὐτοῦ τὴν μνήμην καὶ τὸν κ... DC 76.14.2; cf. Act. Apost. 12.20 (regis Herodis); Phryn. Ecl. 227 Ruth.

κοιτωνίτης: cubicularius (cf. pp. 15, 142), Εἰδομένης κ... Καίσαρος IG 14.1664 (Roma, temp. incert.); κ... Τιβερίου Act. Alex. 3.11.8; ἀνθρώπων τῶν Χαριλαμποῦς τοῦ κ... μὲν ὡς ἅπαντες οἱ νῦν Ἕλληνες ὀνομάζονται, σωματοφύλακος δὲ ὡς οἱ περιέρχοντες ἄντικθοντες Galen 14 K 624.

κόλληγα: collega, ἀσπάζου ... τὸν πατέρα Πακκίου καὶ τοὺς κ... σου Smallwood 2.307b (107 p.).

κολλήγων: collegium (cf. p. 6); κ... τῶν [Καισαρι]ανῶν Ephes. 4.1.17; ἔδοξε τῷ κ... τῶν ἀπὸ γυμνασίου Orusc. Archaeol. 6.36.

ρ. 66 (Cyprus, I med.); τὰ ἐταιρικά, κ... ἐπιχωρίως καλούμενα DC 38.13.2; κ... φαμίλιας Γ. Ίουλ. IGRom. 4.1377 (Lydia, 140 p.); κ... νέμω SB 9066 (Ant. Pii. temp.); cf. IGRom. 1.1314, 3.215; AE 1944.22; Paulus ap. Lyd. Mag. 1.50.

κολλήγιος: collega, ὑπὲρ δασείου ... βε' Ἑρμιά κ... ρ SB 9207 (II).

κολλήγιον: collectio (cf. p. 4), καὶ τῶν κ[... ἀπληστίαν AE 1960.231 (Lydia, 247-8 p.). κώλων: colonus (cf. p. 6), κ... Βηρύτιος OGI 588 (Palmyra, temp. incert.); κ... Ἀντιοχέως IG 7.1776 (Thespieae, temp. Sevv.); πολίτης Ἀντιοχέων Καισαρείων κ... MAMA 8.421 (Aphrodisias, II-III); εἰδη κ... IGRom. 3.797 (Lycania, II-III?).

κολωνία: colonia (cf. pp. 5, 6, 109), ἀρχοντες τῶν πόλεων καὶ τῶν κ... καὶ μουνακίων Jos. AJ 19.291; κ... Ἰούλια Κογκόρδια Καρθαγῶνα ILS 9469 (Ephesus, III); λαμπρή ... κ... Σωώπη AE 1916.121 (temp. Hadr.); ἔτος τῆς κ... IGRom. 4.991-2 (temp. Vesp., Samos); Ἀντιοχία τῆς κ... Inscr. Perg. 8.3.32 (II); et saepe; per compendium κολ. ap. ILS 5841, IGLSyr. 2935 (cf. p. 9).

κολωνίτης: colonus (cf. p. 6), στρατο-πεδαρχήσας ἱππέων κ... OGI 425 (Iudaea, 75-80 p.).

κολωνός: colonus (cf. p. 109), οἱ ἀπὸ τῆς εἰδης ᾧ ὄνομα κ... Ant. Alin. 1.

κόμης: comes (cf. pp. 3, 6, 11), ὕπατος ὠρδανάρης ... κ... βασιλέως IG 14.1076 (Italia, 259 p.); cf. OGI 521, 613; IG 5.1.524; CIG 372, 4361; κ... τοὺς φῶλους καὶ συνεκδήμους Ἰταλοὶ λέγουσι Lyd. Mag. 2.7.

κομίτιον 1: comitium (magistratus), δόγμα συγκλήτου· ἐν κ... γραφομένῳ παρήσαν SIG³ 747 (Oropos, 73 a.); et saepissime; cf. SIG³ 646, 664, 674, 679, 688, 705; AE 1926.33; Jos. AJ 13.260. ■ 2: Comitium (locus), κοινοθῆναι ἐς τὸ Κ... Plu. Num. 22 (74); βόθρος περὶ τὸ νῦν Κ... Plu. Rom. 11 (23); cf. CG 5 (837), DC fr. 5.7.

νομίσματος κόμμα: (Hivir) monetalis, a.a.a.f.f.,

οἱ τρεῖς τὸ τοῦ νομίσματος κ... μεταχειριζόμενοι DC 54.26.6.

κομενταρήσιος: commentariensis, a commentariis (cf. p. 142), οἰετρανὸς ἀπὸ κ... IGRom. 3.275 (Isauria, temp. incert.); ἀ κ... IGRom. 3.1264 (Nela Arabiae, temp. incert., fundit scriptor commentariensis et a commentariis); ἀπελευθερώσας ἀπὸ ταβλαρίων κ... Ephes. 3.54 (cf. p. 9) (temp. Sept. Sev.); cf. Lyd. Mag. 3.4.

κομμενταρχέω: curator esse conventus (c.R.) (cf. p. 6), δεκαπρωτεύσαντα καὶ κ... τῶν Ῥωμαίων IGRom. 4.818 (Hierapolis Asiae, II?).

κόμμεντος: conventus (civ. Rom.) (cf. p. 6), κομμενταρχέας τοῦ τῶν Ῥωμαίων κ... IGRom. 4.1169 (Attaleia, temp. incert.); eadem suppleta IGRom. 4.1255.

κόρη: cohors (cf. pp. 5, 163), χιλίαρχος κ... θ' Βαταίων IGRom. 1.10 (Massilia, III); χιλίαρχος δοικητῆρος κ... δεκάτης πραιτωρίας SEG 17.506 (Ephesus, 244-6 p.); πραιτωριανὸς ... κ... τρίτης πραιτωρίας IGRom. 1.700 (Thracia, III); cf. Plb. 11.23.1; Lyd. Mag. 1.46; ἱππεὺς χ... Βρακατῶν Αἰγυπτίου, eq(ues) co(hortis) Bracacastorum, IGBulg. 1741 bis (tit. bil.) (Thracia, II); ἡδοκ. χ... δευτέρᾳ πραιτωριανῇ Delphes 3.1.205 (II); στρατ(ικῆς) χ... τοῦ πραιτωρίου IGRom. 1.58 (Roma, temp. incert.); cf. IGLSyr. 741, BGU 413, SB 4553, 4561, 4591 et al.; [π]ρ(αφύκτω) χ... IGRom. 1.465 (Brundisium, II vel post.).

κορνικαλάριος: cornicularius (cf. p. 4), ἡγεμόνα Λαβήνης ὁ κ... τὸν πατρώνα IGRom. 3.189 (Ancyra, temp. incert.); βθ καὶ α κομενταρήσιος καὶ κ... τῆς ἡγεμονίας IGRom. 3.1264 (Nela Arabiae, III ?); cf. Lyd. Mag. 3.3, IGRom. 3.59, AE 1929.33. κομμητής: (princeps) (cf. p. 16), δημοκρατία βθ' ἐνὶ τῷ ἀρίστῳ ἀρχοντι καὶ κ... Aristid. 26. K 60.

κόσμος 1: donum militare, τιμηθεὶς κ... ἀρεστῶν, οὐκ ἐδὼλ' ἀργυρῶ ILS 8863 (Argos, temp. Traian). ■ 2: insignia,

- Καίσαρι βασιλεύοντι καὶ στρατηγικῶν κ...
 ἐπεισε ψήφισσιν τὴν σύγκλητον Plu. Cic.
 45 (884); cf. Ant. 17 (923). ■ 3: (civitas
 Romana), ἐπεὶ περ ἐς τὸν τῶν Ῥωμαίων κ...
 οἱ πλείους αὐτῶν ἐσεγγράφατο DC 53.26.2.
 κουαίστωρ: quaestor (cf. pp. 3, 6), κ...
 Λυκίας Παμφυλίας [αἰδῶν] κουρούλης
 IGRom. 3.238 (Tavium Galatiae, II-III);
 πραιτορά, κ... ταμίαν ἐπαρχίας Κύπρου SEG
 6.555 (Pisidia, II ?); οἱ ταμίαι γίνεσθαι
 ἤρξαντο κ... δ' ἐκάλεον αὐτοὺς DC ap. Zon.
 7.13; βιάκουρον κ... ταμίαν Λυκίας
 Παμφυλίας IGRom. 4.1741 (Hierocaesarea,
 III); κ... ταμίαν Παμφυλίας Ephes. 3.38 (I);
 κ... κανδιδάτος Ephes. 3.84-5 (III).
 κουαίστωρος: quaestorius, σκρεῖα κ...
 λιβράριος ILS 8833 (Ephesus, temp.
 Antoninorum); σκρεῖα κ... λιβράριος ILS
 8859 (Nyssa, ? eodem tempore).
 κουαίστωρ: IVvir (viri cur.) (cf. pp. 6,
 7), κ... ταμίαν καὶ ἀντιστράτηγον Πάτου
 ... δημαρχῶν IG 12.2.235 (Mytilene, temp.
 Hadriani); κ... οὐκάρου κουανδάρου SEG
 17.571 (Attalea, c. 100 p.).
 κουμπιῶν: coemptio (cf. p. 5), ὑπὲρ τὴν
 καλούμενην κ... BGU 5.1210.33.93 (II).
 κουρατορεύω 1: curator esse (civ. Rom.) (cf. p.
 6), κ... τοῦ τῶν Ῥωμαίων κοβέντου
 IGRom. 4.1169 (Attalea, temp. incert.); κ...
 (τῶν Ῥωμαίων) IGRom. 4.1638 (Phila-
 delphia, temp. incert.); similia IGRom.
 4.1629, 1640; τὸ σύστημα τῆς γερουσίας κ...
 τῶν Ῥωμαίων ... CIG 2930 (Tralles, II); cf.
 IG 14.1062. ■ 2: curator esse (minoris),
 ἐπιτροπόμενοι ἢ κ... Dig. 27.1.15.4.
 κουρατορία: curatio (minorum) (cf. p. 6),
 ἀφίημι ἐπιτροπῆς καὶ κ... καὶ πολυπαδία
 Dig. 27.1.2.2; et saepe in illo libro.
 κουράτωρ: curator (cf. pp. 5, 6) ■ 1:
 curator rei publicae, Κλ. Φλώρος
 Μακρῶς κ... ἐκ τῶν ἰδίων IGRom. 4.243
 (Alexandria Troas, temp. incert.); κ...
 Σαουαβρεῖς στρατιώτης AE 1931.129
 (Savatra Galatiae, ante 113 p.); τὸ τῶν κ...
 ἐπιζήμιον MAMA 6.180.11.15 (Apamea, c.
 160 p.). ■ 2: curator minoris (cf. p. 151),
 οἱ ἐπίτροποι γενόμενοι ἢ κ... πρὶν ἐκτίσιν τὰ
 τῆς κηδεμονίας Dig. 19.2.49; cf. Dig.
 26.3.1.1, 5.21.1, et saepe; BGU 705 (206
 p.). ■ 3: curator collegii, ἡ ἱερὰ τάξις τῶν
 Παιωνοτῶν ... Σαράπιδος ἐπὶ κ...
 IGRom. 1.144 (Roma, 146 p.). ■ 4:
 curator militum, κ... εἰδης Ἀπιδιανῆς SB
 9204 (II); κ... σπέρης Φλώρου AE 1910.207
 (Aegyptus, II); σοῦμος κ... (τοῦρμης) P.
 Hamb. 39.16 (II); σοῦμος κ... IGBulg. 1774
 (Calybe Thraciae, temp. incert.).
 κουρία 1: curia (cf. p. 6), ἐκάλεται τὰς μὲν
 μεῖζους μοῖρας τρέφους τὰς δ' ἐλλάττους κ...
 DH 2.7.2; κ... γὰρ ἐς μέρη τὰς φυλάς
 διαιροῦντες καλοῦσιν App. BC 3.94 (389);
 ἐκάστη τρεῖς εἰς δέκα διηρέθη κ... DC fr.
 5.8; cf. Lyd. Mag. 1.16. ■ 2: Curia (locus),
 ἐν κ... Ἰουλιᾷ EJ² 307 (Mytilene, 46 a.).
 κουριάτιος: curiatus (cf. p. 5), εἰσπορεύει τῷ
 πατρὶ αἵθις κατὰ νόμον κ... App. BC 3.94
 (389); λείκτωρ κ... Inscr. Brit. Mus. 3.544
 (Ephesus, temp. incert.); ἐκ τῆς φρατριακῆς
 ψήφοφορίας ἦν οἱ Ῥωμαῖοι καλοῦσιν κ... DH
 9.41.2.
 κουρίων: curio (cf. p. 6), ἀγορανόμος
 ἐφεστηκότες καὶ φρατρίαρχοι καὶ λοχαγοί,
 οὓς ἐκεῖνοι κ... ὀνομάζουσι DH 2.7.3; τοῖς
 τριάκοντα κ... DH 2.64.1.
 κουρούλλιος: curulis (cf. p. 6), ἀγορανόμος
 κ... IG 4.588, 5.1.533 (Argos, Sparta, c. 180
 p.); ἀγορανόμος κ... AE 1960.149 (Cyrene,
 II init.); vide IGRom. 3.238, DC 39.32.2.
 κρατέω: princeps esse, ὅσα μετὰ τοῦτο ἐς τὴν
 ... Ῥωμαίων ἀρχὴν ἀφίκετο τῷ αἰεὶ κ...
 προσετέθη DC 53.12.9; μαρτύρια τῆς
 διαθέσεως ἦν ἔσχατον ὑπὲρ ἡμῶν οἱ κ... Jos.
 AJ 16.161; cf. Philo Flacc. 4.22, DChr.
 34.25.
 κράτησις: imperium principis, principatus,
 ὕπατος τὸ [] κ... ἔτους τὸ ... SEG 7.589
 (Gerasa, 184 p.); κ... αὐτοκράτορας
 Ἀντωνεῖου IGRom. 1.1509 (Gortyna, III);
 δεκατῆρες καὶ κ... τοῦ κυρίου BGU 362.III.25
 (Sept. Sev.); ἔτος τῆς Αἰγύπτου κ...
 Καίσαρος] θεοῦ υἱοῦ SB 5244; cf. SB 5275,
 7341; BGU 174; PSI 1150; P. Mich. 345;

vide Wilcken *JRS* 27 (1937) 140.
κράτιστος: vir egregius, Κορινθίῳ Πρεΐσκῳ τῷ
κ... ἀνθυπάτῳ SIG³ 833 (Ephesus, 120 p.); et
saepissime.

κρῖμα 1: decretum (cf. p. 129), [ἡ πρώτη τῆς
ἐπαρχείας] πόλις κατὰ τὰ κ... τῶν
αὐτοκρατόρων *IGRom.* 3.37 (Nicaea
Bithyniae, 124 p.); ὅσα δεσπόμενα καὶ κ...
ἐπαρθεύμεθα *Jos. AJ* 14.321; ὁ ἐπὶ
στρατηγῷ Σωσάνδρου κατὰ τὸ Καίσαρος
κ... *IG* 9.2.1042.1.22 (Thessalia, temp.
Augusti). ■ 2: sententia (cf. p. 130), κ...
περὶ τῆς χώρας *IGRom.* 4.262 (Asia, ? 129
a.).

κρύω: (iudicare), ■ 1: τὸ κρῖν: senatus
consultum, ὁ δῆμος ἤρξατο διαλύειν τὸ κ...
ὑπὸ τῆς συγκλήτου *DS* 14.113.7. ■ 2:
iudex (selectus), ἐν τοῖς ἀπολέκτοις κ...
Ephes. 3.48 (II).

κρίσις 1: senatus consultum, ἐπεισεν ...
ἀκυρον ποιῆσαι τὴν κ... τοῦ συγκλήτου *DS*
14.113.6. ■ 2: decretum decurionum, κ...
τῆς βουλῆς [*DChr.*] 37.9 (Coloniae
Corinthi). ■ 3: ἐπὶ κ... πεμπομένης:
(praeses iura dicens), ἡ ὑπὸ τοῖς Ῥωμαίων
ἡγεμόσιν εἶναι, τοῖς ἐπὶ τὰς κ... πεμπομένοις
Str. 14.5.6 (671). ■ 4: κ... διαφορῶν:
stetit iudicandis (Xvir), δέκα(δ)ρον
ἄνδρων ἐπὶ τῆς τῶν διαφορῶν κ... *Jahresh.*
47 (1965) Bbl. 23-4 (Ephesus, I).

κρετήριον: iudicium, ὅπως ἐκεῖ τὸ κ... περὶ
τούτων τῶν πραγμάτων γίνηται, ut ibi
iudicium de eis rebus fiat, *IGRom.* 1.118
(tit. bil.) (Roma, 78 a.); κ... λαμβάνειν
IGLSyr. 718.53 (Rhosus Syriae, 36 a.);
ἐπιστάτης κ... *Cyr. Ed.* 5.114.

κρετῆς: iudex, ■ 1: κ... ἐπιλέκτος: iudex
selectus, ἐπιλέκτος κ... ἐκ τῶν δεκουριῶν
IGRom. 3.778 (Attalea, II). ■ 2: κ...
δοθεὶς: iudex datus, οἷς κ... ἐδόθη ὑπὸ τοῦ
μεγίστου αὐτοκράτορος, iudex [datus] nunc
ab Optimo Principe, SIG³ 827 (tit. bil.)
(Delphi, II); ὁ δοθεὶς κ... καὶ ὁριστὴς ὑπὸ
Καίου Μαξίμου ἀνθυπάτου *IG* 9.1.61
(Daulis, 119 p.); Πρεΐσκος πρεσβευτὴς καὶ
ἀντιστράτηγος δοθεὶς κ... ὑπὸ Κ. Ἀννίου

Μαξίμου ἀνθυπάτου *Hesp.* 34 (1965) 249
(Macedonia, 114 p.); cf. *P. Oxy.* 1195;
Delphes 3.4.273.

κτείνει ἐξουσία: ius gladii, ἐπίτροπος πέμπεται
μέχρι τοῦ κ... λαβὼν ἐξουσίαν *Jos. BJ* 2.117.
κταίστωρ, -ώριος, vide κταίστωρ, -ιος.

κυνδεκέμοιρ: XVvir sac. fac. (cf. pp. 6,
116), ἐπάρχου ἀλεμέντων κ... ἐν χώρῃ
Σεβαστοῦ διαγνόντος *ILS* 8841 (Xanthus
Lydiae, c. 200 p.); [κ]... ἀνθύπατον
IGRom. 4.372 (Pergamum, temp. incert.).

κυνκοεινάλις: quinquennalis, Σεκοῖνος
Κορινθῶτος κ... κατ' εὐχὴν *IGRom.* 1.1462
(Serdica Thraciae, temp. incert.); i.e. Ilvir
quinq. si sana lectio.

κυντανός: quintanus (cf. p. 4), Δομέτιος
Γαρμανός μισθωτὴς κ... Μεισηναίων *FIRA*
3.132 p. 427 (Aegyptus, 166 p.).

Κυρίται: Quirites (cf. p. 12), ὅτι Κ... ἀντὶ
στρατιώτας ὠνόμασε *DC* 42.53.4, et al;
ἐθα καὶ Κ... ὀνομάζουσιν οἱ δημαγορεῖντες
τοὺς Ῥωμαίους *Str.* 5.3.1 (228).

κυριακός: imperatorius, imperialis, (sacer), κ...
λόγος *OGI* 669.18 (ed. Tib. Alex., 68 p.); cf.
BGU 747.17, 1576, et saepe in papyris; ἐν
κτῆσει κ... *P. Oxy.* 1461.10 (II); τὰ κ...
πράγματα *BGU* 747 (139 p.); κ... ταμεῖον *IG*
12.8.565 (Thasos, temp. incert.); κ... φίσκος
MAMA 6.128 (Phrygia, II-III);
ὑποδεξαμένους τοὺς κ... *IGRom.* 3.714
(Lycia, temp. incert.); cf. *BGU* 266, *P.*
Lond. 328.10.

κύριος 1: dominus, princeps (cf. p. 13), ὑπὲρ
σωτηρίας αὐτοκράτορος ... Τραϊανοῦ
Ἀδριανοῦ τοῦ κ..., pro salute imp. ...
Traiani Hadriani domini n., *IGRom.* 1.1207
(tit. bil.) (II); ἔτους γ' τοῦ κ... Νέρωνος *SB*
6838; fortasse de Caligula (*BGU* 1096) et
Claudio (*O. Tait Petrie* 209), post Neronem
saepē; ὁ τῶν κ... ἐπίτροπος *ILS* 9464 (Priene,
temp. Sev.); cf. *OGI* 669.22; οὐέριος τοῦ
κ... *IGRom.* 4.529 (Dorylaeum, II);
ἐπέστελεν ὁ στρατοπεδάρχης τῷ κ... *Luc.*
Hist. Conscri. 22 (2.31); ἐπιστολὴ τοῦ κ...
BGU 140 (Traj.); εἰς αἰῶνα τοὺς κ... *SNG*
Aulock 59, 6080 (Nicaea, Caracalla; Tarsus,

Gallienus). ■ 2: tutor minoris, feminae, παρὰ Στατίας Πετρωνίας μετὰ κ... τοῦ δεομένου αὐτῇ κατὰ τὰ Ῥωμαίων ἔθνη SB 4415 (143 p.); χωρὶς κ... χρηματίζουσα κατὰ Ῥωμαίων ἔθνη τέκνων δικαίῳ SB 8940 (II-III); ἐπιγεγραμμένος τῆς μητρὸς κ... P. Oxy. 2134.34 (II); τῇ Ὀκταοῦν... τὰ σφέτερα ἄνευ κ... δοσκεῖν ἔδωκεν DC 49.38.1.

Κυρίται, vide Κυρίται.

κύρος: imperium (cf. p. 134), παρέδρευνον τοῖς τό κ... ἔχουσι τῆς ἀρχῆς DC 53.14.5; δύο καὶ τρεῖς ἅμα τό κ... ποτε ἔσχον DC 53.17.1. κωδικάριος: a codicillis (cf. pp. 8, 142), σιγγλάριος. εἶτα εἰλες εἶτα [κ]... εἶτα λαβάριος εἶτα ἀκτάριος SEG 6.541 (Isauria, temp. incert.); si sana lectio.

κωδικάριος: codicillus (cf. p. 4), T. Αἰρήλιος Ἡγάθεος Σεβ. ἀπελεύθερος ἐπὶ τῶν κ..., imp. Antonini lib. a codicillis, IGRom. 1.113 (tit. bil.) (Roma, temp. Marci); πρεσβευτῆς ἐν Ἀσίᾳ αὐτοκράτορος Ἀδριανοῦ ἐξ ἐπιστολῶν καὶ κ... OGI 543 (Ancyra, II med.); cf. MAMA 5.60; οἶδας κρῆναι; τί σε ἐπόησαν εἰδέναι; — Καῖσαρ μοι κ... ἔγραψεν Att. Epict. 3.7.30; cf. IGRom. 1.1509, TAM 2.1.77 (codicilli privatorum), SEG 21.510.

κωνσουλός: consilium (cf. p. 6), κ... ἔτι καὶ νῦν τό συμβούλιον καλοῦσι Plu. Rom. 14 (25); κ... γὰρ οἱ Ῥωμαῖοι τὰς συμβουλὰς καλοῦσι DH 4.76.2.

κωνσουλός: consul (cf. p. 6), καὶ τοὺς ἑαυτοῦ κ... οἶον προβούλους Plu. Rom. 14 (25); τοὺς δ' ἀρχοντας ... καλεῖσθαι ... κ... τοῦτο συμβούλους ἢ προβούλους δέονται δηλοῦν DH 4.76.2; cf. Lyd. Mag. 1.30.

κώρτη, vide κώρτη.

κωσ.: cos. (consulibus) (cf. p. 9), Ἐρεκίῳ Κλάρῳ Κλαυδίῳ Σεβήρῳ κ... IGRom. 1.144 (Roma, 146 p.).

Λ

λαμπρότατος: clarissimus, ὁ λ... ὑπατικός IG 5.1.1147 (Gythion, II); et saepissime.

Λατίον: ius Latii, τὸ καλούμενον Λ., ὥστε τοὺς ἀξιοθέοντας ἀγορανομίας ... Ῥωμαίους ὑπάρχειν Str. 4.1.12 (187); δεδώκασι δὲ Λ... Ῥωμαῖοι καὶ τῶν Ἀκκοτανίων τισί Str. 4.2.2 (191); τὸ Λ... δόκαιον App. BC 2.26 (98).

Λατῶς: socius nominis Latini, πολῖται Ῥωμαίων σύμμαχοι τε ἐκ τῆς Ἰταλίας Λ... SEG 3.378 (Lex Delphica de piratis, c. 100 a.); τῶν τελευταίων Λ... τὰ ὑπάρχοντα δόδοι BGU 5.1210.22.60 (Gnomon idii logi, I); Λ... γεγονάσι καὶ ἐποίκους εἰδήσαι Ῥωμαίους Str. 3.2.15 (151); cf. Plu. Cor. 30 (228).

λεγιών: legio (cf. pp. 5, 6, 7, 8, 138, 163), χιλιάρχος λ... δ' Φλαουίανος IG 4.588 (Argos, 172-180 p.); χιλιάρχος λ... νεκροφόρος IG 7.89 (Megara, 120 p.); ἡ γὰρ ζ' λ... οὕτω γὰρ τὴν σὺνταξιν καλοῦσιν Ῥωμαῖοι Nic. Dam. (F. Gr. Hist. 90) F.130.31; κατὰ τοὺς Ῥωμαίους ἡ λ... πεντακισχίλιοι εἶσω DS 26.5; ἡγεμῶν λ... γ' ἐν Γερμανίᾳ IGRom. 3.180 (Ancyra, II); ἡγεμῶν λ... β' Αἰγυπτῶν SEG 18.557 (Pergamum, II); cf. BGU 272, 802, 1108; P. Oxy. 1666 (λεγιῶνα -ης); leg. per compendium IGRom. 3.1230 (cf. p. 9); λεγυῶμος SEG 19.777; λεγυῶμος Inscr. Perg. 8.3.106.

λεγιωνάριος: legionarius (cf. p. 7), ἐγγεμισθέντα ... τρισχιλίους οὐστρακούς λ... SEG 17.584 (Pamphylia, temp. Traiani); ἐκατόνταρχος λ... IGRom. 3.301 (Antiochia Pisidia, III); στρατιώτης λ... λεγιῶνος δ' AE 1914.215 (Monastir Macedoniae, temp. incert.); cf. P. Ross-Georg. 3.1.5 (II); οἱ λ... προσίασιν Smallwood 1.297b (Aegyptus, 63 p.); cf. Dig. 27.1.8.7 (Modestinus) (λογιωνᾶρις scribitur AE 1909.98 [SB 4227]).

λειτουργός: licitor, λικτώρεις ... ἀναμάζεσθαι· πρότερον γὰρ λικτώρεις Ἑλληνιστί δὲ λ... ὄντας Plu. Rom. 26 (34).

λειῶς: plebs, τὴν φυλετὴν ἐκάλεον. καὶ ὁ δημότης λ... συνέπρασεν App. BC 3.30 (118); cf. 3.92 (379).

ληγάτων: legatum (i.e. testamento) (cf. p. 5),

ἠθέλησαν λ... ἀργυρ. δραχ. δυσχολίας BGU 1662.5 (166 p.); καὶ τὸ λ... PSI 1411.12 (II); τοῦ λ... τῆς πόλεως IGRom. 3.828 (Coesesium Ciliciae, III); cf. BGU 1210.33.94.

λίβελλος: libellus (cf. p. 6), τὰς αἰτίας καὶ τοὺς λιβέλλους FIRA 188 (P. Giss. 1.40) (constitutio Antoniniana de civitate).

λίβερος: libertus (cf. p. 6), "Ῥωμαίων εἰμί λ..." ὅπερ ἐστὶν ἀπελεύθερος App. Mith. 2.5; οἱ προσφάτως ἠλευθερωμένοι παρὰ Ῥωμαίων οὗτοι καλοῦσι λ... Plb. 30.18.3.

λιβράριος: librarius (cf. p. 4), ἀπελεύθερος τοῦ κυρίου λ... IGRom. 1.623 (Tomi Moesia, temp. Gordianorum); σκερῶνα κυριαστῶριος λ... ILS 8833 (Ephesus, temp. Antoninorum); cf. ILS 8859; σιγγλάριος εἶτα εἰδης εἶτα [κωδικάριος] εἶτα λ..., εἶτα ἀκτάριος SEG 6.541 (Isauria, temp. incert.); ἐρωτήσαντός μου Κλαύδιον Σεουήρον τὸν ἱπαικὸν εἶτα με λ... αὐτοῦ ποιήσῃ Smallwood 2.307b (Aegyptus, II).

λίκτωρ: licitor (cf. p. 6), διὰ τί λ... τοὺς Ῥωμαίους ἀνομάζουσι Plu. Quaest. Rom. 67 (280); λ... κουριάτων ILS 1925 (Ephesus, temp. incert.); cf. Plu. Rom. 26 (34).

λογιστεία: curatio reipublicae, πολλὰ τῇ πόλει κατ'ορθῶς καὶ [π]αρασχὼν τῇ λ... καὶ συνηγορίας IGRom. 4.218 (Ilium, temp. Ant. Pii); Φλ. Διογένης ἐν τῇ αὐτοῦ λ... τὴν πᾶσαν στέγην IGRom. 3.1048 (Palmyra, ? 128 p.); λ... πόλεως οὐδὲ ἐς ἀριθμὸν μῖς ἐπιτροπῆς προχωρεῖ Dig. 27.1.15.8 (Modestinus).

λογιστεύω: curator esse reipublicae, Γ. Ἰούλιος Φίλιππος λ... καὶ τῆς ἡμετέρας πόλεως OGI 500 (Aphrodisias, II); λ... ἐκ θείας προστάξεως τῶν Ἀπολλωνιαίων πόλεως SEG 2.410 (Apollonia, III); ἡ κολωνία ... λ... Αἰρ. Ζηνοβίου AE 1909.19 (Pontus, temp. Gordiani III); λ... πρεσβευτοῦ καὶ ἀντιστρατήγου Καισερινίου τοῦ κρατίστου IGRom. 3.6 (Nicomedia, 198 p.); ἀνὴρ ἑπατος, ὃ ὄνομα Ῥούφος, τοὺς Συμμεναίους ἐ... πικρῶς καὶ δυστρόπως Philostr. VS 1.19 (512); cf. IG 5.1.524, 12.5.1.758; IGRom.

3.468; SEG 19.758; IGBulg. 1906.

λογιστής: curator reipublicae, curator r.p. qui Graeco vocabulo logista nuncupatur, Cod. Iust. 1.54.3; δοθεὶς λ... ὑπὸ τοῦ θεωτάτου ἀποκράτορος IGRom. 4.218 (Ilium, temp. Ant. Pii); ἐπὶ Φλαβίου Σαῦθα λ... IG 5.1.1412 (Asine, 193-5 p.); τῷ κρατίστῳ λ... τῆς λαμπροτάτης Ἀθηναίων πόλεως IG 2² 2963 (c. 200 p.); cf. IG 2² 1077.33, 4215; IGRom. 3.264, 4.1213; SEG 4.520, 6.810; AE 1949.265; MAMA 6.74; SNG Aulock 3761, Copenhagen 30.762; M. Tod JHS 42 (1922) 172.

λογιστῆς, vide λεγεωνάριος.

λόγος: ratio, ἐπίτροπος ... λ... πρεσβύτερος Ephes. 3.54 (Ephesus, III init.); ἐπίτροπος ἀπὸ τῶν λ..., λωρκατῆς Ἀσίας, Παιονίας Smallwood 2.286 (Ephesus, 103-114 p.); ὁ κυριακός λ... OGI 669.18 (Edictum Tib. Alexandri, 68 p.); λ... κοροστεινῶν ἀπὸ λ... Καίσαρος P. Oxy. 1434 (107/8 p.).

λοῖδοι: ludī, munera, ἱατρὸς λαοδ. ματ. IGRom. 1.182 (cf. p. 9) (Roma, post Hadrianum); ἐπίτροπος ἐπὶ λ... IGRom. 3.187 (Ancyra, temp. incert.); ἐπίτροπος λ... Ἀσίης [ἐπὶ]τροπος λ... ματουτεύου AE 1941.63 (Roma, III); ἀρκῆρις τῶν λ... τοῦ κυρίου ἀποκράτορος Inscr. Perg. 8.3.99 (temp. incert.).

λοχαγέω: centurio esse, ἀνδρῶν ἑκατὸν εἴκοσι λ... Plu. Pomp. 71 (656); κἂν λ... ὥσι ἐν τοῖς πολιτικοῖς στρατοπέδοις DC 52.25.6.

λοχαγός: centurio (cf. pp. 163-64), συνεφορμώντος ὄμα ταξάρχους καὶ λ... Plu. Cam. 37 (148); οὐδὲ γὰρ τὸν Οὐδεργάνου εἶσαν οἱ λ... ἀπελθεῖν DH 11.42.4 (quos ἑκατοντάρχους supra nominat); τοὺς οἷν λ... προέπεμψεν εἰσελθεῖν ἐς Ἀρίμων App. BC 2.35 (137), et saepe apud Appianum; sed τοὺς ἑκατοντάρχους καὶ λ... συγκαλέσαντες Plu. Cass. 27 (561).

λοχίτις: centuriatus, ἡ βουλὴ τὴν λ... ἐνόμιζεν ἐκκλησίαν συλλεγέσθαι App. BC 3.30 (117); τὴν λ... ἀντὶ τῆς φρατρικῆς συνήγης ἐκκλησίαν DH 4.20.3.

λόχος 1: curia, εἴη δ' ἂν Ἑλλάδι γλῶττη ...

φράτρα καὶ λ... ἡ κουρία DH 2.7.3. ■ 2: turma, τὸ ἱππικὸν κατὰ εὐλας καὶ λ... Att. Alan. 20. ■ 3: centuria, (Τύλλιος) τετταράκοντα μὲν ἐποίησε νεωτέρων λ... DH 4.16.2; ψηφοφορία κατὰ λ... Plu. Cor. 20 (223); αἱ κατὰ λ... ἐκκλησίαι DC 37.28.3; χειροτονίας μὴ κατὰ φύλας, ἀλλὰ κατὰ λ... ὡς Τύλλιος... ἔταξε App. BC 1.59 (266); ἡγεμονίαν ἐσχηκώς λ... DH 9.39.1, i.e. centurio; cf. 10.25.1, 11.28.1, 11.42.1.

λωρεκάτα: lorica (cf. p. 4), ἐπίτροπος ἀπὸ τῶν λόγων, λ... Ἀσίας, μονήτης Smallwood 2.268 (Ephesus, 103-114 p.); vide H.-G. Pfau Carrières 66 p. 157.

M

μάγιστρος: magister, μ[... καὶ ν]οτάριος SEG 17.669 (Isauria, temp. incert.); dubiam tamen iudicant lectionem doctissimi J. et L. Robert Bull. Epig. 1959.143.

μαγιστράτη: magistratus (officium) (cf. p. 10), ἐκ τῶν ἰδίων ὑπὲρ μ... IGRom. 1.599 (Moesia, 201 p.).

μαγιστράτος: magistratus (vici) (vir) (cf. p. 10), (ὁ δὲ) μ... ἀνέστησε IGRom. 1.596 (Trophaeum Traiani Moesiae, temp. incert.); ἔγραψεν... ἐπὶ μ... SEG 19.476.20 (prope Histria, 159-60 p.).

μάγιστρος: magister, μ... πρετωρίου φ. φ. Φωκίης IGRom. 3.1229 (Canatha Syriae, p. 195 p.); cf. BGU 927.5, Lyd. Mag. 2.7, 2.10.

μάντις: augur, ἐκ τούτων συνέβαλεν οἱ μ... ὅτι... DH 3.69.6, quos supra οἰκονομῶντες et οἰκονομῶντες nominat Dionysius; οἱ μ... καὶ οἱ τῶν ἱερῶν ἐξηγηταὶ DH 8.89.4, cf. 9.40.1; cf. [Plu.] Pur. Min. 14 (309), App. Ital. fr. 8.1.

ματρώνα: matrona (cf. p. 5), μ... στο[λῆ]α ἢ κρατίστη IGRom. 1.1097 (Aegyptus, temp. incert.); Οὐλπία Σέρβια... μ... Ephes. 3.72 (III med.); cf. IGRom. 3.244, 4.595; Act. Alex. 4.B.1.3.

μέγιστος 1: (pontifex) maximus (cf. p. 115), ὁ μ... καὶ πρῶτος τῶν ἱερῶν Plu. TG 21

(834); ὁ τὴν μ... Ῥωμαίους ἱερωσίνην ἱερῶμενος App. BC 1.88 (403); τοῦ μ... ποντίφικος Plu. Num. 10 (67), cf. 9 (66); vide s.v. ἀρχιερεὺς (3). ■ 2: μ... ἀρχάς: (principes viri), οἱ τὰς μ... ἀρχὰς ἀρξάντες μετὰ ὑπάτου... Λουκρητίου ἐπέμψθησάν μοι ὑπαντήσουσες, [consule Lu]cretio et princ[ip]ibus viris obviam mihi missus est, Mon. Anc. Gr. 6.15.

μεῖζον ἰσχύω: maius habere imperium, μ... τῶν ἐκασταχόθι ἀρχόντων ἔξω τῆς Ἰταλίας ἰσχύοι ἐπιτρέψας DC 54.28.1.

μέλλω 1: ἐς τὸ μ...: designatus, οἱ ἐς τὸ μ... ἀρχόντες Plu. Cic. 23 (872); ὑπάτοις εἰς τὸ μ... Plu. Romp. 48 (644); Σόλωνος ὅς εἰς τὸ μ... ἦροτο App. BC 2.5 (18); et saepe; vide Historia 14 (1965) 325-332. ■ 2: designatus, ἐς νέωτα μ... ὑπατεύειν DH 10.55.4; ὥδε Ῥωμαίους ὁ μ... ὑπατεύσειν App. BC. 2.5.18; vide et s.v. νέωτα.

μερίς: regio (cf. pp. 10, 137), εἰς Φιλίππους ἦτις ἐστὶν πρώτη τῆς μ... Μακεδονίας πόλις Act. Apost. 16.12, fortasse melius πρώτης, ex exemplo MS Vulgati 3 (primae partis); συνέδριον πρώτης μ... SEG 16.391 (Beroea Macedoniae, I); cf. Larsen CP 44 (1949) 89, et Livium 45.29; πρώτη μ... τῆς Ἰταλίας Str. 5.1.12 (218); descriptionemque ab eo (Augusto) factam Italiae totius in regiones XI. Plin. HN 3.5.46; sed etiam tres provincias Galliae μερίδας appellat Strabo 4.3.1 (191).

μέρος 1: vicus, ἡ πόλις, δεκατέσσαρα μ... νεμεθεία DC 55.8.7; cf. Suet. DJ 30. ■ 2: regio (Macedoniae), τὴν χώραν ὅλην διεδωκεν ἐς τέσσαρα μ... DS 31.8.8; cf. s.v. μερίς et Liv. 45.29; et DC 52.2.6, de regionibus Italiae. ■ 3: (πράττω τὰ) μ...: vice agere (cf. p. 132), πράξας καὶ τὰ τῆς ἡγεμονίας μ... SEG 6.12 (Ancyra, II); πιστευθεὶς τὰ μ... τῶν ἐπαρχῶν, vice praef... functo, IGRom. 1.402 (tit. bil.) (Velitrae, c. 200 p.); ἐπίτροπος Κιλικίας λόγου πρεψάτης τὰ μ... τῆς ἡγεμονίας ἐγχειρισθεὶς Ephes. 3.54 (III init.); cf. Ath. Mitt. 25 (1900) 117.

μεσοβασιλεία: interregnum, ὑπάτοις ἐκ μ...

- ἀπεδείχθησαν DC 39.31.1.
 μεσοβασιλείος ἀρχή: interregnum, ἀρχή δέ τοις, ἦν καλοῦσι μ., ἐπεμελεῖτο τῶν κοινῶν DH 2.57.1, cf. 3.1.1, 3.36.1.
 μεσοβασιλείς: interrex, τοὺς καλομένους μ... ἀποδέξαι καὶ δι' ἐκεῖνων ἐλθεῖν τὸν ἀρχόντα DH 4.8.2; ἴνα μ... αἰρεθέντος αἰτήσῃσι τὴν ἀρχὴν DC 39.27.3; cf. 40.45.3; τῶν καλομένων μ... Plu. Marc. 6 (300); cf. Rompr. 54 (658).
 μέταλλα: metalla, ἐπίτροπος μ... Οὐλμπικηνσίων Inscr. Perg. 8.3.44 (III ?); ἐπίτροπος μ... Χρησίου OGI 678 (Aegyptus, 118 p.); ἐπίτροπος μ... Galen 14 K 7.
 μεταλλάρχης: procurator metallorum, Πόπλιος 'Ιουέντιος 'Ρούφος μ... ζμαράγδου καὶ Κασίου καὶ λατόμων πάντων OGI 660 (Aegyptus, temp. Tiberi.); cf. ἀρχιμεταλλάρχης.
 μεταξὺ βασιλείς: interrex, προσέταξεν ἐλθεῖν τὸν καλούμενον μ... βασιλέα App. BC 1.98 (458).
 μέτοχος: publicanus, μ... πεντηκοστῶναι) λιμένος, publicani L portoriae, SB 7579 (pap. bil.) (99-100 p.).
 μήτηρ: mater (castrorum), μ... κάστρων IGRom. 1.574 (Nicomopolis ad Istrum, III); cf. IGRom. 1.748, IG 2² 3415, ILS 9464; μ... ἱερῶν στρατευμάτων IGRom. 1.577 (Nicomopolis ad Istrum, III init.); μ... στρατοπέδων IGRom. 1.1063, 1067 (Alexandria, III); μ... ἀνικήτων στρατοπέδων IG 2² 1076 (III); μ... ἀγερτῶν στρατοπέδων BGU 362 (III) (haec omnia de Iulia Domna); ἡ μέντοι Φαυστώα μ... τῶν στρατοπέδων ἐπεκλήθη DC 71.10.5; μ... Σεβ. καὶ καστ. SNG Brit. Acad. 1.485 (cf. p. 9).
 μιλιάριος: miliarius (cf. p. 5), ἐπαρχος σπειρῆς πρώτης μ... Θρακῶν IGRom. 4.1565 (Lydia, I-II?).
 μισθωτής: publicanus, ὅσα δέ τοις μ... πρόσθεν κατὰ τὸν γινώσκον OGI 674 (Aegyptus, I); cf. edictum Ti. Alexandri, OGI 669; οἱ ἐπίτροποι γενόμενοι ἢ κοινάτορες πρὶν ἐκτίσαι τὰ τῆς κηδεμονίας μ... Καίσαρος γένεσθαι κωλύονται Dig. 19.2.49 (Modestinus).
 μισσίκιος: missicius (cf. p. 5), θυγατρί μ... 'Ρωμαία γενομένη BGU 5.1210.53.138 (II); ἐπὶ τῶν μ... περὶ τῆς πολιτείας Smallwood 1.297 (Aegyptus, 63 p.).
 μνήμη: memoria, βασιλείου μ... προσετώς Hdn. 4.8.4; ἐπιστεύετο... τὴν μ... DC 76.14.2.
 μοναρχέω 1: princeps esse, (Οὐλοσπασιανός) ἐ... δέ ἔτη δέκα ἡμερῶν ἐξέδοντα DC 66.17.4, cf. 69.23.1; apud Plu. Caes. 1 (707) de Cinna. ■ 2: dictator esse, Καίσαρ δέ μ... πάσας μὲν ἀπέπαυσε τὰς ἀρχάς Lyd. Mag. 1.51; cf. Str. 5.4.11 (249) (de Sulla).
 μοναρχία 1: imperium principis, principatus, τὴν ἀπαρῆμιν τῶν τῆς μ... ἐτῶν DC 51.1.2; καὶ τὴν μ... κατὰ προθεσίαν ἐλάμβανε DC 54.30.1. ■ 2: dictatura, ἀντιπευθῆναι δεῖσθαι τὰ πράγματα μ... ἦν δικτατορίαν καλοῦσι Plu. Fab. Max. 3 (175); αἰρεθεὶς δικτάτωρ... ἐν ἡμέραις ἑνδεκά τῇ μ... ἀπειπάμενος Plu. Caes. 37 (725).
 μονάρχος 1: μ... ἐξουσία: principatus, imperium principum, Μόσχος... Τυβέριος ἐδε κατὰ τὴν μ... ἐξουσίαν App. Illyr. 30 (88), liberae reipublicae, τῇ 'Ρωμαίων δημοκρατία comparatur. ■ 2: dictator, μ... αὐτὸν ἀπέφηνε· οἷς δικτάτορας ἐκάλεον App. BC 1.3 (9); μ... ἀπεδείχθη πολέμου καὶ εἰρήνης καὶ πάντος ἄλλου πράγματος αὐτοκράτωρ DH 5.73.1; μ... οἷς δικτάτορας καλοῦσιν Plu. Cam. 18 (137); cf. Lyd. Mag. 2.2.
 μονητάλις: monetalis (cf. p. 6), τριανδρος μ... IG 7.89 (Megara, II); [τριανδρ]ικόν μ... IGRom. 1.653, Jahresh. 10 (1907) 307 (Moesia, III ?).
 μονήτη: moneta, ἐπίτροπος ἀπὸ τῶν λόγων, λωρεϊκάτης, 'Ασίας... μ... Smallwood 2.286 (Ephesus, 103-114 p.).
 μόρα: cohors, μ... δέ καὶ διαί ἀποχωρῶν ἐθνῶν ὅλων εἶναι φελακὴ Aristid. 26 K 67.
 μουνικίπιον: municipium (cf. pp. 6, 11), τοὺς ἀρχοντας τῶν πόλεων καὶ τῶν κολωνιῶν καὶ μ... τῶν ἐν τῇ 'Ιταλίᾳ... Jos. AJ 19.291; ψηφίσματι βούλης Ἀδίου μ... Κοῶν Ephes. 3.48 (II init.); τὸ μ... τῶν 'Αλυσίων IG 14.367 (temp. incert.); [τῶ

δὲ μ)... τῶ Ἀκραγαντί[ων] IG 14.954 (Praeneste, temp. incert.).
 μυρίαρχος: ?legatus legionis, τοὺς ὑπὸ ἑμῶν πεμπομένους πολέμαρχους ἢ στρατηγούς ἢ μ... ἢ χιλιάρχους ἢ... Polyaeus Strat. I Proem. 2.

N

ναυαρχέω: (classi praesesse) Ὀκτάβιος δὲ ν... Αἰμιλίω Plu. Aem. 26 (268), de praetore 168a., vide Broughton MRR sub anno, Liv. 45.5-6; συγχροὶ εἰσι καὶ βουλόμενοι ν... DC 36.26.3.

ναυαρχία: (praesidium classis), ἦκεν... σὺν αὐτῷ Λεϊκίος Μαγκῶος ἐπὶ τὴν ν... App. Pun. 110.519, de legato 148a., vide Broughton MRR sub anno, Liv. Per. 51; Βῆβουλος... ἐτελεύτησε... καὶ τὴν ν... Αἰμίω διεδέξατο DC 41.46.1, vide Broughton MRR sub anno 49 a., Florus 2.13.31; fuit legatus.

ναύαρχος: (classis praeses), ■ 1: praefectus classis, ἐν τούτῳ Κηρωρῶος ν... Ῥωμαίων, τρεῖς ἔχων α' Memnon (F. Gr. Hist. 434) F37.2; Φλάμιος μὲν δὲ ν... ἐφυγεν App. BC 2.46.187; hos duo, de quibus nihil aliud scimus, praefectos censet Broughton MRR, sub annis 70, 74. ■ 2: (legatus, classi praesidens), Νοῦδος δὲ δὲ ν... αὐτοῦ... ἐφυγεν App. Mith. 71.300, cf. Oros. 6.2.13, Broughton MRR sub anno 74; ν... ἐπέστησεν Ὀρτήσιον τε καὶ Δολαβέλλαν App. BC 2.41.166, cf. Suet. DJ 36; κἂν ἐνί τῳ πάντα τῶν πόλεμον ἐπιτρέψῃτε, πάντως που καὶ ν... καὶ ὑπάρχους πολλοὺς ἔξει DC 36.36.1 (de lege Gabinia). ■ 3: magistratus cum imperio classis, (Σέξτος)... μετὰ τούτῳ ν... κατέστη DC 48.17.1; καὶ Βῆβουλον ἀπέδειξε ν... Plu. Cat. Min. 54 (785); Μηρόδωρον... ἐπέτρεπεν ἡγεῖσθαι, ὑποστρατηγούντα τῷ ν... Καλακίῳ App. BC 5.80.338, vide Broughton MRR sub anno 38.

εἰς νέωτα: designatus, εἰς ν... μέλλοντες ὑπατεύειν DH 10.55.4; οἱ ἐς ν... ἄρχοντες DC 56.34.2, cf. 75.5.2.

νικητήριος: triumphalis, αἱ ν... τιμαί DC 56.17.2; ἦλθον ὑπὸ Πομπηίου τοῦ Στράβωνος καὶ ἐν τοῖς ν... αὐτοῦ ἐπόμπευσε DC 43.51.5; cf. 37.20.6.

νομενκλάτωρ: nomenclator, Π. Κορηλίου Νευκηφόρου ν..., P. Corneli Nicephoris nomenclatoris, Inscr. Brit. Mus. 665 (tit. bil.) (Ephesus, temp. incert.); cf. Lyd. Mag. 3.8.

νομικός: iurisprudens, -consultus (adsestor), ν... συγκαθέδρος Π. Οὐλπίου Ἀραβανοῦ ἀνθυπάτου Ἀφρακῆς IGRom. 1.933 (Africa, temp. Sept. Sev.); Α. Σερούδιος Μάξιμος ν..., A. Servilius Maximus iurisprudens, IGRom. 3.16 (tit. bil.) (Bithynia, temp. incert.); οἱ ἀπὸ τῆς Αἰγύπτου ν... P. Oxy. 34. III.2 (II); cf. Wälcken. Chr. 2.372; BGU 361. III.3; et vide Hell. 1. p. 62 n. 9; ἐν ν... προύχοντα... πρῶτα συνεζόμενον βήματι [Βε]θινκῶ IGRom. 3.103 (Amasia, II?); cf. Lyd. Mag. 1.26 (de Gaiso).

νομίσματος (κόμμα): monetalis, a.a.a.f.f., τριῶν ἀνδρῶν ἐπὶ χαράξεως ν... IGRom. 3.703 (Cyana Lyciae, I); οἱ τρεῖς τὸ τοῦ ν... κόμμα μεταχειρόμενοι DC 54.26.6.

νομογράφος: Xvir leg. scrib., ἐν Ῥώμῃ δέκα ἄνδρες κατεστάθησαν ν... DS 12.23.1, 12.25.1.

νομοθέτημα: rogatio, δὲ Βῆβουλος, τρεῖς δημάρχους προσθεμένους ἐκώλυσε τὸ ν... DC 38.6.1; cf. δημάρχος... ἐ... App. BC 4.7 (27).

νομοθέτης: Xvir leg. scrib., τῷ δ' ἐξῆς εἶπε παραλαβόντες οἱ ν... τὰ πράγματα DH 10.57.1; Ῥωμαῖοι πάλιν δέκα ἄνδρας ν... εἰλοντο DS 12.24.1; cf. Lyd. Mag. 1.45.

νόμος: lex, κατὰ ν... Μουνάτων καὶ Αἰμιλίων IGLSyr. 718.10; ἀρίστῳ δικαίῳ ἀρίστῳ ν... IGLSyr. 718.21 (Rhosus Syriae, 36 a.); ν... κοιριάτως App. BC 3.94 (389); δικτάτωρ ἐπὶ θέσει ν... App. BC 1.99 (462); et uerissime. νομός: provincia (cf. p. 137), εἰς ἐς τὴν Καππαδοκίαν ν... DC 36.50.3; ἐς τὴν τῆς Παμφυλίας ν... DC 60.17.3.

νοτάριος: notarius (cf. p. 4), μάγιστρος καὶ ν... SEG 17.669 (Isauria, temp. incert.); dubia

tamen lectio; cf. *IGRom.* 4.235 (sed IV); *Jul. Ep.* 23.378B.

νοόμερος: numerus (cf. p. 11), ἐπὶ τῶν στατιῶνων τῶν ἄκτων καὶ ν... *IGRom.* 3.2 (Bithynia, III); τράβηκος ν... Δάκων *IGLSyr.* 1356 (Aramea Syriae, IV ?); cf. *BCH* 36 (1916) no. 86; *IGLSyr.* 448.

νοσούναι: nundinae (cf. p. 6); τὸ τὰς ἀγομῆνας δι' ἑνῆς ἡμερῶν ἐπ' ἀγορᾶν συνόδοις, ν... καλομένης *Pha. Quaest. Rom.* 42 (275); ἀγορὰς ποιοῦσι Ῥωμαῖοι δι' ἡμέρας ἐνάτης ν... καλοῦντες *Pha. Cor.* 19 (222).

νοκτοφυλάκω 1: praefectus esse vigilum (cf. p. 139), δέκαζε ... δοῦν παρὰ τῶν ἐπάρχων τοῦ τε ... καὶ τοῦ ν... ἀφίκεται *DC* 52.33.1.

■ 2: vigilēs esse, τῶν στρατιωτῶν οἱ ν... ἐπὶ τῆς πόλεως συνέρρου *Jos. AJ* 19.253.

νοκτοφύλαξ 1: praefectus vigilum, ν... δὲ ... ἀποδεικνύσθωσαν *DC* 52.24.6. ■ 2:

vigiles, Σαβῆος συναθροίσεως τὰ τῶν ν... στρατιωτῶν τάγματα *Jos. BJ* 4.645; εἰσὶ καὶ νῦν οἱ ν... καὶ μίσθον ἐκ τοῦ δημοσίου φέρουσιν *DC* 55.26.5; ἐξ ἐκεῖνου φασι παραμεῖναι τὸ ... τῶν ν... ἔθος καὶ εἶδος *App. BC* 5.132 (547); ὁ ἐν ν... τοῖς ἐν Ῥώμῃ στρατευομένοις *Dig.* 27.1.8.5 (Modestinus).

Ξ

ξενικός: peregrinus (praetor), τοῖς στρατηγοῖς, τὰ μὲν μεῖζον τῶ ἀσπανάμω τὰ δὲ ἕτερα τῶ ξ... προσταθῆναι *DC* 53.2.2.

ξένος: peregrinus, στρατηγούτος κατὰ πόλιν ... ἐπὶ δὲ τῶν ξ... *SIG³* 732 (Acarnania, 94 a.); cf. *SIG³* 684, *IGRom.* 1.118; τοῖς ξ... Ἑλλήνας ἐπικαλέσας *DC* 51.20.7; vide s.v. Ἑλλήν, et cf. *P. Giss.* 1.40; δοῦς καὶ νομὴν πολεῖταις καὶ Ῥωμαίοις καὶ ξ... *McCrum-Woodhead* 138 (Odessa, 79-81 p.).

ξένος 1: (praefectura praetorii) (cf. p. 16), τὸ μὲν βασιλεῖον ξ... ἦν ἐπ' Ἀδριανῶ τότε *Philost.* *VA* 7.16 (297); ἐφ' ὃ τὸ ξ... ἦν τοῦ Νέρωνος *Philost.* *VA* 4.42 (183); τὸν πεπιστευμένον τὸ ξ... *Philost.* *VS* 2.1 (561); τῶ μέλλοντι τῶν δορυφόρων ἐπάρξεν τὸ

ξ..., ὁ παραζώνωνσθαι αἰτῶν ἐχρῆν, ὥρεξεν *DC* 68.16.1²; cf. *Plin. Paneg.* 67.8; *Victor Caes.* 13.9; *Hdm.* 3.11.2. ■ 2: ius gladii, ἐπὶ μοίχους ἐξωθεῖν παρεκείλετο ... τῆς Σμήνης δικαστοῦ γὰρ δεῖσθαι ξ... ἐχῶτος *Philost.* *VS* 1.25.2 (532); φοροῦντες καὶ ξ... οἷς καὶ στρατιώτας δικαιοῦσαι ἐξέστην *DC* 53.13.6; cf. *Lyd. Mag.* 2.9.

ξοφοφόρῳ: ius gladii habere, οὐδένα ξ... δέδοται ὥ μὴ στρατιώτην ἀποκτεῖναι ἐξεῦναι νομίμους *DC* 53.13.7.

Ο

οατρανός, vide οὐατρανός.

ὄβας, vide ὄσας.

ὀδοποιός: curator viarum, καὶ δ... ἐκ τῶν ἐστρατηγικῶτων προσέταξε *DC* 54.8.4, cf. 60.17.2; cf. *Suet. Aug.* 37.

ὀδός: via (curator viae, *IVvir* v.c.), βοηθός Λ. Πομπηδίου δ... ναίων ἱερῶν τόπων *Smallwood* 2.486 (Ephesus, II), i.e. adiutor curatoris viarum etc.; τεσσάρων ἀνδρῶν δ... ἐπιμελητῆς *IGRom.* 3.470 (Lycia, II init.); et saepissime.

οἰκῆτωρ: colonus, Ῥωμαῖοι προσέθησαν α... ἐς ... Οὐελίτρας *DS* 14.34.7; συνώκισε τὴν νῦν Καρχηδόνα ... α... Ῥωμαίους ... συναγαγεῖν *App. Pun.* 136 (647); cf. *Aristid.* 26 K 81.

οἰκαστός: familiaris, amicus *Aug.* (cf. p. 14), τοῦτο δὲ μοι παρέστησεν Μ. Οὐαλέριος Ἰουλιανός α... μου *AE* 1914.210 (Miletus, scripsit imp. Claudius).

οἰκογένης: verna, *Gloss ap. Cavenille Corp. P. Lat.* 276.1101 (III); cf. *id.* 172.

οἶκοι: (urbani ?), Λοῦκαλλος τὴν μὲν στρατηγίαν τὴν α... διῆξε τῆς δὲ Σαρδοῦς ἄρξει λαχῶν *DC* 36.41.2, nisi solam "post praetoriam finitam Romae." *Peregrinam* habet Broughton, *MRR* sub anno 67.

οἰκονόμημα: constitutio (?) (cf. p. 130), οὐ μόνον ἠρκέσθη ἐπὶ τοῖς γεγονόσιν α... ἀλλὰ καὶ ἐς τὸ τοῦ γεγονότος ... *OGI* 453 (Aphrodisias, epistula M. Antoni).

οικονομία: cura, curatio, ἡ περί τὸ οἰκόν ο...
Plu. Rom. 50 (665).

οικονόμος 1: actor, Ἡλίω ὑπὲρ σωτηρίας
Βριτίου Προάουτος Σαγγάριος ο... IG
14.688 (Roma, II); cf. ILS 3197, pro salute
Praesentis Sagaris act. eius sacr. ■ 2:
dispensator, ο... ἐπὶ τοῦ σείτου, servus verna
dispensator ad frumentum, IGRom. 3.25
(tit. bil.) (Cius Bithyniae, temp. incert.); cf.
Cavenaille Corp. P. Lat. 136 (II). ■ 3:
vilicus, Φήλκι Πρεμίωνος κοιν. μ' λμην.
Ἀσάς ο..., Felici Primionii XXXX portuum
Asiae vilic. serv., ILS 1862 (tit. bil.) (cf. p.
9) (Miletus, temp. incert.); εὐκοστής
ἐλευθερίας I., pbl. XX lib. vilicus, IG 2²
11492 (tit. bil.) (II); ο... Σεββ. χωρίων
Κωνσταντινῶν JRS 27 (1937) 19-21 (Galatia,
161-180 p.); cf. Str. 17.1.12 (797); BGU
102.1; P. Teb. 296; P. Oxy. 735b; Luc. Alex.
39 (2.246). ■ 4: aedilis coloniae,
ἀσπάζεται ἡμᾶς Ἐραυτος ὁ ο... τῆς πόλεως
NT Rom. 16.23; cf. Corinth. 8.3.232,
Erastus pro aedilitate stravit, et ο... civ. lib.
Hierapoli (IGRom. 4.813), Philadelphiae
(IGRom. 4.1630), Smyrnae (IGRom.
4.1435).

οἰτρανός, vide οἰτρανός.

οἰωνομα: augurium, τὸ τῆς Ὑγείας ο...
ἐποίησαν DC 51.20.4, cf. 37.24.1; cf. Plu.
Num. 14 (70), Quaest. Rom. 73 (281).

οἰωνοστής: augur (cf. p. 116), ἱερομνημόνων
καὶ ο... καὶ τῶν ἄλλων ἱερέων παρόντων
DH 10.57.6; τοὺς βουλευτὰς ἱερῶσιναι...
τοῖς τε γὰρ ποντιφίει καὶ τοῖς ο... DC
42.51.4, et al.

ἐπ' οἰωνοῖς 1: augur (cf. p. 116), οἱ ἐπ' ο...
ἱερεῖς οὐδ' αἰσπικας πρότερον αἰγούρας δέ
τὸν καλοῦσαν Plu. Quaest. Rom. 72 (281); οἱ
ἐπὶ ταῖς ἱπτατικαῖς ψήφοφορίαις παρα-
φυλάττοντες ο... ἱερεῖς Plu. Marc. 4
(299); cf. DH 2.5.2. ■ 2: auspicium, ἐμῇ
ἐπιταγῇ καὶ ο... αἰσίοις, meo iussu et
auspicio, Mon. Anc. Gr. 14.17.

οἰωνομάντις: augur (cf. p. 116), τοὺς ο... καὶ
ἱεροφάντας ἐκέλευσαν ἀποδεῖξαι DH 5.1.4,
cf. 3.69.3.

οἰωνοπόλος: augur (cf. p. 116), οὗς Ῥωμαῖοι
καλοῦσαν αἰγούρας, ἡμεῖς δ' ἂν εἴπομεν ο...
DH 2.64.4; cf. DH 3.69.5; Plu. Quaest. Rom.
72 (281).

οἰωνοσκοπία: auspicium, καὶ τοὺς δημάρχους
ο... ἐν συλλόγοις χρῆσθαι δεδωκασι DC ap.
Zon. 7.19.

οἰωνοσκοπός: augur (cf. p. 116), ὁ τῶν
ο... ἐπιφανέστατος ὁ τοὺς βώμους
μεθόδρευσάμενος καὶ τὸ ἱερὸν τοῦ Διὸς
τεμενίους DH 3.70.1.

ὄμιλος: plebs, ἐπὶ τῷ δήμῳ τῷ τε δ... DC
53.21.7; οἱ πρῶτοι τῆς βουλῆς καὶ τῆς
ἱππᾶδος καὶ τοῦ δ... DC 41.7.1.

ὁμόσπονδος: foederatus, Ἀμισοῦ ἐλευθέρας καὶ
αἰτανόμου καὶ δ... Ῥωμαῖους OGI 530
(Amisus, 132 p.); cf. Plin. Epist. 10.93,
Amisaeos... quibus de foedere utuntur.

ὄνας: onatio (cf. p. 8), ἐλάττωνα θρίαμβον
ὡς καλοῦσι ὧ... DH 8.67.10 (sic MS R);
πέψος θρίαμβος δ... καλοῦμενος Plu. Crass. 11
(550); τὸν δὲ ἐλάττω θρίαμβον ὡς εἶδαν
Ἕλληνες δ... δὲ Ῥωμαῖοι καλοῦσι Plu. Marc.
22 (310).

ὀπίμα: spolia optima (cf. p. 6), δ... δὲ τὰ
σκῆλα, φησὶ Βάρρων Plu. Rom. 16 (27); τὰ
σκῆλα, σπῶλια μὲν κοινῶς, δ... ταῦτα
καλοῦσαν Plu. Marcell. 8 (302); σκῆλα δ... DC
44.4.3, 51.24.4.

ὀπλοφόρος: scutatus, σπεῖρα δ... πολιτῶν
Ῥωμαίων BGU 741 (143 p.); cohors scutata
civ. Rom., ILS 2611, Aegyptio repertum.

ὀπτικός: auspicium (cf. p. 8 (bis)), ἡ δ...
δήζεται σε ἢ οἱ ἐπὶ τῶν ἐν τῷ Καπιτωλίῳ
ἐν τοῖς δ... Att. Epict. 3.24 (117), locus sane
deturbatus, sed satis clare de auspiciis
scribitur.

ὀπίων: optio (cf. p. 5), δ... οὕτω γὰρ
καλοῦνται οἱ διαγγέλων ὑπερησίας
τελοῦντες Plu. Galb. 24 (1063); ὅς
Ἀντώνιος Τίταν δ... ἐπμελησάμενος
κατελελοίπει P. Oxy. 2230.5 (119 p.);
λεγιῶνος ἑκτῆς δ... IGRom. 4.825 (Asia,
III); cf. P. Oxy. 735.

ὀρβανός, vide οἰρβανός.

ὀρδανάριος, vide ὠρδανάριος.

ὀρδωατίων: ordinatio (cf. p. 8), ἐπὶ σοι πύρανος ἔσται ἡ δορυφόρος ἡ Καισαριανοὶ ἡ δ... διήχεται σε ἡ... *Att. Epict.* 3.24 (117); cf. *Suet. Dom.* 4.2.

ὄρδοι: ordo (?), Ῥωσάας δ... ἐτῶν κ' *AE* 1966.498 (Palaeestina, temp. incert.).

ὄριζω: (Xviri) ag. div., ἀνδρας ἀποδεῖλαι δέκα τοὺς δ... τῶν γῆν *DH* 8.81.1.

ὄριστής: (III/Xviri) ag. div., τῇ αἰρέσει τῶν ἀνδρῶν οὐκ Ἀππιος ἡξίου δ... γένεσθαι τῆς δημοσίας γῆς *DH* 8.74.3; ἀντί τοῦ Τυβερίου δ... ἐλέσθαι *Plu. TG* 21 (834).

ὄρκοι: foedus, σύμμαχον Ῥωμαῖους ἐλευθερον αἰτάνομεν κατὰ τὰ δόγματα τῆς συγκλήτου καὶ τὰ δ... *JHS* 20 (1900) 77-8 (Aphrodisias, c. 100 p.); ἐπικρίματος καὶ δόγματος καὶ δ... καὶ νόμον ἀντεπιφωνημένα *OGI* 453 (Aphrodisias, epistula M. Antoni); cf. *SIG*³ 764; πόλεις... καὶ ἄλλας πρὸς ἃς ἔχουσιν δ... *Plb.* 6.14.8.

ὀσαστής: onatio (cf. p. 8), sic emendavit Casaubon, ap. *DH* 5.47.2 (εἰαστής MSS), et ap. *DH* 8.67.10 (ὦαν, εἰαστήν MSS).

ὀσεύουσα: vehicula (cf. pp. 5, 138), ἐπαρχον βεκαῖων *IGRom.* 4.1057 (Cos, 230 p.).

ὀσερνάκος: vernaculus, τὸ μηδὲ ἂν τὰ εἰπεῖν ὅτι σοφιστής μήτε ὅτι ο... ἄλλ' ὅτι ἀπὸρ. *M. Ant.* 1.16.4; Λούπιος β... Robert, *Etud. Anat.* 386 (Cibyra, 220 p.); cf. *Lyd. Mag.* 1.44.

ὀσέρνας: verna (cf. p. 5), κυρίου Καίσαρος ο... εἰρηνάρχης *IGRom.* 3.240; ο... τοῦ Σεβαστοῦ καυκὲλλάριος *IGRom.* 3.256; Κόσμος ο... ἱππεύς *MAMA* 1.25; ο... τοῦ Σεβαστοῦ *MAMA* 1.27, 7.544 (Tituli omnes Laodiceae, II-III); β... ταβέλλάριος Καίσαρος *IGRom.* 4.1221 (Thyatira, temp. incert.); de hoc verbo, vide J. et L. Robert *Bull. Épig.* 1969.474, p. 499.

ὀστραυνός: veteranus (cf. p. 6), δαὶ Οὐλπίου Κασσιανοῦ ο... *IGRom.* 3.1187 (Syria, III).

ὀστραυνός: veteranus (cf. pp. 5, 6), Γ. Ἀντωνίου Φρόντων ο... λεγι(ώνος) γ' Διδ., *C. Antonius Fronto veter. Leg. XIII Gem.*, *IGRom.* 1.625 (tit. bil.); Γ. Λογγεῶς ο... *BGU* 272 (II); οἱ ὑπογεγραμμένοι ο... καὶ

Ῥωμαῖοι καὶ ἀπελευθεροὶ *BGU* 780; Διονύσιος στρατιώτης καὶ β... *IGRom.* 4.730 (Asia, 235-6 p.); Ἀπολλωνάριος δεκουρίων β... *IGRom.* 4.1154 (Lydia, 17) βετρα, per compendium *AE* 1914.135 (cf. p. 9); et saepissime, multifarie scriptum.

ὀσηλλάριος: vexillarius (cf. p. 4), ο... Ἀδριανεῖων Παλμυρηνῶν Ἀντωνιανῶν τοξοτῶν *OGI* 639 (Aegyptus, 216 p.); Δημήτριος ο... *IGRom.* 3.227 (Galatia, temp. incert.).

ὀσηλλάτιων: vexillatio (cf. p. 5), ὑπηρετήσαντα ταῖς ἐπιδημοσώσας ο... *IGRom.* 3.1033 (Palmyra, temp. Sev. Alex.); ο... κλάσης πραιτωρίας *SEG* 17.506 (Ephesus, 244-6 p.); ἱππεύς ο... *XP* Οὐέτωρος *BGU* 600.13 (cf. p. 9); τεσσαεραρίω πρῶτα ο... *AE* 1954.209 (Aegyptus, temp. incert.) (cf. p. 7).

ὀσηλλόν 1: vexillum (numerus mil.) (cf. p. 5), Τ. Αἰδων ἐπαρχον τῶν τοξοτῶν οἱ ἀπὸ τοῦ πρώτου αὐτοῦ ο... *AE* 1947.170 (Palmyra, II). ■ 2: vexillum (don. mil.) τιμηθεὶς κόσμῳ ἀριστεῖω... ο... ἀργυρῷ *ILS* 8863 (Argos, temp. Traiani); τιμηθεὶς β... *IGRom.* 4.964 (Samos, I).

ὀσιάτωρ: viator (cf. p. 4), ο... [ἐπάτων], [viator] consulum, *ILS* 1920 (tit. bil.) (Alexandria, temp. Tib.); ο... πρῶτος[νίκιος], viator tribunicius, *ILS* 1925 (tit. bil.) (Ephesus, temp. incert.).

ὀσέουλες: vigiles (cf. p. 5), ἀπὸ ἐπαρχῶν ο... τῶν ἐν τῷ Μοσσίῳ σιτοκλήτων *SB* 9898 (cf. p. 139) (Aegyptus, c. 220 p.); χώρῃ σεπτύμ β... *IGRom.* 1.142 (Roma, III); προσηκτορα β... *IGRom.* 1.1496 (cf. p. 9) (Moesia, III); ἐπαρχον ο... *ILS* 1344 (Ephesus, III); cf. *CIG* 6662.

ὀσέαριος: vicarius (cf. p. 4), οὐκ ἔξω ο... κτῶσθαι *BGU* 1210.110.242 (I); Καίσαρος οἰκονόμου ο... *BGU* 102.1 (138 p.); β... δρ. κ' *P. Oxy.* 1436 (153 p.); cf. *Eus HE* 10.6.4.

ὀσέησιμα: vicesima (cf. p. 6), κ[ληρονομ]ιῶν τὰ ο... *BGU* 388 (II-III).

ὀσέος: vicus (cf. p. 6), ἀποτεῖσαι τοῖς

■ 2: π... στρατιώτης: *veteranus*, Αέρ. Καλλισθένης π[...]
στρατιώτης [λεγ. ε]
Μακεδονική, d.m. *Aur. Callisthene vet. leg. V Maced.*, *IGRom.* 3.213 (tit. bll.)
(Ancyra, III); π... τῶν ἐντεῖμως
στρατευομένων ἐν τῷ ἱερῷ πραετωρίῳ
Robert Hell. 2.127 (Aezani, temp. incert.);
vide et L. Robert, *Et. Ep. et Phil.* 127-8; π...
σπεύρας Σερβ(αστής) *Dura* 5.1.26 (227 p.)
(cf. p. 9); Ῥωμαῖοι καὶ Ἀλεξανδρεῖς καὶ
π... *BGU* 747 (139 p.); τῶν π... καλουμένων
σ... *Jos. BJ* 1.324; οἱ Σύλλαι π... σ... *Pha. Cic.*
14 (867); cf. *Hdn.* 7.10.7, *Dig.* 27.1.8.1.

παλαιός: *veteranus*, ἑπαρχος σπεύρας
Παιωνίων ἱππικῆς π... *SEG* 6.628
(Termissus, 140-145 p.).

ἐκ Παλατίου: *commendatus*, ὁ Γάβας ... διὰ
τοῦτο Λυβίας παρασχούσης ὑπατος ἐκ Π...
προῆλθε *Pha. Galba* 3 (1054).

παναγής παρθένος: *Vestalis*, διὰ τί τῶν π...
παρθένων τὰς διαφθερεῖσας ... ζώσας
κατορύττουσι *Pha. Quaest. Rom.* 96 (286).

πάντιμος ἱερεὺς: *pontifex maximus* (cf. p. 115),
ὅτι τοῖς ἀγωνιστάσι σηκοῖς ὁ π... ἱερεὺς οὐκ
ἐβόησε προσεοῦν *DS* 38/9.17.

παράγγελμα: *edictum* (cf. p. 128), κατὰ τοῦτο
τό π... *P. Lond.* 904 (104 p.); ἦν γὰρ εἰς
ἅπαντας πόλιν ἐξενηνεγμένον π... περὶ τοῦ
Μαρίου *Pha. Mar.* 38 (427).

οἰωνοὺς παραφυλάττων: *augur* (cf. p. 116), οἱ
π... ἐπὶ ταῖς ὑπατικαῖς ψήφοφῶν οἰωνοὺς
ἱερεῖς *Pha. Marc.* 4 (299).

παρεδρεῖω: *legatus esse proconsulis* (cf. p. 154), οἱ π... τοῖς τό κύριος τῆς ἀρχῆς ἔχουσιν
... ἄλλοι πρεσβευτὰς καὶ τοὺς τοὺς ὀνομαζοῦσι
DC 53.14.6; ἐβόησε τοὺς Κωνσταντίνους ...
ἦρχον ὁμοῦ καὶ π... ἀλλήλους *DC* 72.5.4.

παρέδροι: *legatus proconsulis* (cf. p. 154), τοὺς
δὲ π... αὐτοὺς ἐαυτῷ ἕκαστος αἰρεῖται. ἕνα
μὲν οἱ ἐστρατηγικότες *DC* 53.14.7; τῆς
Γερμανίας ἀρχῶν ἐπεμάρτο τῶν ὑπο-
στράτηγων πείσαι ... τῆς Ἀφρικῆς
ἡγεμονεύσας ἕνα τῶν π... ἀπέπεμψεν *DC*
72.11.3-4.

παρεμβολή: *praetorium*, ἡγεμονεύσαντα τῆς
Ῥώμης τῆς [π...] *Act. Alex.* 4.B.1.16
(Naevius Macro); sic supplevit editor

princeps Bell., nescio quibus exemplis usus.
πάρσεις: *vacatio*, π... στρατείας λειτουργίας τε
δημοσίας ἀπάσης *IGLSyr.* 718.22 (Rhodus
Syriae, 36 a.); cf. *BGU* 628 (Chr. 1.2.462),
militiae muneribusque fungendis vacatio
(esto).

παρθένος: *Vestalis*, αἱ τὸ ... πῦρ διαφυλάττοντες
π... *DH* 1.38.3; cf. 1.69.4, 2.64.5; αἱ τῆς
Ἑστίας ἱερεῖαι π... *Hdn.* 1.14.5; αἱ
περιέπουσαι π... καὶ φυλάττουσαι τὸ ἄφθιτον
πῦρ *Pha. TG* 15 (831).

πάρδος: *transvectio*, προεκάθητο οἱ τιμηταὶ
... καὶ π... ἦν τῶν ἱππέων ἐξεταζομένων
Pha. Romp. 22 (630).

πατήρ 1: *patres*; *patres*, *senatus*, ὡς ἄνδρες
π... *DH* 5.27.1; π... ἔγγραφοι *DH* 2.12.3; τῶν
συγκλητικῶν τοὺς μὲν π... συγγεγραμμένους
τοὺς δ' ἀπλῶς π... προσηγόρευον *Pha.*
Quaest. Rom. 58 (278).

■ 2: π... πατρίδος: *pater patriae*, ὥστε τίμας ... μεγίστας
ψήφισσας καὶ προσεγορεύσαι π... πατρίδος
Pha. Cic. 23 (872); ἡ σύγκλητος ...
προσηγόρευσε π... πατρίδος *Mon. Anc. Gr.*
18.12; δημαρχικῆς ἐξουσίας τὸ
τρισκαίδεκατον, π... πατρίδος ... *IG* 7.2713
(*Sermo Isthmiacus Neronis*); et saepissime,
IG 4.908, 7.2870; *IGRom.* 3.39, 40; *SIG*³
801, 814, 821, 838; ἡ π... ἐπωνυμία *DC*
53.18.3. ■ 3: π... πατράτος: *pater*
patratus, διὰ τί ... ὁ καλούμενος π...
πατράτος *Pha. Quaest. Rom.* 62 (279).

πατρίκιος: *patricius* (cf. p. 5), Σύλλας γένει
μὲν ἦν ἐκ τῶν π... οὐκ ἐπάτριδας ἂν τις
εἶποι *Pha. Sull.* 1 (451); τῶν π... ἀριθμῶν
ἡξήσοι *Mon. Anc. Gr.* 4.8; ὑπατον ἕνα ἐκ
τῶν π... τῶν ἕνα ἀπὸ τοῦ πλήθους *DS*
12.25.2; ἀποδείκνυται εἶναι τῶν π... *Nic.*
Dam. (F. Gr. Hist.) 90 F 128.15; κλαίων ὅτι
μὴ φόροι π... *Pha. de transq. anim.* 10 (470);
ἀγορανομία ... ἔθους ἄντος δύο π...
καθίστασθαι *Pib.* 10.4.2; [εἰς] λελεγμένον εἰς
τοὺς π... *Jahresh.* 47 (1965) *Bbl.* 24
(Ephesus, 1).

πατριμίων: *patrimonium* (cf. p. 5),
ἐπίτροπον διοικήσεως Αἰγύπτου δοκ.,
ἐπίτροπον π... δοκ., ... *SEG* 4.520

- (Ephesus, 180-192 p.); cf. *Lyd. Mag.* 2.27.
 πατρίς: (patria). ■ 1: πατήρ π...: pater patriae, vide s.v. πατήρ. ■ 2: ἑπαρχος π...: praefectus urbi (cf. p. 139), εἰ τοῦτον προσῶν τις τῷ φίλῳ μου καὶ ἐπαρχῷ τῆς π... τῆς ἐμῆς Φλαβίῳ Λατρινιανῷ... *JRS* 59 (1969) 56.8-10, cf. *PIR*² F 297 (Aphrodisias, III). ■ 3: respublica, πόλεμον ἐπιφέρειντας τῇ πατρίδι bellum inferentis r.p., *Mon. Anc. Gr.* 1.18.
 πάτρων: patronus (cf. pp. 5, 6, 7, 12, 152), καταστήσας π... τῆς πατρίδος *SIG*³ 656 (Abdera Thraciae, 166 a.); δοθέντος π... τῷ δήμῳ *IGRom.* 4.968 (Heraeum Sami, c. 127 a.); post haec *Inscr. Delos* 1701, et saepissime; n.b. titulos III *IGRom.* 4.200-5 quo Augustus συγγενὴς καὶ π... nominatur; nummi *SNG Cop.* 18.550, Aulock 738, 7100 (omnes Bithyniae); π... οὕτω γὰρ... καλοῦσι προστάτας *Plu. Mar.* 5 (408); cf. *Ephes.* 3.6 (tit. bil.), *JRS* 52 (1962) 97, *DS* 29.27, *AE* 1967.532.
 πατρωνεία: patronatus (cf. p. 6), ἀπὸ τῆς π... οὕτω γὰρ ἐκάλεον τὴν προστασίαν *Plu. Rom.* 13 (24); π... θεωμάσας τὴν τῶν πενήτων προστασίαν *DH* 2.9.3.
 πατρωνεύω: patronus esse (cf. p. 6), ποτὶ τὸν αὐτοκράτορα πρεσβεῖας συνεργῶν καὶ π... τὰς πόλεις *IGBuig.* 314 (Mesambria Thraciae, 71 a.); Λεύκος Τάλλιος Ῥωμαῖος... εἰναικῶς πρὸς τὸν πόλιν π... *CIG* 1695 (Delphi, I? a.); μελλούσης τῆς ἐορτῆς καθ' ἣν ἔθος ἦν τοῖς π... *DS* 40.5.
 πατρώτης: patronus (cf. p. 6), Ὀπάτος Γαίῳ Ῥοβρίῳ π... φιλοστοργίας ἔνεκεν, *C. Rubrio C.f. Pop.C. Rubrius Optatus patronus pietatis caus.*, *MAMA* 7.14 a (tit. bil.) (Laodicea, I).
 πατρωνικός: patronalis (cf. p. 6), ἀπολύει τῶν π... δεκαίων σὺν πεκουλίῳ πάντι *PSI* 1040 (III); vide *P. Oxy.* 2474 adn. 29.
 πέζος θριάμβος: ovatio, Κράσος τὸν μέγαν θριάμβον οὐδ' αἰτεῖν ἐπεχείρησεν ἐδόκει δὲ καὶ τὸν π..., δοῦναι καλοῦμενον... *Plu. Crass.* 11 (550); δις π[... ἐθραύμενος] *Mon. Anc. Gr.* 2.10, sic Weber, ἐπὶ κέλῳ priores.
 πεκούλιον: peculium (cf. p. 5), τῶν πατρωνικῶν δεκαίων σὺν π... πάντι *PSI* 1040 (III); cf. *BGU* 96.14; ἐκ τοῦ π... *MAMA* 8.379 (Pisidia, temp. incert.).
 πελάτης: cliens, οὐκ ἔφη πατρὸς καταμαρτυρεῖν π..., ἀλλὰ ἀφεῖναι ταῦτα τοῖς πάτρωνας *Plu. Mar.* 5 (400); cf. *Publ.* 5 (99); *DH* 4.55.3 et al.
 πελέκεις: fasces (secures), οὐκ ἔξ ἔχων π..., δοῦναι ἔχουσιν οἱ στρατηγοῦντες *Plu. Aem.* 4 (256); vide s.v. ἐξαπέλεκτα; ῥάβδοι καὶ π... *DH* 2.29.1; *Plu. Publ.* 10 (102).
 πέμπομαι: (praeses esse provinciae), ἡ δὲ ὑπὸ Ῥωμαῖοις ἀποσπασθέντα ἔστω... διὰ τὴν ὀλιγωρίαν τῶν π... *Str.* 11.2.12 (496); οἱ π... ἄρχοντες *Aristid.* 26 K 31; οἱ ἐς τὰ ἔθνη π... ἡγεμόνες *Hdn.* 3.2.4; οἱ π... ἐκάστοτε στρατηγοὶ *Plu. Sert.* 6 (571).
 πενταετηρκός: quinquennalis, στρατηγὸς τῆς Κορινθίων πόλεως π... *Smallwood* 2.257 (Corinth, II); ἐπὶ διαδοχῶν π... *IGRom.* 3.412-4 (Olbasa, III); ἡ ἐπώνυμος π... διαδρία *SEG* 19.830 (Comama Pisidiae, non ante II); πρύτανες καὶ ἄρχων π... *IG* 14.617 (Rhegium, temp. incert.).
 πεντάραβδος: quinquescaldis, π... Παιτίας *IGRom.* 1.971 (Gortyna, III); cf. *Iulium Severum*, *IGRom.* 3.174.
 οἱ πεντεκαῖδεκα: XVviri sac. fac. (cf. p. 116), τῶν ἐπιμελουμένων ἱερῶν τῶν π... ἀνδρῶν *ILS* 8830 (Ephesus, c. 170-180 p.); ἱερέα τῶν π... ἀνδρῶν *Epigraphica* 20 (1958) 32 (Roma, temp. incert.); τοῖς παντίμει καὶ τοῖς οἰωνισταῖς τοῖς τε π... καλοῦμενοις ἕνα ἐκάστοις προσένευε *DC* 42.51.4.
 πεντεκαδέκαδρος: XVviri sac. fac. (cf. pp. 15, 116), π... ἱερεῖς ἐπὶ τῶν ἱεροποιῶν *IGRom.* 3.172 (Ancyra, II med.); π... τῶν ἐκδικαζόντων τὰ πράγματα per errorem lapidae, eodem titulo.
 περδοελλίων: perduellio (cf. pp. 6, 12), τοῦ λεγομένου π... ὁ Ῥαβίριος ἐκρίθη *DC* 37.27.2.
 περιεργῶς: peregrinus (cf. p. 6), Μ. Οὐερτίου Ῥερινιανῶν π.π.α.π., πρίγκιπος περιεργῶν *MAMA* 6.181 (Apamea Cibiota, III).

περί θεόν (Ἀδριανόν): *sodalitas* (*Hadrianalis*) (cf. pp. 14, 117), *ιερωσύναις* δύο *τεταγμένον τῇ τε ἐπτά ἀνδρῶν καὶ τῇ π...* *θεόν Ἀδριανόν* *ILS* 8830 (*Ephesus*, c. 170 p.).

περιβραχιόνιον: *armillum* (*don. mil.*), ἐτάμα δὲ κόσμῳ, π... τε τοῖ καὶ δόρατα *DC ap. Zon.* 7.21.

περιπόροφος: (*toga*) *praetexta*, κατέβανεν εἰς τὴν ἀγορὰν ὥστε ἀποθέσθαι τὴν π... ἐσθήτα, ἀναλαβεῖν δὲ τὴν καθαρὰν *Nic. Dam. (F. Gr. Hist.* 90) *F* 127.4; *χλαμὸς* π... *Plu. Praec. r. p. ger.* 20 (816); τὰς π... ἐσθήτας *Hdn* 4.2.10; ἐν π... ἡματιόος *DC* 36.33.2; cf. *Plu. Marc.* 23 (311), *DS* 5.40.1, *IGRom.* 4.1756.

περιποφόροσμος: *praetextatus*, τοῖς σοβαροῦς καὶ τοῖς π... παῖδας *AP* 12.185 (*Strato*).

πετίτορ: *petitor* (cf. p. 5), ἀπὸ βῆ π... *IGRom.* 3.1202 (*Philippopolis*, temp. incert.).

πῆλῆτος: *piliatus*, *libertus* (cf. p. 8), ἐν ἀρθοστρώτοις οἴκῃ· ἐπὶ πῶς παῖδες καὶ π... *Att. Epict.* 4.7.37.

πίλος: (*primus*) *pilius*, ὁ ἐν πρώτῳ π... καλουμένῳ στρατευόμενος *DC* 48.42.3; *vide* i.v. *προμοπλῆτος*, *προμοπίλος*.

δώδεκα πύλακες: *XII tabulae*, οἱ καλούμενοι *δώδεκα* π... *DS* 12.26.1.

πιστεύομαι 1: a (*libellis*) *esse*, *curam* (*libellorum*) *habere*, τὴν ἐξή[γησιν] τῶν [ἀ]ξ[ιω]μ[α]τ[ω]ν π... *Ephes.* 2.26 (200-205 p.); Ἀντίπατρος ὁ τὰς Ἑλληνικὰς ἐπιστολάς αὐτῷ πράττειν π... *Galen* 14 K 218; τὴν τάξιν τῶν Ἑλληνικῶν ἐπιστολῶν π... *AE* 1952.6 (*Athenae*, temp. *Commodi*). ■ 2: *praeses* *esse* *provinciae*, ὁ π... τὴν Συρίαν Σατορνύος *Jos. AJ Argumentum lib.* 17.1.

■ 3: π... τὰ μέρη: *vice agere*, *fungi*, π... τὰ μέρη τῶν ἐπαρχῶν, *vice praef. . . . functo*, *IGRom.* 1.402 (*tit. bil.*) (*Velitrae*, c. 200 p.). *πίστις*: *cura*, *officium* (*libellorum* etc.) (cf. p. 141), λαβῶν ὁμοῦ π... ἐπιστολῶν ἀποκριμάτων διαταγμάτων *OGI* 494 (*Miletus*, temp. incert. sed fortasse II); σώματος π... ἐπερε[ταγμένος] *AE* 1952.6 (*Athenae*, temp. *Commodi*); π... ἔχων

ταβούλης *IGRom.* 1.325 (*Roma*, temp. *Traiani*).

πλατύσμος: *laticlavus*, π... δήμου Ῥωμαίων· πέμπτος ἀπὸ τῆς Ἀσίας πρῶτος ἀπὸ Μολήτου εἰς σύγκλητον εἰσελθὼν *BSA* 28 (1927) 120, no. 9 (*Didyma*, vix post I); *χειλίαρχος* π... *λεγ.* δ' *IG* 4.588, 5.1.533 (*Argos*, *Sparta*, 170-180 p.); *χειλίαρχος* π... στρατιωτῶν *IGRom.* 3.470 (*Balbura Lyciae*, 101-2 p.); ἡμέροστο τὴν π... ἐσθήτα *Hdn.* 3.11.2; θές τὴν π... *Att. Epict.* 1.24.12.

πλεῶν ἰσχύω: *maius habere imperium*, ἐν τῷ ὑψηλῷ τὸ π... τῶν ἐκασταχόθι ἀρχόντων *ισχύω* ἐπέτρεψεν *DC* 53.32.5.

πληβείος: *plebeius* (cf. p. 6), ἐκάλει τοὺς ἐν τῇ καταδεστέρῃ τάξῃ π... ὡς δ' ἂν Ἕλληνες εἶποιεν δημοτικούς *DH* 2.8.1.

πλῆθος: *plebs*, τὸν ἕτερον τῶν ὑπᾶτων ἀπὸ . . . π... *Plu. Cam.* 42 (151); οἱ ἀγοραῖοι οἱ ἐκ τοῦ π... *DC* 43.48.4; ὑπᾶτων . . . τὸν ἕνα ἀπὸ τοῦ π... *DS* 12.25.2.

πληθὺς: *plebs*, συνεγνωσέτο τοῖς (δημάρχους) ἡ π... τοῖς δ' ὑπᾶτοις οἱ πατρίοι *DH* 7.16.1.

πολέμαρχος: (*dux exercitus*), Πομπηιανὸς ὁ ἡμέτερος π... [*Justin. Mart.*] *Apol.* 1.71, *epistula imp. Marci*, fortasse *comes*, cf. *AE* 1933.268; Κοῦτος ὁ τῶν Ῥωμαίων π... ἡσώμενος ὑπὸ Οὐράθου *Claudius Charax (F. Gr. Hist.* 103) *F* 27; τοῖς ὑπὸ ἱμῶν πεμπομένοις π... ἡ στρατηγὸς ἡ ἡμιάρχος ἡ . . . *Polyaenus Strat.* 1, *Prooem.* 2; cf. *Jos. BJ* 3.92.

πολιανόμενος: *praefectus esse urbi*, ἐπὶ τὰς διακρίσεις δύο τῶν π... *DC* 43.48.1.

πολιανόμος: *praefectus urbi* (cf. p. 16), τὴν πόλιν τῷ τε Λεπίδῳ καὶ π... ἐπετρέψας *DC* 43.28.2; cf. *Suet. DJ* 76, *praefectos pro praetore qui absente se res urbanas administrarent*.

πολιάρχῳ: *praefectus esse urbi*, ὁ Πέρτωξ τὸν Σουλπικιανὸν π... ἔταξε *DC* 74.7.1; π... ἐν ταῖς ἀνοχαῖς *DC* 60.5.8; cf. 59.13.2, 73.11.1, 79.4.2, *Lyd. Mag.* 3.38.

πολίαρχος: *praefectus urbi* (cf. p. 16), οὔτε ὑπατος οὔτε στρατηγός οὔτε π... τος διεδέξατο *DC* 40.46.3; π... οὐδεὶς ἐς τὰς

ἀποχὰς ἡρέθη DC 41.14.4; cf. 42.30.1, 52.33.1, 54.6.6, *Lyd. Mag.* 2.6.

πόλις 1: urbs Roma, ἑπαρχος τῆς π... DH 4.82.1; στρατηγός κατά π... IG 14.951; ταμίης κατά π... IG 14.951 (Roma, 78 a.); et saepe. ■ 2: municipium, χρήματα ταῖς π... ἡρώδης, pecuniam solvi municipis, *Mon. Anc. Gr.* 8.21; τῶν ἀρχόντων ἐν π... χωρεῖν δόμῳ κολωνίᾳ ἀποκίᾳ σκέπη οὐκ ἔστιν οὐκ ἔστιν χώρα *Ephes.* 4.1.1 (II?); cf. *ILS* 6085.83: quicumque in municipiis coloniis... ■ 3: civitas (libera), [π]... Αἰ[ν]τιώ[ν], civitati Aeginitarum, *AE* 1940.44 (tit. bil.) (temp. Hadr.); ἀποκίᾳ Πατρέων π... Ἀθηναίων, colonia Patrensis civitati Atheniensium, *SEG* 18.64 (tit. bil.) (temp. Aug.).

πολιτεία 1: civitas (Romana), δέδομαι ἅπασι π... Ῥωμαίων χωρὶς τῶν δεδευμένων *P. Giss.* 1.40 (Constitutio Antoniniana de civitate); π... καὶ ἀνεκφορία κατὰ νόμον Μουράτιον καὶ Αἰμῶν *IGLSyr.* 718.10 (Rhodus Syriae, 36 a.); ἡ ἐν Ῥώμῃ π... *Phl. Cat. Min.* 2 (760); τετελεσμένον τῇ μεγίστῃ καὶ παρὰ πάντων ἀνθρώπων διανομασμένη Ῥωμαίων π... *IG* 4² 1.84 (Ephesus, 40-42 p.). ■ 2: respublica, δικτάτωρ ἐπὶ θέσει νόμων καὶ καταστάσει τῆς π... *App.* BC 1.99 (462), i.e. rei publicae constituendae. ■ 3: municipium, ταῖς ἐν Ἰταλίᾳ π... καὶ ἀποκίᾳς, municipiis et coloniis Italiae, *Mon. Anc. Gr.* 11.20. ■ 4: civitas (libera), ἡς αὐτὸς αὐτοκράτωρ Στρατονικεῶν π... προσώρισεν *OGI* 441 (Stratonicea, 1 a.).

πολίτευμα: rogatio, τὸ περὶ τῶν χυλίων π... εἰσηγείσθω Τίτος Γενέκιος DH 11.56.5; πολιτεύματα Iudaeorum et aliorum in Aegypto iuris sunt Ptolemaeorum potius quam Romani.

πολίτης: civis Romanus, χυλίων οὐκ ἔστιν ἐπικτῆς Ῥωμαίων π... *AE* 1933.270 (Pergamon, II), cf. *ILS* 9471 et al.

πολιτικός 1: urbanus, πραι[τορας] π... *IG* 2² 4220 (III); στρατηγῶν τὴν μέγιστον ἔχουσαν ἀξίωμα, καλουμένην π... *Phl. Brut.* 7 (987); ἡ π... στρατηγία *App.* BC 2.112 (466); ὁχλος π... *Mon. Anc. Gr.* 8.12; *App.* BC 3.95 (394),

Phl. Sull. 5 (453) non de praetura urbana sed de magistratu in urbe qui a munere militari discernitur; vide s.v. ἀστικός. ■ 2: civilis, civicus, στρατόπεδο π... DC 55.23.2; στρατεύμα π... DC 52.22.4, i.e. legiones; cf. 38.47.2, 40.64.4, 60.15.4, 74.14.3; στέφανος π... DC 47.13.3.

πολιτεῖς (πόλις): municipium, ἐς τὰς ἀγχοῦ πόλεις τὰς οὐκ ἐπὶ πολλοῦ π... Ῥωμαίων γενομένης Τάδεον τε παῖ Πραίνεστον *App.* BC 1.65 (294).

πομπή: triumphare, καὶ ἄλλα δὲ οὐκ ἔστιν ἐκ τῶν πεπορημένων ἐθνῶν *Str.* 7.1.4 (292); καίτοι προσέπεμψε τῷ Αἰμῶν δέδομεν μὴ π... καὶ παραιτούμενος τὸν θριάμβον *Phl. Aem.* 34 (273); π... δ' ὁ ἑπαιτός, ὡς ἔθος ἦν DH 5.17.2.

πομπή: triumphus, ἡ τῶν ἐπικτῶν π... *Jos. BJ* 7.122; τρόπον τινὰ θριαμβοῦ π... *Phl. Aem.* 30 (271); τὴν θριάμβου π... ἐψηφίσαντο DH 9.35.5; ἡ τῶν ἐπικτῶν π... ἦν θριάμβον καλοῦσι DC ap. *Zon.* 7.21.

πόντιφex: pontifex (cf. pp. 4, 115), Παῦλος Φάβιος Περουκός π[ρ]... σωδάλης Αἰγίουστῆτος φράτερ Αἰγίουστῆτος, *Paulus Fabius Pericus pontifex sodalis Augustalis Frater Aemilius*, *Smallwood* 1.380 (tit. bil.) (Ephesus, 44 p.); ἑπαιτός π... ἐπικτῆτην *IGRom.* 3.174 (Ancyra, c. 140 p.); ἑπαιτός π... γαμβρὸν αὐτοκράτορος *IGRom.* 3.135 (Ancyra, c. 160 p.); cf. *AE* 1939.26; Ἀππίου ἑπαιτός π... θυγατέρα *IG* 2² 4072; οἱ ἀρχιερεῖς οὗς π... καλοῦσι *Phl. Num.* 9 (65); οἱ καλούμενοι Π... ἱερέων οἱ διαφανέστατοι DH 1.38.3; ἀρχιερεῖς τῶν π... DC 37.37.2; sunt et pontifices coloniarum, ἱππεὺς Ῥωμαίων π... πατρῶν τῆς κολωνίας *AE* 1914.264 (Antiochia Pisidiae, II-III); Μ. Ἀκούλλιος Καλποκρηνιανός [π]... *SEG* 6.551 (Antiochia Pisidiae, II-III); ἀπὸ Μουσειῶν Περ[γαμηνῶν]... *Inschr. Perg.* 8.3.152 (II).

πραιπόσιτος: praepositus (cf. p. 5), ἀπελευθερὸς λαβράριος τὸν ἑαυτοῦ π... *IGRom.* 1.623 (Tomi, temp. Gordianorum); π... εἰδης... σπείρας *IGRom.* 4.1213

(Thyatira, temp. Caracallae); cf. AE 1924.88, *Inscr. Perg.* 8.3.21, *IGBulg.* 814, *Eus. HE* 9.1.6.

πραισίδιον: praesidium (cf. p. 5), τὸ προσκήνιον ... τῶν ἐργασαμένων ἐν τῷ π... *IGRom.* 1.1337 (Aegyptus, 85 p.); Ἰούλιος Μάξιμος καὶ μέτοχοι π... Σοφ(μῆς) *SB* 4355 (116 p.) (cf. p. 9); ἔχω ἄλλους δέκα ὀκτώ μῆρες εἰς τὰ π... καθήμενος *SB* 7356 (temp. Traiani).

πραιτωρ: praetor (cf. pp. 3, 6, 7), π[... πολει]τικόν *IG* 2² 4220 (III); δήμαρχος δήμου Ῥωμαίων, π... ἀποδεσμεύμενος *IGRom.* 3.188 (Ancyra, temp. incert.); τρεῖς οὖν, π... *IG* 7.1866 (Thespieae, II?); π... καυδάτων *Ephes.* 3.84-5 (III med.); π... κοινοῖστορα *SEG* 6.555 (Pisidia, 140-181 p.); π... καὶ πρεσβυτήν *ILS* 8833 (Ephesus, temp. Antoninorum); = legatus pro praetore?; cf. *Lyd. Mag.* 1.27 fin., 1.38, 2.30, 3.70.

πραιτωριανός: praetorianus (cf. p. 5), π... με στρατιωτῶν *IGRom.* 4.537 (Phrygia, I-II); ἡδοκᾶτον χώρτης ... π... *Delphes* 3.1.205 (III); φραιμεντ[άριοι οὗτε ... π]... *AE* 1964.231 (Lydia, 247-8 p.); cf. *IGRom.* 1.186, *IGBulg.* 1701; π... κώρτης τρίτης πρετωρίας, *mil. coh. III pr.*, *IGRom.* 1.700 (tit. bil.) (Thracia, 214 p.); Αἰρηλίω Μουκωνῶ π... *IGRom.* 1.738 (Philippopolis Thraciae, III?); Μακρόν οἱ σωματοφύλακες καὶ δορυφόροι οὗ π... καλοῦσιν *Hdn.* 5.4.8; ἡ ἀρίστη τῆς γῆς τῶν δορυφόρων τισὶν ἐδόθη καὶ πόλιν τὴν Αἰγυπτῶν Π... ἔσχεν *DC* 53.25.5; cf. *Lyd. Mag.* 2.6 fin.

πραιτώριον: praetorium (cf. p. 5), οὐτρανός ἐκ π... [Δομιτιανῶ] καὶ θεοῦ Τίτου *SEG* 6.597 (Pisidia, I); ἐπαρχῶ Αἰγύπτου ἐπαρχῶ π... *OGI* 707 (cf. p. 138) (Tyros, temp. Marci); τὰ μέρη τῶν ἐπαρχῶν τοῦ π... *IG* 14.911 (Velitrae, c. 200 p.); θεοῖς τοῦ ἡγεμονικοῦ π... *IGRom.* 1.1 (Eboracum Britanniae, temp. incert.); cf. *IGBulg.* 2023, *Act. Alex.* 3.2.24, *NT Ev. Matt.* 27.27, *Ep. Philipp.* 1, *Jn.* 18.28; *AE* 1955.215, *Lyd. Mag.* 2.6.

πραιτώριος: praetorius (cf. p. 5), σπείρα α' Σεβαστῆ π... *SB* 9228 (160 p.); τριηράρχης κλάσσης π... *IGRom.* 4.151 (Cyprus, temp. incert.); ἐντῶς ἀπολιθεὶς ἐκ κλάσσης π... *BGU* 326 (189 p.); ἀπὸ στόλου π... *BGU* 327 (166 p.); οὐτρανός π... *IGRom.* 3.272 (Lycaonia, temp. incert.); cf. *SEG* 17.506, *ILS* 8849; τῆς π... αὐλῆς *Lyd. Mag.* 3.13.

πραιφέκτος: praefectus (cf. pp. 6, 8), Οὐαλάντι π... χώρτης α' Νομιδῶν *IG* 14.680 (Brundisium, 178 p.) (cf. p. 9); π... σπείρας, χώρτης *IGRom.* 1.10 (Massilia, III); Μ. Ἰούλιος Καπίτων βενεφικῶν Γάλλων π... [στρ]ατιώτης, Μ. Ἰούλιος Καπίτων βενεφικῶν Γάλλων π... [στρ]ατιώτης, *M. Iulius Capito beneficiarius Galli praefecti milite(s)*, *IGRom.* 4.757 (tit. bil.) (Dionysopolis Phrygiae, temp. incert.); φρωτῖται δ' π... Βηρώσος Πολλίων εἰς τὰς ἐπαρχίας πεμφθῆναι *Justin. Mart. Apol.* 1.71 (87C), *Vitrasius Pollio*, ut videtur, comes imp. Marci; οἱ καθεσταμένοι ἐπὶ τῶν ἐπαρχῶν ἀρχόντες προσ-αγορευόμενοι δὲ π... *Plb.* 6.26.5; cf. *Lyd. Mag.* 2.6.

πράξαι 1: officium, τὰς π... ἀπάσας καὶ τὰς διοικήσεις ... ἐνεχείρισεν *Hdn.* 6.1.3; μίσθον πρὸς τὸ ἀξίωμα καὶ πρὸς τὸ μέγεθος τῆς π... φερέτωσαν *DC* 52.25.2; μετὰ πολλὰς π... ἱπατικές *Hdn.* 8.7.4, cf. 5.5.10 et saepe; ἔθνος ἐπιτραπῆναι ἡ τῶν ἄλλων π... βασιλικὰς *Luc. Apol.* 12 (1.722). ■ 2: acta, κοινοῖστορα [π... συ]γκλήτου ἐδη[φύτα αἰδῶν] κορυφαίων *IGRom.* 3.238 (Tavium Galatiae, III); si recte suppletum.

πράσσω τὰ μέρη: vice agere, fungi, π... τὰ τῆς ἡγεμονίας μέρη *SEG* 6.12 (Ancyra, II).

πρεσβεία 1: legatio (proconsulis etc.), ἐξέσωσε πρεσβυτήν αὐτῷ συστρατεύων ... ὡς ἀπειπεῖν τῷ Καίσαρι τὴν π... *Pha. Cic.* 30 (876). ■ 2: legatio (ad principem), ὁ ἐπὶ π..., Ὀμιλος ὄνομα *Philo Leg.* 28.181.

πρεσβευτής: legatus, vide pp. 153-155 sed nota tamen haec, π... Ῥωμαίων *Inscr. Del.* 1710 (104-100 a.); π... ἀντιστράταγος *SIG³* 750, *SEG* 20.730 (Cyrene, 67 a.) (legatus Pomp.); ἡγεμονεύωντος τοῦ κρατίστου π... Σεβαστοῦ

καὶ ἀντιστρατήγου *IGRom.* 1.573 (Nicopolis ad Istrum, 184-5 p.); ἡγεμῶν π... τῆς Γερμανίας *IGRom.* 3.174-5 (Ancyra, II p. med.); π... τοῦ Σεβαστοῦ λεγιῶνων... *IG* 5.1.1172 (Sparta, II); π... Σεβαστοῦ ἡγεμόνα λεγιῶνος *SEG* 20.28 (Prusias, temp. Gordd.); *compendia scripturae*, πρεσ. *AE* 1946.165, *SNG Aulock* 6130 et saep., πρεσβ. *AE* 1938.144, *SNG Aulock* 6366, πρεσβ. *SNG Aulock* 6131, 6134 (cf. p. 9).

πρεσβευτικός: *legativus*, π... ἐξουσία *DH* 11.25.3.

πρεσβεῖω: *legatus esse* (cf. p. 153), π... αὐτοκράτορος... ἐν Ἀσίᾳ ἐξ ἐπιστολῆς καὶ κοδιδάκτων *IGRom.* 3.174 (Ancyra, II p. med.); Πολλίων π... τῷ ἀδελφῷ *IGRom.* 3.500 (Oenoanda Lyciae, III); πραιτορα, π... Κύπρου... *IG* 7.1866 (Thespieae, II p. med.); cf. *App. BC* 1.38 (173), 1.77 (350); *Luc. Dem.* 30 (2.386); *Plu. Flam. Phil. Comp.* 3 (382), *Sulla* 4 (452), *Cat. Mai.* 12 (342).

πρεσβὺς: *legatus* (cf. p. 153), σεῦ μάκαρ ἐς βοτῆν π... ὑποσχόμενον *IGRom.* 1.55 (Roma, II med.) (carmen); οἱ περὶ Πεδάνων π... *Jos. BJ* 1.538; οἱ δόκα π... *Plu. Flamin.* 10 (374).

πρεβῆτος: *privatus* (cf. p. 4), ἐπιτροπέουας λόγων π..., *proc. rationis privat.* *CCC*, *IGRom.* 1.402 (tit. bil.) (Velitiae, c. 200 p.); ἐπιτροπος λόγου π... *Erhes.* 3.54 (III initt.); cf. *IGRom.* 1.10, *Jul. Ep.* 40.424D.

πριγκιπῆς: *principalis* (cf. p. 5), ἐγὼ ὡς π... διακινῶ μὴθὲν ποικῶν *Smallwood* 2.307 (Aegyptus, 107 p.); Τοῦλιος Οὐαλέριος ἱππεὺς σιγγλᾶρος Αἰρηλίων Οὐαλέριον στρατιώτην π... *IGRom.* 3.394, 503 (Pisidia, temp. incert.).

πριγκίπια: *principia* (cf. p. 4), ἐν π... *BGU* 140 (Had.); ἐν τοῖς π... *Smallwood* 1.297b (Aegyptus, 63 p.); ἐν τοῖς ἀρχείοις ἂ π... καλοῦσιν Ῥωμαῖοι *Plu. Galb.* 12 (1057).

πρίγκιψ 1: *princeps* (mil.) (cf. p. 5), π... δούκιον ἡγεμόνος, *princeps officii presidis*, *IGRom.* 1.629 (tit. bil.) (Tomi, III); π... περεγρώνων *MAMA* 6.181 (Apamea Cibotus,

III); π... καὶ λογιστής κολωνίας *IGRom.* 3.264 (Iconium, temp. incert.); [...] ὡς π... *BGU* 1046 (II fin.); κεντυρίων καὶ π... σπέρας *IGRom.* 1.894 (Panticapaeum, temp. incert.); ἑκατοντάρχης λεγ. δ' π... *IGRom.* 3.1230 (Canatha Syriae 222-235p.); cf. *Lyd. Mag.* 1.4, 2.10, 3.23. ■ 2: *princeps* (senatus) (cf. p. 6), ὅν π... τῆς γεροντοσύνης ὠνόμαζον· λέγοιτο δ' ἂν καθ' Ἑλλήνας πρόκριτος *DC ap. Zon.* 7.19.

πριμοπιδάριος: *primipilaris*, Σεξ. Οὐεβίω Γάλλω τρεκινάρῳ π... στρατοπεδάρχῳ, *Sex. Vibio Gallo trecinario, primopilari, praef. castr.*, *IGRom.* 3.1432-3 (tit. bil.) (Amastria, II-III); ὁ κράτιστος π... *IGRom.* 3.55 (Prusias, II-III); ὁ κράτιστος δοκετηνάρῳ π... *IGRom.* 3.810 (Side, temp. incert.); saepe, multifarie scriptum, cf. *AE* 1940.44; *SEG* 17.584; *Inscr. Perg.* 8.3.21; *Phleg. Trall.* (F. Gr. Hist. 257) F. 37.3.95; *Dig.* 27.1.8.13, 27.1.10.1; (cf. p. 4).

πριμοπιδος: *primus pilus*, ἀρχὴ κεκοσμημένος ἢ τὰς ἐξήκοντα ἑκατονταρχίας ἔπεισθαι... τοῦτους... π... καλοῦσιν *DH* 9.10.2.

προβελήμενος: ? *candidatus*, ταμίης [π]... *Inscr. Olymp.* 5.350, sed melius [ἀποδεσχεύ]μενος (q.v.).

προβουλεύμα: *senatusconsultum*, ? *auctoritas* (cf. p. 15), ποῖον π... συνεδρίου ποῖαν δῆμον ψήφορῶσαν; *DH* 4.80.3; τὸν δῆμον παρεκάλεσαν ἐκδέχεσθαι ἕως ἂν γένηται τὸ π... *DH* 6.67.2; ψήφῳ καὶ νόμῳ ποιεῖν ἄνευ π... *Plu. Cor.* 29 (227); vide Ernest Bux Das *Probouleuma bei DH* (Lipsiae 1915).

προβουλεύω: *consulere* (?), οὐδέ π... ἡ βουλή οὐδ' ὁ δῆμος ἐπεκύρου *App. BC* 2.138; ἡ γεροντοσύνη τὸν Κακέρωνα κατελθεῖν π... καὶ ὁ δῆμος ἐψηφίσατο *DC* 39.8.2; οὐ δύναται συνετελεῖν ἢν μὴ συνεπικυρώσῃ τὸ π... ὁ δῆμος *Plb* 6.16.2.

πρόβουλος 1: *consul*, ἕπατος οὐκ καλοῦσιν κατὰ τὴν ἑαυτῶν διάλεκτον π... *DH* 5.1.2, cf. 4.76.2; κώνσουλας, οἶον π... *Plu. Rom.* 14 (25). ■ 2: *senator*, καὶ τάδε σκοποῦσιν ἡμῶν οἱ π... καὶ δοκεῖ τοῖς πλέουσιν *App. BC* 2.131 (550); cf. *trecentos* προβούλους

Uticensis, BC 2.95 (397); ἐπὶ τοῖς Ῥωμαίων πρέσβει καὶ π... καὶ στρατηγοῖς κατηγορία App. Mith. 56 (228), consules intellegant Magie, Viereck-Roos.

πρόγραμμα: edictum (cf. p. 128), καὶ τῷ ἐμφῷ π... ὑποτάσσει Cyr. Ed. 5.79; διὰ π... κελεύει Hdn. 4.9.4; π... ἐδήλωσεν Plu. Galba 5 (1055); αὐτὸ τὸ π... τοῦ ἡγεμόνος ἐπενύα σοι ὦα... P. Oxy. 1155 (104 p.); cf. DC 59.24.6, Philo Flacc. 8.54.

προγράφη: edictum (cf. p. 128), ἐκελεύθησαν δὲ π... εἰθευεῖσθαι DC 47.13.2, cf. 56.25.5; cf. et App. BC 3.31 (122); de prescriptionibus saepissime.

προγράφω: principem facere senatus, π... κατ' ἀξίωμα τῆς βουλῆς Plu. T.G. 4 (825); τῆς βουλῆς π... Λέπιδον Plu. Aem. 38 (275); π... τοῦ μεγάλου συνεδρίου Plu. Fort. Rom. 4 (318).

προεδρία: principatus senatus, τῆς βουλῆς π... Λέπιδον, ἦδη τετρακίς καρποῦμενον ταύτην τὴν π... Plu. Aem. 38 (275).

προέστημι: (praeficere), 1: praeses esse provinciae (cf. p. 142), Φήλικος π... τῆς Ἰουδαίας Jos. Vit. 9.37; ἐπηρεῖα δὲ τοῦ π... τὴν καίριον ἐπίδειξιν ἀφαιρθέντων Philo Flacc. 12.103; π... τῆς Συρίας Jos. AJ 20.125; οἱ τῶν ἐπαρχιῶν π... ἄρχοντες Smallwood 1.380 (Ephesus, 44 p.). ■ 2: προεστώς: princeps senatus, ὅτι Ἀντίοχος Ποπλίω Σκιπίωνι τῷ τοῦ συνεδρίου π... DS 29.8.1. ■ 3: προεστώς: procurator, ἐταῖρον ὄντα τοῦ π... τῶν μετὰλλων ἐπιτρόπου Καίσαρος Galen 14 K 7. ■ 4: προεστώς: praefectus, κατὰ τὴν Ῥώμην τῶν στρατοπέδων π... Hdn. 7.6.4. ■ 5: προεστώς: a (memoria) (cf. p. 141), ἀπελεύθερος τῆς βασιλείου μνήμης π... Hdn. 4.8.4; τοῦ θαλάμου π... Hdn. 1.16.4. ■ 6: προεστώς: vilicus, τῷ π... τῆς ἐν τῷ Ἀρουσιῇ Τιβ. Κλαυδίου Καίσαρος ... Πετρωνιανῆς οἰκίας BGU 650.1 (I). ■ 7: προεστηκώς: princeps, imperator, τὴν αὐτοκράτορα ἔχοντες ἀρχὴν καὶ τῶν ὄλων π... Polyaeus Strat. 3 Prooem. ■ 8: προϊστέμι: advocatus esse, οἱ τε π... τοῦ

ταμείου ... τοὺς λοιποὺς ἐμμοῦντο Hdn. 7.4.2; π... τῆς μεγίστης συναγωγῶν Philostr. VS 2.32 (626).

προκάθηται: princeps esse senatus, ὁ π... τοῦ βουλευτηρίου DS 31.9.4.

προκαθίζω: princeps esse senatus, ἄμφω π... τοῦ συνεδρίου DS 34/5.33.

προκοιτέω: cubicularius esse, Κλέανδρος οὕτως ἡξήθη ὥστε καὶ τοῦ Κοιμώδου π... DC 72.12.1.

προκοιτία: cura cubiculi, officium cubicularii, Σιγηρός ἐν τῇ π... καὶ αὐτὸς ὢν DC 67.15.1.

πρόκοιτος: cubicularius (cf. p. 142), Κλέανδρος ἐκτίσας πλείστα τῶν πώποτε δομαθόντων π... DC 72.12.5; cf. 67.15.1, 72.4.6, 78.32.4.

προκουράτωρ: procurator (cf. p. 143), ἐὰν βλέπεις ὅτι Σωκράτης ὁ π... μου BGU 815 (II), procurator scilicet privati hominis.

πρόκριμα: praesidiarium, π... κεφαλῆς ποσῆας IGLSyr. 718.61 (Rhosus Syriae, 36 a.); π... κεφαλῆς δίκης IG 5.1.21.2.7 (Sparta, II); cf. Cic. Verr. 2.3.65.152; Inv. 2.20.59.

προκράω: principem facere (iuventutis), Τιβέριον ... τῆς νεότητος π... ἀνεχρήσασθαι DC 59.8.1.

πρόκριτος: princeps (cf. pp. 16, 144) ■ 1: princeps, imperator, δεσπότης τῶν δοῦλων, αὐτοκράτωρ τῶν στρατιωτῶν, τῶν δὲ λαοῦ π... εἰς DC 57.8.2 (Tiberius). ■ 2: princeps senatus, iuventutis, π... ποτὲ τῆς βουλῆς DC 46.20.5; π... τῆς γεροντοσύνης DC 53.1.3; πρέγκτα τῆς γεροντοσύνης καλοῦσιν λέγοντο δ' ἂν καθ' Ἑλληνας π... DC ap. Zon. 7.19; π... τῆς ἐπαλῆς DC 71.35.5; π... τῆς νεότητος DC 78.17.1. ■ 3: princeps militum, π... (τῶν γραμματοφόρων) DC 78.14.1.

προουστής: ? procurator, vilicus (cf. p. 143), ἐπὶ (τοῦ δεῖνος) μεταλλάρχη Π. Ἀγάθεπος ἀπελεύθερος αὐτοῦ καὶ π... πάντων IGRom. 1.1236 (Aegyptus, 18 p.); cf. AE 1910.207.

πρόνοια 1: curatio, ἡ τοῦ σίτου π... DC 39.63.3.

■ 2: (praesidatus), προστασία καὶ π... τῶν ἀρχομένων Aristid. 26 K 36; cf. Hdn. 1.9.1, 3.2.2.

πρός: ab (epistulis) (cf. p. 141), τῶν π... ταῖς ἐπιστολαῖς ὑπέβαλε ἀποκρίσεις Philo Leg. 34.259.

προσαγορεύω: appellare, acclamare, Σεβαστόν καὶ βασιλέα π... Hdn. 2.3.3; Νέρωνα π... αὐτοκράτορα Jos. AJ 20.152.

προσυναφέρω: referte, τῇ συγκλήτῳ π... SIG³ 747 (SC de Amphiaris, 73 a.).

προσσιπεῖν: appellare, acclamare, αὐτοκράτορα π... Hdn. 3.12.8; αὐτοκράτορα π... Plu. Galba 5 (1055).

προσκαταλέγω: adlegere, ἡ σύγκλητος ἐπαυέουσα με π... τῇ βουλῇ Mon. Anc. Gr. 1.5.

πρόσοδοι: vectigalia, ὅτε ὑπὸ λειπῶν αἱ δημοσίαι π... cum deficerent [ve]ctig[ia] [alia], Mon. Anc. Gr. 9.2; ἄρχοντες οἴκων Ἀσίαν Εὐβοίαν μισθώσων ἡ π... Ἀσία Εὐβοία ἐπιτιμῶσι quibus Asiā Euboeam locarent vectigali... IG 14.951 (Roma, 78 a.); ἐπίτροπος π... Ἀλεξανδρείας OGI 707 (Tyros, temp. Marci imp.); sed est munus Ptol.; vide SB 8888.

πρόσταγμα 1: iussus (? imperium) (cf. p. 131), τὰ Δάκων ἔθνη π... δήμου Ῥωμαίων ὑπομένειν ἡνάγκασεν, im[per]ia m[un]ici[um] R[omani], Mon. Anc. Gr. 16.14; ὑπὸ τοῖς π... τῶν ἐκ τῆς Ῥώμης στρατηγῶν Str. 4.1.12 (187); ἐκ βασιλείου π... Philostr. VS 1.19.2 (512); οἱ παρὰ π... βασιλέων ἢ ἐπαρχῶν τι πράξαντας BGU 1210.37.106 (1). ■ 2: edictum (cf. p. 128), χρόνῳ μὲν ὄχουσαν τὰ τῶν ἡγουμένων π... καὶ οὐδεὶς ἡμᾶς ἐνόηλεσεν IGRom. 1.674 (Thracia, 238 p.); τῆς πεμφθείσης ἐπιστολῆς οἶν τῷ ὑποπεταγμένῳ π... ἀντίγραφα· τὸ ἐπὶ τῆς πόλεως διάταγμα OGI 665 (Aegyptus, 1); cf. Jul. Ep. 24.398c. ■ 3: ? mandatum (cf. p. 127), ἐξ ἐντολῆς καὶ π... Καίσαρος Jos. AJ 15.330, cf. 18.279.

πρόσταξις: iussus (? mandatum) (cf. pp. 127, 131), λογιστεύων ἐκ θείας π... SEG 2.410 (Thessalonica, II); δεσπότης π... Philo Leg. 31.208; ἐκ τῆς αὐτοῦ π... DC 57.3.5.

προστασία 1: praefectura, π... τῶν δορυφόρων DC 80.1.1; π... στρατοπέδου DC 79.4.1.

■ 2: principatus, imperium principis, ὅταν ἡ πατρίς ἐπέτρεψε (Σεβαστῶ) τὴν π... Str. 17.3.25 (840); πέντε τῆς π... ἐτη προσέθετο DC 54.12.4. ■ 3: patronatus, πατρωνείας· οὕτω γὰρ ἐκάλεον τὴν π... καὶ καλοῦσιν Plu. Rom. 13 (24); πατρωνείαν ὀνομάσας τὴν τῶν πενήτων π... DH 2.9.3. ■ 4: praesidatus provinciae, τὴν π... ἐποστήσατο φιλαυθρόπως καὶ καλῶς IGRom. 1.1024 (de proconsulatu Cyrenae, 1); ἔσται τὴν ἐπιμέλειαν καὶ π... εἰς δειναστείαν καὶ τυραννίδα μεθαρμοσάμενοι Philo Flacc. 12.105; π... καὶ πρόνοια τῶν ἀρχομένων Aristid. 26 K 36. ■ 5: (H)viratus r.p. const., τὸν δὲ ἵπατον, τὸν πολλάκις αὐτοκράτορα τὸν τὴν π... τῶν κοινῶν ἐπιτραπέντα DC 50.25.2. ■ 6: cura, officium (rationum), a (rationibus) (cf. p. 141), ἐπὶ τῇ τῶν καθόλου λόγων π... ἐπ[ι]τετραμμένος AE 1952.6 (Athenae, temp. Commodi); cf. προστάτης (8), προίστημι (5).

προστατέω: praeses esse provinciae, τῆς Φουκεῆς π... DC 78.35.1.

προστάτης 1: magistratus, ἐχρήσαντο π... ἐτῆσιος App. Prooem. 6.20, BC 1.99 (463).

■ 2: tribunus plebis, πέντε π... οὐδὲ νῦν δημάρχους καλοῦσιν Plu. Cor. 7 (216); οἱ τοῦ δήμου π... App. BC 2.138 (575). ■ 3: patronus (cf. p. 13), ἡ μητρόπολις... Ἀγκυρα τὸν αὐτῆς π... IGRom. 1.138 (Roma, 204 p.); cf. OGI 549: ὁ γενάρχος καὶ π... OGI 531 (Bithynia, 215 p.); ὑπεξῆλθε ἐς Σικελίαν· π... γὰρ αὐτῶν ἐγγόνει DC 38.17.5; cf. DH 2.9.2, App. BC 2.4.14. ■ 4: tutor (cf. p. 152), τὰλλα πράττειν ἀνεῦ π... ὥσπερ αἱ τρίταιδες Plu. Num. 10 (66). ■ 5: princeps, π... τῆς οἰκουμένης Jos. BJ 1.633; π... συμπάσης τῆς Ῥωμαίων ἀρχῆς Nic. Dam. (F. Gr. Hist. 90) F 128 14; cf. Hdn. 2.6.2, App. BC 2.118.498, Aristid. 20 K 1. ■ 6: praeses provinciae, ὅτι ὁ Πλαῦτιος ὁ ἐξαπέλεκτος στρατηγὸς τῶν Ῥωμαίων καὶ οὐ π... ἐγένετο ἐν τῇ ἐπαρχίᾳ DS 33.2. ■ 7: praefectus, χιλιάρχος λεγιῶνος Κλαυδίας, π... λεγιῶνος

τετάρτης Φλαβίας, ταμίας καὶ ἀντιστράτηγος Κρήτης ILS 8834 (Gortyna, III?); cf. *Inscr. Cret.* 4.297; τὰ ἄλλα διὰ τῆς πόλεως π... καὶ τὰς δίκας DC 52.21.2; π... τῶν περὶ τῆν Τρώην ὁδῶν DC 54.8.4. ■ 8: ab (epistulis) (cf. p. 142), ταῖς βασιλείαις ἐπιστολαῖς π... Philostr. VS 1.22.3 (524).

πρότερον 1: π... (στρατεύομαι): veteranus, Κάισροι δύο ἐκ τῶν π... ἐστρατευμένων App. BC 3.47 (191). ■ 2: τοῦ π... ἔτους: pro(magistratu), οἱ ἐκ τοῦ π... ἔτους ἀρχόντες Plb. 3.109.1; cf. 3.116.11.

προτήκτωρ: protector (cf. pp. 4, 11), Μαρκεσίων, προτήκτωρ τοῦ ἀνεκλήτου δεσπότης ἡμῶν Γαλλίου Athenaeum NS 43 (1965) 333-4, vide Bull. Epig. 1966.255 (Plovdiv, 267-70 p.); cf. IGRom. 1.1496, AE 1908.239, P. Oxy. 43a (III omnes), Lyd. Mag. 1.46.

προτιμάμαι: (maius habere imperium), πάντων τῶν ἱπαινεύοντων, δοῦκος ἐν στρατοπέδῳ ἦ, π... ἔδοσαν DC 46.47.2.

προφασίσαι: professio (natus) (cf. p. 5), χρηματίζουσα τέκνων δοκαίω δέλτον π[...], ἐπὶ π[...], P. Oxy. 1451 (175 p.); cf. P. Oxy. 894, profectus est filium sibi natum; simile, sed π[...], solum legitur SB 9228.

πρώτης 1: princeps (cf. p. 16), τὸν πάντων ἔφορον καὶ π... Aristid. 26 K 90; ὁ π... τῶν ἀθροισμάτων πραγμάτων Philo Flacc. 15.126; cf. Aristid. 26 K 31 ὁ τὰ πάντα πρυτανεύων. ■ 2: (magistratus), σὺ δὲ αὐτὸς οὐ στρατηγός, σὺ π... ἢ ἑπαιτος εἶναι θελήσεις ἄλλ' ἐλευθερός Epictetus Encheiridion 19, senator Oldfather, praefectus Heyne, vix tamen recte; π... καὶ πενταετηρεῖος ἀρχῶν IGRom. 1.469 (Rhegium, temp. incert.); magistratus civitatis.

πρώτος 1: princeps senatus (cf. p. 144), [π]... τῆς [ἐ]ξ[ῆ]ς [α]ν[α]κ[λ]ῆ[τος] BGU 646 (Pertinax, 193 p.); π... ἀξιώματος τόπον τῆς συγκλήτου Mon. Anc. Gr. 4.2-3; ἀρχιερεὺς καὶ π... τῆς συγκλήτου γραφόμενος Plb. 32.6.5. ■ 2: ordinarius (cf. p. 168), οἱ μὲν π... καὶ τὸ ὄνομα τῆς ἱπαιτείας ἔσχον DC

48.35.3; οἱ π... ἀρχαῖες DC 43.46.6; οἱ θ' ἑπαιτος ἐν τοῖς π... DC 69.1.2. ■ 3: (amicus) primae admissionis, κριτεῖς τῶν π... φθῶν παρὰ Τιβερίου Καίσαρος Philo Flacc. 19.158, cf. Str. 13.2.3 (618), Seneca de benef. 6.35. ■ 4: (Hivie) iure dicundo, ἀρχαῖα τῆν τε π... διακρίαν ἀλλὰ καὶ τῆν ἐπώνυμον πενταετηρεῖον διακρίαν SEG 19.830 (Comama Pisidia, non ante II).

■ 5: (centurio) prior, ὁ μὲν π... αἰρεθεῖς ἡγεῖται τοῦ δεξιῦ μέρους τῆς σπειρας Plb. 6.24.8. ■ 6: (πῶς): primus (pilius), ὁ ἐν π... πῶς καλεσμένος στρατευόμενος DC 48.42.3. ■ 7: maximus (pontifex) (cf. p. 115), ὁ μέγιστος καὶ π... τῶν ἱερέων Plu. TG 21.834.

πωμαίων: pomerium (cf. pp. 5, 7), τῇ μὲν οὖν γραμμῇ τὸ τεῖχος ἀφορίζουσι καὶ καλεῖται ... π... Plu. Rom. 11 (23); τοῦ δήμου ἔξω τοῦ π... ἀθροισθέντος DC 39.63.4, cf. 52.33.5.

P

P: centuria (cf. p. 9), Ποῦδος ρ' Κρεπερηίου IGRom. 1.1333 (Aegyptus, 85 p.).

ῥάβδος: fasces, ῥ... καὶ πελέκες DH 2.28.1; αἱ ἱπαικαὶ ῥ... Jos. BJ 2.366; πρὸς ε' ῥ... πεμφθεὶς διαρθρωτῆς IGRom. 3.174 (Ankyra, II med.); Θέρμων τὰς ῥ... ἀφειλετο, τὸν ἀντιστράτηγον ὑπὸ Φλάκκου καταλεγμένον App. Mith. 52 (208); ἐν τῇ τάξει τῶν ἱπαικῶν τὸ συμβουλευεῖν δοῦσα ῥ... τ' ἡμοὶ ἔδωκεν, [i]mperium mihi dedit, Mon. Anc. Gr. 1.7 (cf. p. 14).

ῥαβδονόμος: lictor, ὑπηρετᾷ τε πολλοὶ καὶ ῥ... Plu. Aem. 32 (272).

ῥαβδοῦχος: lictores habere, ῥ... δὲ προῦσαι Plu. Num. 10 (66).

ῥαβδοῦχία: fasces, ῥ... εἰκοστέσσαρας Plu. Fab. 4 (176); cf. Cic. 16 (868), Ant. 17 (923).

ῥαβδοῦχος: lictor, ὅθεν οἱ ῥ... λικτώρει αἱ τε ῥάβδοι βάκyla καλοῦνται Plu. Rom. 26 (34); ἡγοῦνται τοῦ στρατηγοῦ ῥ... App. Pun. 66 (295); Σαράπιδι [Κε]ῖς [α]ν[α]κ[λ]ῆ[τος] IGRom. 1.104 (Roma, temp. incert.); cf. DS 5.40.1,

DH 3.30.5, Hdn. 7.8.5.
 ραβδοφόρος: licitor, ῥ... προσήμεσαν ἐνθεν καὶ
 ἐθεν τὸν δῆλον κατεργαζόμενος Nic. Dam. (F.
 Gr. Hist. 90) F 130.22; οἱ τοῦ Λουκοῦλλον
 ῥ... Plu. Lucull. 36 (516); προσηγείσθαι ῥ...
 DH 3.61.2; τῶν δὲ ῥ... τὰς ὁδοποιούσας τῷ
 Κύνῳ App. BC 1.78 (356).
 ρεγιών: regio (cf. pp. 6, 135), βοηθὸς
 ἐπιτρόπων ῥ... Φιλαδελφείας OGI 526
 (Philadelphia, temp. incert.); καθολικῶν ῥ...
 Οἰνο(αὐδοῦ) IGROM. 3.1502 (Oinoanda
 Lyciae, III).
 ῥῆξ: rex (cf. p. 6), διὰ τί τῷ καλουμένῳ ῥ...
 σακρώροισι (οὗτος δὲ ἐστὶ βασιλεὺς ἱερῶν)
 Plu. Quaes. Rom. 63 (279); cf. Numa 21
 (74); μέχρι τῆς ἐκβολῆς τῶν ῥ... Lyd. Mag.
 1.2; ὁ μὲν γὰρ ἑπαρχος παρὴν αἰεὶ τῷ ῥ... ἢ
 τῷ μονάρχῳ Lyd. Mag. 2.24 (de regibus
 antiquis Romanorum) (cf. p. 120).
 ῥωμαϊστῆς: civitas Romana (cf. p. 14), πλήρ
 εἰ μή τις ῥ... τεταγμένος Cyr. Ed. 1.39.
 Ῥώμη: urbs Roma (cf. p. 139), ἐπαρχος Ῥ...
 Galen. 3 K 59, 723; similia, IGROM. 1.1378,
 3.618, AE 1913.244.

Σ

σακλάρει: saecularis, τὰς θέας ὀνομαζομένης
 σ... Mon. Anc. Gr. 12.11; τὰ σ...
 ἐπετέλειτο DC 54.18.2; περὶ τῶν θεωρῶν
 ἂ Ῥωμαῖοι σ... καλοῦσιν Phleg. Trall. (F. Gr.
 Hist. 257) F 37.5.4.
 σαλάρειον: salarium (cf. p. 8), ἐπίτροπον ...
 τιμηθέντα σ... δοκνηαρίῳ ... ὑπὸ
 αὐτοκράτορος SEG 4.520 (Ephesus, temp.
 Commodi); cf. Dig. 27.1.6.12
 (sophistarum), Apollonium Ephesium
 (5.1381 a Migne) et Gaium Presbyterum
 (10.29a Migne) de salario episcopi Christiani.
 σάλιος: salius (cf. pp. 4, 117), παντίφκος Σ...
 Κολλέου ἐπαρχοῦ Ῥώμης IGROM. 4.960
 (Samos, I); οἱ Σ... καλούμενοι Luc. Salt. 20
 (2.279); τοὺς Σ... Κολλέου κατέστησε DC
 fr. 7.5; cf. Plb. 21.13.
 σαλτάρειος: saltarius (cf. p. 4), Κλαυδιανὸς
 καὶ οἱ περὶ αὐτῶν (σ)... IGbulg. 2319 (prope

Thessalonicam, 215 p.); Στράτων σ...
 καλλίστη γυναικί IGROM. 4.634 (Phrygia,
 temp. incert.).
 σατράπης: (praeses provinciae) (cf. p. 15), σ...
 ἐθνῶν οὐκ ἄφανῶν Philostr. VS 1.22.3
 (524); τραπέζας ἡπιστάμεν οὐ μόνον
 ἰδωτῶν ἀλλὰ σ... καὶ βασιλέων DChr. 7.66;
 cf. Philostr. VS 2.11.2 (592) (σατραπεία).
 σεβάσμιος: augustus, τοὺς σ... τιμὰς ψήφισται
 Hdn. 5.2.1; σ... τιμαῖς προσαγορεύουσιν Hdn.
 7.5.3; σ... αὐτοκράτωρ SIG³ 834 (Athenae,
 epistula Plotinae); [σ...] Ἀδρια[εῖ]ον P. Teb.
 407 (II).
 σεβάστιος: augustus, τὸν σ... ὄρκον IG 9.1.643
 (Cephallenia, III); μέχρι τῶν σ...
 χαρακτήρων SIG³ 783 b (Mantineia, I a.
 fin.); Ποσειπεία Διὸς ἐν Σ... AP 9.355
 (Leonidas Alex.).
 σεβαστογέννητος: ? amicus Caesaris, τὸν σ...
 Αἰρήλιον Ῥοδῶνα Λολλαίου IGROM. 1.889
 (Bosporos, 249 p.); cf. L. Robert Et. Anat.
 228.
 σεβαστολόγος: (laudator Augusti), Τουλιδίως
 τοῦ ἀρχιεπισκόπου καὶ σεβαστοπῶν καὶ σ...
 Smallwood 1.127 (Didyma, I); vide L.
 Robert Hell. 7.206, REA 62 (1960) 321.
 σεβαστός: Augustus (cf. p. 12), ὁ διὰ μέγεθος
 ἡγεμονίας αὐτοκρατορὸς ὀνομασθεὶς Σ... Philo
 Leg. 21.143; ἐξ οὗτερ καὶ Σ... αὐτὸν
 ἐλληνίζοντες πως προσείπον DC 53.16.8;
 σ... προσηγόρευσε Hdn. 2.8.6; αὐτοκράτωρ
 Καῖσαρ θεοῦ υἱὸς Σ... SIG³ 780 (Cnidus, 6
 a.); et saepissime; ἐπιμεληθέντα τῶν Σ...
 ἔργων IGROM. 4.902 (Cibyra Lyciae, 45
 p.); Εἰκασθρία Σ... IGROM. 4.1110 (Nisyros
 insula, temp. incert.); nomen est navis, virtus
 Augusta, ὁ σ... οἶκος Philo, Flacc. 4.23.
 σεβαστοφάντης: flamen esse Augustalis, σ...
 OGI 544 (Ancyra, II med.); ἀρχιερωμένου
 Μ. Παπρίου Μοντάνου σ... Κ. Βαλβεάτης
 IGROM. 3.162 (Ancyra, 145-161 p.).
 σεβαστοφάντης: flamen Augustalis, Ἐλ-
 λαδάρχη καὶ σ... IGROM. 3.63 (Prusias
 Bithyniae, II-III); σ... διὰ βίου OGI 479
 (Dorylaeum, II); Αὐρ. Στράτων σ... IGbulg.
 1517 (Cilla Thraciae, 241-4 p.); cf. IGROM.

- 3.22, 4.522, *Erhes.* 2.36, 61; *Sardis* 7.1.62.
 σεβαστοφαντικός: flaminicius Aug., quod ad f.A. attinet, σεβαστοφάνωτα μόνον καὶ πρώτων τὰ σ... χρήματα χαριόαμενον *OGI* 544 (*Ancyra*, II med.).
 σεβαστοφάντις: flaminica Augustalis, σ... διὰ βίου γυμνασιάρχος τῶν γενναίων *OGI* 479 (*Dorylaeum*, II).
 σεβαστοφόρος: (qui imaginem Augusti fert), οἱ Φι(λοκλ)έους οἱ καὶ σ... ἀγωνοθέτης εἰς Αἰδῶνα *Ath. Mitt.* 59 (1934) 77 (*Chalcis*, III); *erhebus* erat, qui pompis imaginem imperatoris ferebat; ex quo σεβαστοφορικὰ saepe in titulis Atticis, *IG* 2² 2086, 2113, 2130; vide L. Robert, *Rev. Phil.* ser. 3.13 (1939) 122-128; de σεβαστονεοφόρος *Inscr. Perg.* 8.3.30 vide Habicht ad loc.
 σεκουλάρης, vide σεκουλάρης.
 σενατός: senatus (cf. p. 6), τὸ δὲ σύστημα σ... προσηγόρευον *Phl. Rom.* 13 (24); cf. *Lyd. Mag.* 2.9, 3.70.
 σεξατηνάρης: sexagenarius (cf. p. 4), πρῶτος στρατείας τρεῖς, σ... τρο(φῶν) *IGRom.* 1.227 (*Roma*, III).
 σεπτήμαρι: VIIvir epulonum (cf. pp. 7, 116), σ... ἐπουλῶν *IGRom.* 4.373-390 (*Iulius Quadratus Pergamenus*, II); cf. *ILS* 8819, *OGI* 486; σ... ἐπουλῶν *SEG* 17.571 (*Attaleia*, I fin.); σ... ἐπουλῶν *ILS* 8834 (*Gortyna*, III); cf. *AE* 1933.198 de eodem.
 σημεία 1: insignia (imperii), οἱ τὰ σ... τῆς ἀρχῆς φέροντες *App. BC* 4.18.69; ἄνευ σ... ἡγεμονίας, ἰδιώτου σχῆμα ἔχων *App. BC* 5.11 (43). ■ 2: vexillum (don. mil.), τεταγμένος δόρασι καθαροῖς καὶ σ[... γ'] *ILS* 8818 (*Tlos Lyciae*, temp. Domitiani).
 σημαφόρος: vexillum (don. mil.), δεδορημένος ὑπὸ Καίσαρος σ..., δόρατι *ILS* 9471 (*Alabanda Cariae*, temp. Traiani).
 σήουρ: sevir, [χολίαρχο]ν πλατύστημα/ν λεγῶνος Γεμίτης σ... *Inscr. Gr. Urb. Rom.* 1.72 (*Roma*, III).
 σηκουπλικάρης: sequiplicarius (cf. p. 4), Φλ. Μοίκιος σ... εἰχῶν *IGRom.* 1.1402 (*Thracia*, temp. incert.); Π. Αἰσ(άσι)ν

Οὐάλεντα σ... *MAMA* 8.300 (*Iconium*, II-III); σ... εἰδης Ἀντωνιανῆς *BGU* 614 (II); vide *IGLSyr.* 2503 (σεκουπλικάρης), *SB* 9202 (σηκουπλικάρης).

σηγουλάρης: singularis (cf. p. 5), Ἰούλιος Οὐαλέριος ἱππεὺς σ... Αἰρήλιον Οὐαλέριον στρατιώτην πρίγκιπα *IGRom.* 3.394 (*Pisidia*, temp. incert.); ἑπαρχος εἰδης σ... *ILS* 9471 (*Alabandae Cariae*, temp. Traiani); σοῦμος ἱππέων σ... *AE* 1940.216 (*Syria*, temp. incert.); ἐτελεύτησαν στρατιῶται α' ἐκ τῶν σ... *P. Ross-Georg.* 3.1.6 (II); cf. *Lyd. Mag.* 3.7.

ἐξουσία σούρου: ius gladii, ἡγησάμενος μετ' ἐξουσίας σ... *IGRom.* 4.1057 (*Cos insula*, c. 230 p.).

σιτηρέσιον: frumentum, frumentatio (cf. p. 138), ἑπαρχος σ... τοῦ διαδεδομένου *IG* 2² 4220 (III); cf. *Phl. Cat. Min.* 26 (771), *Caes.* 8 (711), et al.

τὸ στικόν: annona, τῇ περὶ τὸ σ... οἰκονομίᾳ *Phl. Pomp.* 50 (645).

σιτοδοτέω: curator esse frumenti dandi, οἱ λαχόντες σ... ἐκ διαδόχης *DC* 54.17.1.

σιτομετρέω: frumentum dare, σ... δῆμα, plebei quae tum frumentum publicum accipiebant, *Mon. Anc. Gr.* 8.16; n.b. tamen Phryn. *Ecl.* 360 Ruth.

σιτομετρία: frumenti dandi, frumentatio, σ... ἐπιμελητής *Cyr. Ed.* 5.114.

σιτομέτριον: frumentatio, frumenti dandi, σ... τοῦ Ῥωμαίων ταχθεῖς *IGRom.* 1.971 (*Gortyna*, temp. incert.); ἑπαρχος σ... δήμου Ῥωμαίων *ILS* 8835 (*Patara Lyciae*, II) (cf. p. 138).

σῆος 1: frumentum, ἐπὶ σ... διαδόσει προβάλλονται *DC* 54.17.1; ἑπαρχος σ... δόσεως δόγματι συγκλήτου Ῥωμαίων *IGRom.* 1.431 (cf. p. 138) (*Neapolis*, I).

■ 2: annona (cf. p. 5), ὁ εἶς ἐπὶ τοῦ σ... ὡς ἐν Ῥώμῃ *Ant. Epict.* 1.10.2; ἐπὶ τοῦ σ... τῆς τε ἀγορᾶς *DC* 52.24.6; ὁ ἐπὶ τοῦ σ... τεταγμένος *DC* 72.13.1, 72.14.3.

σκέπη: ? castra, ἀρχόντων ἐν πόλει χωρεῖν δῆμα κολωνίᾳ ἀποκίε σ... σπηλιόσει χώρῳ *Erhes.* 4.1.1 (II?); cf. *ILS* 6085.83.

- οκῆπτρον: (principatus, imperium principis) (cf. p. 16), τῇ τοῦ σ... παραδόσει Philostr. VS 1.25.3 (534); ex quo οκῆπτουχο βασιλῆες Orac. Sib. 12.26, AE 1951.58; cf. Lib. Or. 1.134, 136.
- οκρ(ε)ῖα: κριβα (cf. pp. 4, 10), σ... κυμιστώρος λιβάρως ILS 8833, 8859 (Ephesus, Tralles, II); cf. Lyd. Mag. 2.30.
- ομικρότερος 1: suffectus (cf. p. 168), οἱ δὲ λοιποὶ σ... σφᾶς ὑπάτους ἐπεκάλεσαν DC 48.35.3. ■ 2: (onatio), οἱ βουλευταὶ ἄλλα τέ τινα αἰτῶ καὶ τὰ ἐπῶντα τὰ σ... ἐψηφίσαντο DC 59.23.2.
- οοδᾶλις: sodalis (cf. pp. 4, 117), σ... Ἀδρανῶν ILS 8824 (Olympia, c. 155 p.); σ... Ἀδρανῶν IG 4.588, 5.1.533 (Argos, Sparta, c. 180 p.); [σ... Ἀνω]νευναῖος Οὐριανός IGRom. 1.1481 (Philippopolis Thraciae, III); [σ... Αἰγ]ουστᾶλις Ephes. 2.21 (tit. bil.) (44 p.); vide Smallwood 1.380.
- οοῖμος: summus (cf. p. 4), σ... ἱππέων ογγυλαρίων AE 1940.216 (Syria, temp. incert.); σ... κοράτωρ IGBulg. 1774 (Thracia, temp. incert.); cf. P. Hamb. 39 et Bull. Épig. 1963.150.
- οπεῖρα: cohors (cf. p. 163), στρατιώτης σ... Κυπρίας κεντυρίας Σεκοῦδου, L. Volutius mil. cohort. Cypriae c. Ael. Secundus, IGRom. 1.896 (tit. bil.) (Bosporus, II-III?); οἰετρανοὶ στρατευσάμενοι ἐν εἰλας καὶ σ... καὶ κλάσσαις BGU 113 (II); λεγεῶνος δευτέρας καὶ εἰκοστῆς σ... δευτέρας P. Lond. 256 (I); σ... ὀπλοφόρων πολιτῶν Ῥωμαίων BGU 741 (II); σ... ἐκουέστρης IG 5.1.1268 (Taenarum, temp. incert.); σ... στρατηγίς App. BC 2.44 (107); καὶ τρεῖς σ... τοῦτο δὲ καλεῖται παρὰ Ῥωμαίων κοόρτις Plb. 11.23.1; cf. Act. Apost. 10.1; Str. 12.3.18 (549); Plu. Otho 3 (1067).
- οπεκουλάτωρ: speculator (cf. p. 4), γυνή Θεοδώρου ἀπὸ σ... IGLSyr. 2980 (Syria, temp. incert.); ἀποστελίας ὁ βασιλεὺς σ... Ev. Marc. 6.27; cf. Vita Secundi Philosophi p. 72 Perry; AE 1960.348.
- οποιδοφόρος: fetialis, τῶν Φετιαλέων, Ἑλληνιστὶ οἶον εἰρηνοποιῶν καὶ σ... Plu. Quaest. Rom. 62 (279).
- στατιών: statio, τὸν μίσθον τῆς σ... παρέχων IG 14.830 (Puteoli, 174 p.); ἐν τῇ σ... τῆς εἰκοστῆς τῶν κληρονομιῶν BGU 326 (189 p.); βενεφικιάρῳ ἔχοντι σ... ἐν Ὀλύμπῳ IGRom. 3.748 (Olympus Lyciae, II-III?); cf. IGRom. 1.561.
- στατιωνάριος: stationarius (cf. p. 4), ἐπιστολή Τυρίων σ... IGRom. 1.421 (Puteoli, 174 p.); [Το]ύρος σ... λεγ. IGBulg. 277 (Thracia, temp. incert.); ὁ ἐπὶ τῶν τόπων σ... SB 9238 (temp. Sen.); Ἀντισσηνοὶ ἀξιόνοισι σ... SEG 16.754 (Phrygia, 200-237 p.); cf. IGRom. 3.242, 4.1185; IGBulg. 855; Robert Hell. 13.80.
- στάτωρ: stator (cf. pp. 4, 6), Αἰρ. Μάρκος σ... εἰχῆς χάριν IGRom. 1.72 (Roma, III); σ... φυλάξας ἀμεμπτῶς τὴν στατιῶνα IGRom. 1.561 (Moesia, temp. incert.); τοὺς διδοέοντας ... σ... OGI 665 (Aegyptus, I).
- στενόσημος: angusticlavus, "ὅς τὴν πλατύσημον." ἰδὲ σ... Art. Epict. 1.24.12.
- στενωπαρχος: magister vici, ἔτυχον ... οἱ στενωποὶ ἐπιμελητῶν τιμῶν ἐκ τοῦ δήμου οὗ καὶ σ... καλοῦμεν DC 55.8.6; cf. Suet. Aug. 30.
- στενωπός: vicus, τῷ καλουμένῳ Πατρικίῳ σ... Plu. Quaest. Rom. 3.264.
- στεφανηφόρος: flamen, τοὺς καλουμένους ὑπὸ μὲν Ἑλλήνων σ... ὑπὸ δὲ Ῥωμαίων φλάμοισι DH 2.64.2.
- στέφανος: corona (don. mil.), δεδορημένος σ... χρυσῷ τῆχικῷ ILS 9471 (Aigos, temp. Traiani); σ[... χρυσῷ] καὶ πυργωτῷ καὶ ... ILS 8818 (Tlos Lyciae, temp. Domitian); cf. IGRom. 4.1086; DC 47.13.3; Plb. 10.11.5.
- στιπένδιον: stipendium (cf. p. 4), στρατιώτης λεγ. σ' οὐδραῖς σ... ις' IGRom. 1.1089 (Alexandria, temp. incert.); ἱππεὺς ... σ... κδ' IGBulg. 1741 bis (Thracia, c. 247 p.); ἐτῶν κε' ισ... ξ' AE 1937.93 (Ancyra, non ante III); cf. AE 1930.107 (1931.129).
- στόλος: classis, ἀπὸ σ... πραιτωρίου BGU 327 (166 p.); [τῶν δε]κανῶν τῶν ἐν σ... πραιτωρίῳ SB 972 (temp. L. Veri);

ἐπιμελητής ... τοῦ σ... IGRom. 1.380 (Roma, 201 p.); cf. BGU 1210.55.45; ἑπαρχος σ... IGRom. 3.1018, SEG 4.102; ἡμερίτω σ... IGRom. 1.552 (Dalmatia, temp. incert.) (cf. p. 138).

στρατάρχης 1: praefectus legionis, στρατωτῶν εἰρῶν κελεύει δεκνύναι τὴν οἰκίαν τοῦ σ... Philo Flacc. 13.111 (i.e. praefectus legionis in Aegypto). ■ 2: (legatus legionis), Πρίσκος σ... τάγματος ἔκτου Jos. BJ 2.544; sic Niese: στρατοπεδάρχης Naber, nescio quo testimonio natus.

στρατεία: militiae, ἀπὸ σ... ἱπποκῶν IGRom. 3.58 (Prusias ad Hyrium, II); πράξας σ... τρεῖς IGRom. 1.227 (Roma, I); μετὰ πύσας ἱπποκῶν σ... Ephes. 3.55 (II-III); τὰς τρεῖς σ... ἐστρατευμένων Att. Epict. 2.14.17; cf. IGRom. 4.528, 670; AE 1930.106; IGLSyr. 1315.

στράτευμα 1: legio (cf. p. 164), σ... πολιτικῶν DC 52.22.4; σ... δέκατον DC 38.47.2; σ... ἐν τῶν ἐκ τοῦ καταλόγου DC 40.65.1. ■ 2: castra, τοῦ πάντων τῶν σ... ἐπαρχόντος Jos. BJ 6.237 (Tiberius Alexander). ■ 3: praetorium (cf. p. 138), διὰ τὸ τῶν σ... ἡγεμονίαν εἶναι αὐτῶ Jos. AJ 18.181 (Seianus); ὁ τῶν σ... ἑπαρχος Jos. AJ 20.152 (Butrus).

στρατηγέω: (cf. p. 162) 1: praetor esse, σ... κατὰ πόλιν Γαίου Σεργίου ... ἐπὶ δὲ τῶν ξένων Λευκίου Γελλίου IG 9² 1.2.242 (Acarnania, 94 a.); μέλλωτες τῆς πόλεως σ... App. BC 2.112 (466); Λεπιδῶ σ... τὴν Ῥώμην Plu. Ant. 6 (918); τῶν συγκλητικῶν ἀνὴρ ἐσ... Jos. AJ 19.91; Σηδάτος τῶν ἐ... Ῥωμαίων Aristid. 50 K 16; οὐ στρατηγῶν ἐστὶ ἀλλ' ἐ... App. BC 4.18 (71); κατέκλεισε νόμῳ τοὺς ἐ... ἐπ' ἐναυτῶν ... ἀρχων DC 43.25.3; cf. 52.22.2, 53.14.1. ■ 2: praeses esse provinciae, δοὺς Κρήτης καὶ Κυρήνης σ... Cyr. Ed. 1.37; ἐ... τῆς Λιβύης Σεξτόλιος Plu. Mar. 40 (429); σ... ἐν Ἰβηρίᾳ DC 44.41.1; ὁ τότε σ... Συρίας Jos. BJ 1.224; καὶ σ... μὲν ... καὶ τότε App. Mith. 105 (495). ■ 3: Hvir esse col., municip., σ... ἐν ἐπιδημίᾳ θεοῦ Ἀλεξάνδρου, ἀγορανομήσαντα

... OGI 640 (Palmyra, 242 p.).

στρατηγία 1: praetura (cf. p. 162), ἡ πολιτικὴ σ... App. BC 2.112 (466); cf. 3.95 (394); σ... ἐξαίρετος Plu. Cat. Min. 39 (778).

■ 2: provincia (cf. p. 137), ἥδε ἡ βασιλεία περιήλθεν ἐς σ... App. Mith. 105 (496); ἔργα μεγάλα κατὰ τὴν σ... Jos. AJ 14.104; ἀπὸ τῆς ἐν Ἰβηρίᾳ σ... Plu. Cat. Min. 31 (774).

στρατηγικός 1: praetorius (cf. p. 162), ἀγορανόμος κοροούλης, σ... πρεσβευτὴς καὶ ἀντιστράτηγος Κρήτης καὶ Κυρήνης AE 1960.149 (Cyrene, 102-7 p.); cf. SIG³ 841; πρεσβευταί, σ... καὶ ἑπαιτικός Str. 3.4.20 (166); σ... ἐπαρχία Str. 14.6.6 (684); σ... ἄνδρα καὶ πρεσβευτὴν Polyaeus Strab. 8.9.1 (cf. p. 153); σ... ἄνθρω Plu. Mar. 43 (431); σ... κατ' ἀξίωσιν App. Syr. 51 (255); σ... σπείρα Plu. Ant. 53 (940); σ... τιμαί DC 56.17.2; σ... κόσμος Plu. Ant. 17 (923). ■ 2: τὸ σ... praetorium, οἱ περὶ τὸ σ... καλούμενοι ὅπερ ἐστὶ τῆς στρατιᾶς καθαρώτατος Jos. AJ 19.214. ■ 3: praetorianus, οἱ αἰλικοί καὶ σ... προσαγορευόμενοι Plu. Galba 2 (1053).

στρατήγιον: praetorium, μέσας μὲν τὰς τῶν ἡγεμόνων σκηπὰς τίθενται, μεσείτατον τὸ σ... ναφ̄ παραπλήσιον Jos. BJ 3.82.

στρατηγίς: praetorius (cf. p. 162), μόνην ἀρχὴν ἀρξάντος ἐν Ῥώμῃ τὴν σ... App. BC 2.87 (367); σπείρα σ... App. BC 2.107 (447); et saepe apud App.; vide et Plu. Ant. 39 (933).

στρατηγός: vide pp. 155-162, nota tamen haec, exempli gratia. ■ 1: praetor, σ... δήμου Ῥωμαίων, praetor pop. Rom., ILS 8971 (tit. bil.) (Ephesus, c. 100 p.); σ... κατὰ πόλιν ... IGRom. 1.118 (Roma, 78 a.); et saepissime. ■ 2: praeses provinciae, οἱ ἐς Ἀσίαν πορευόμενοι σ... IGRom. 4.301 (Pergamum, c. 130 a.); τοῦτο δὲ σ... ἐμφαίνεσθω Cyr. Ed. 1.33; σ... δὲ Ἰβηρίας ἐτησίους ἐς τὰ ἔθνη τὰ εἰλημμένα ἐπεμψεν App. Hisp. 38 (152); Οὐδάρος δὲ τῆς Συρίας σ... Jos. AJ 17.250. ■ 3: σ... ἀνθύπατος: proconsul (vide s.v. ἀνθύπατος, et pp. 12, 106), Λούκιον Ἰούλιον Καίσαρα σ... ἀνθύπατον Ῥωμαίων IGRom. 1.845 (Samothece 90 a.); cf. Delphes 3.4.254 (55

- a., de procos. Mac.). ■ 4: σ... ὑπατος: consul (vide s.v. ὑπατος et pp. 12, 166), T. Κοίγτιος Φλαμίνιος σ... ὑπατος Ῥωμαίων SIG³ 592 (Thessalia, 196 a.); Λεύκιος Μόμμιος σ... ὑπατος Ῥωμαίων IG 7.1808 (Thespieae, 146 a.); σ... ὑπατος, τμητῆς *Inscr. Del.* 1700 (M. Antonius orator, I a. init.). ■ 5: Ilvir coloniae (cf. pp. 11, 161), σ... τῆς πόλεως Κοραθίων Smallwood 2.257 (Corinthus, II init.); προσάγοντες ... τοῖς σ... *Act. Apost.* 16.20 (Philippi); cf. *Arr. Epict.* 3.1.34. ■ 6: σ... αὐτοκράτωρ: dux cum imperio, imperator (vide s.v. αὐτοκράτωρ et p. 118), σ... ἕνα α... ἐκ τῶν ὑπατευκότων DC 36.23.4; ἡρόθη τῆς ἐν Μακεδονίᾳ δυνάμεως εἶναι σ... α... *App. BC* 3.25 (95); Λεύκολλος δὲ καὶ Κόττας ὁ καὶ Τριάριος οἱ Ῥωμαίων α... σ... Memnon (*F. Gr. Hist.* 434) F 29.5; cf. *Jul. Or.* 1.170. ■ 7: σ... αὐτοκράτωρ: dictator (Romae), σ... α... καὶ μετ' αὐτοῦ ἵπαρχος DS 19.76.3. ■ 8: σ... αὐτοκράτωρ: dictator municipii (cf. pp. 11, 118), δόγμα παρὰ τῆς συγκλήτου τῶν Λαυονίων Φοέριος Ποπλίου υἱὸς σ... α... *AE* 1966.165 (decretum Lanuvii, Siciliae repertum, I a.); vide *Cic. Mil.* 17.45. ■ 9: legatus (cf. p. 155), Νωρβανὸν τε καὶ τοὺς συνωτάς αὐτῶ σ... *App. BC* 1.91.421; ἐπὶ συμφορᾷ σ... δύο Καίσαρος ... *App. BC* 2.29.115.
- στρατηλάτης: (dux exercitus) (cf. pp. 13, 15), σ... γενόμενος Δακικοῦ πολέμου καὶ συγκαθελὼν τὸν ἐκεῖ πόλεμον αὐτοκράτορι Τραιανῶ Smallwood 2.214 (Pergamon, temp. Traiani); ἵπαρχος οὐχὶ τότε σ... *P. Oxy.* 2231 (241 p.); vide *Bull. Epig.* 1966.255 (temp. Gallieni); postea saepe, *OGI* 605-6; cf. *Lyd. Mag.* 2.7, 3.42; *Eus. HE* 7.32.9.
- στρατιάρχης (-ος): (dux militum), ἐπιτραπῆναι στρατιώταις καὶ σ... ἱππεῖων DC 55.28.1 (praefectus vel procurator); οἱ ἐν τῷ τεταγμένῳ πρὸς τῶν σ... κατεχόμενοι DC 51.3.4 (legatus leg.); Γερμανικῶ νικητήρου τιμαὶ ὅπερ καὶ τοῖς ἄλλοις σ... ὑπῆρξε DC 56.17.12; vix sollemne hoc verbum.

- στρατιωτικὸν 1: (aerarium) militare, ἐς τὸ σ... αἰράριον *Mon. Anc. Gr.* 9.16; ἵπαρχος αἰράριου σ... *Ephef.* 5.1.2-3 (c. 100 p.); ἵπαρχος [αἰράριου] σ... *IGRom.* 3.558 (Tlos Lyciae, II); [ἵπαρχον χρημάτων ο...] *ILS* 8842 (Asia, temp. incert.); supplevit Mommsen, *Ges. Schrift.* 8.355. ■ 2: vexillationes, ἡγησάμενος ἐν παρατάξει Ἀρμενιανῶ σ... ἵπαρχείας Καππαδοκίας *ILS* 8851 (Tomi Moesiae, 240 p.).
- στρατολογέω: dilectum facere, ἐπιμελητῆς ὁδῶν καὶ ἐν ἄλλοις τόποις σ... *IGRom.* 3.763 (Phaselis Lyciae, 144-7 p.); vide *Str.* 2.1090 adn. 2.
- στρατολογία: dilectus, πεμφθεὶς ἐπὶ σ... ἀπὸ Ῥωμαίων *IGRom.* 3.824 (Thracia, II).
- στρατοπεδαρχέω: praefectus esse castrorum, σ... ἱππέων Κολωνιέτων *OGI* 425 (Saura Syriae, 75-80 p.).
- στρατοπεδάρχης: praefectus castrorum (cf. p. 13), πρεμπεδάρῳ σ... *λεγ. εγ. primipilari praef. Kastro leg. XIII, IGRom.* 3.1432 (tit. bil.) (Amastria, II-III); σ... *λεγ. Ἀπολλ.* SEG 17.584 (Attaleia, II); σ... τῶν δύο ταγμάτων *Jos. BJ* 6.238; cf. *P. Lond.* 196, MAMA 6.97, *Luc. Hist. Conscr.* 22 (2.30); et *Act. Apost.* 28.16, quamquam praef. praet., princeps castrorum alii; n.b. Latine, *Tr. mil. praefecto stratopedarci, AE* 1954.153 (Aegyptus, temp. incert.).
- στρατόπεδον 1: legio (cf. p. 164), τὸ δέκατον σ... DC 38.46.3; πολιτικά σ... DC 55.23.2; σ... Ῥωμαίων DC 71.2.1; cf. *Plb.* 1.16.2, 1.26.5, *Plu. Cat. Min.* 47 (782). ■ 2: praetorium, ἵπαρχος τῶν σ... *Hdn.* 1.16.4, 5.5.10; προεστὼς τῶν σ... *Hdn.* 7.6.4; ἐπὶ τῶν σ... ἦν *Jos. AJ* 19.37; τοῖς τῶν σ... ἡγεμόσι *Philostr. VS* 2.32 (626-7). ■ 3: castra, μέγιστον σ... *IGRom.* 1.1063 (Alexandria, III) (et al.).
- στράτωρ: strator (cf. pp. 4, 6), Στατῆλος Ἀντιανὸς σ... ἵπαρχον εἰληθῆς Οὐλοκοντίων *OGI* 628 (Syria, 94-5 p.).
- στρεπτά: torques (don. mil.), τῶν ἀριστείων ... σ... καὶ δόρατα καὶ στεφάνους *Plu. Sert.* 4 (569); cf. *IGRom.* 3.1432.

συγγράφω: conscribere, διὰ τί τῶν
 συγκλητικῶν τοὺς μὲν πατέρας σ...
 προσηγόρευον Plu. Quaes. Rom. 58 (278);
 cf. Rom. 13 (25).
 συγκάθεδρος: adseisor (consiliarius), νομικός
 συγκάθεδρος ... ὑποπάτω IG Rom. 1.933
 (Africa, temp. Sept. Sev.).
 συγκαθελών: (comes) (cf. p. 15);
 στρατηλάτην γενόμενον Δακαίου πολέμου
 καὶ σ... τὸν ἐκεῖ πόλεμον αὐτοκράτορι
 Τραϊανῶ Smallwood 2.214 (Pergamon, II
 init.).
 συγκαθήμεναι: consiliarius esse, σ... αὐτῶ
 Τιβερίου ... P. Oxy. 2435; σ...
 συγκλητικῶν εἴκοσι Act. Alex. 4 A 2.6
 (Smallwood 1.436).
 συγκατηξιωμένος: sodalis (cf. pp. 14, 117).
 Ἀντωνισιανὸν Οὐθραῶν ἐκ τῶν σ...
 φιλτάτων ἱερέα ILS 8830 (Ephesus, c. 170
 p.).
 συγκλητικός: senatorius (cf. p. 122), σ... δήμου
 Ῥωμαίων, senator pop. Rom., IG
 12.5.1.132 (tit. bil.) (Paros insula, 204 p.);
 τὸν σ... καὶ εὐεργέτην IG 4² 1.682
 (Ephesus, II); σ... ὑποπάτω σελ-
 λαμβανόμενον Plu. Galb. 9 (1057); θέλω
 καθῆσθαι ὅπου οἱ σ... Arr. Epict. 1.25.26;
 ἀδελφὸν Δαμασκίου καὶ Ἀντωνίου σ...
 Ephes. 1.3 (III); et saepe passim.
 σύγκλητος 1: senatus; vide pp. 121-122, nota
 tamen haec, ἡ σ... ἡ Ῥωμαίων FD 3.4.43
 (119 a.); ἡ σ... τῶν Ῥωμαίων DS 4.83.7;
 δόγματα τῆς ἱερᾶς σ... Jahresh. 45 (1960)
 Bbl. 83 (Ephesus, temp. Caracallae). ■ 2:
 senatus, ordo (municipii) (cf. pp. 10, 122),
 ἡ σ... καὶ ὁ δῆμος Γ. Ἰούλιον, senatus et
 populus Vellensis C. Iulio, SEG 18.417 (tit.
 bil.) (Velia, 1 a.-I); ἡ σ... Λαυραίων AE
 1966.165 (Centotipa, 1 a.). ■ 3: βουλὴ
 σ...: senatus (cf. p. 122), ἄνθρωπος τῆς σ... β...
 Paus. 2.27.6; ἱερὰ β... σ... IG Rom. 4.1150
 (Lindos, III?); τῇ ἱερωτάτῃ σ... β... JRS 59
 (1969) 56 (Aphrodisias, c. 238 p.); cf.
 IG Rom. 3.883 (Tarsus, III), HdN. 2.6.2,
 Philostr. VS 2.23.1 (605).
 συγχώνουσι: (Illviri) a.a.a. flando feriundo,

[τρι]ῶν ὑποπάτω χαλκοῦ ἀργύρου] καὶ
 χρυσοῦ] [σ]... [καὶ χαράξεως] IG 2² 4212
 (Athenae, 160 p.), si sana lectio.

σύλλογος: concilium plebis, (ὁ δήμαρχος)
 γνώμην ἀπεφάνετο ... διαφῆκε τὸν σ... DC
 36.39.4.

σύνβολα: insignia, ταμίαν καὶ δήμαρχον καὶ
 στρατηγὸν ἐπὶ περικεμένους τὰ σ... τῆς
 ἀρχῆς App. BC 1.32 (145).

συμβούλιον: consilium, κωνσουλίων γὰρ ἐπὶ τῶν
 τὸ σ... καλεῖται Plu. Rom. 14 (25); αὐτὸς
 διαγεγωνώσκεν καὶ ἰσχύει ἡ σ... κρετῶν
 παρέχων Cyr. Ed. 4.66; ἀπὸ σ... γνώμης IG
 7.413 (SIG³ 747) (SC de Amphiarzio Otorpi,
 73 a.); cf. OGI 441; ἐδοξέ μοι καὶ τῷ ἐμῷ
 σ... Jos. AJ 16.163; συνήγορος καὶ τοῦ σ...
 IG Rom. 4.290 (consilium proconsulis)
 (Pergamum, 1 a.-I); cf. Act. Alex. 4.A.1.15,
 M. Ant. 1.16.2, Act. Apost. 25.12,
 Smallwood 1.297a, P. Fouad 1.21.

σύνβουλος 1: consiliarius, σ... τε τοῦ Σεβαστοῦ
 IG Rom. 1.135 (Roma, 189 p.); cf. ILS
 1455; συνέδρους καὶ σ... βασιλέως HdN.
 6.1.2; τοὺς ὑπάτους ... σ... παρελάμβανεν
 DC 53.21.4; σ... ὄνομα, ἐξουσίαν μηδεμίαν
 Plu. Otho 7 (1070); εἰς τὴν σ... τάξιν Philo
 Leg. 30.204. ■ 2: legatus (cf. p. 155),
 ἐπιτελείμενος τὸν ἀριστὸν τῶν φίλων σ... DS
 37.5.1; σ... αἰροῦνται τὸν ἀδελφὸν Ποσειπλίον
 Σκιπίωνα App. Syr. 21 (100); σ... αὐτῶ
 καθάπερ εἰώθεσαν ἐπὶ τοῖς λήγουσι πολέμοις
 δέκα ἄνδρας μεθ' ὧν εἶδει τὰ εἰλημμένα
 καθίστασθαι App. Mac. fr. 9.3; cf. Pyn. 32
 (134). ■ 3: ?senator, οἱ περὶ τὸν Ἀππιον
 ἐβουλευσάντο μηκέτι καθ' ἡλικίαν καὶ
 βουλῆς ἀξίωσαν σ... καλεῖσθαι DH 11.16.1;
 κωνσουλίας· τοῦτο σ... ἡ προβουλίας δύναιται
 δηλοῦν DH 4.76.2 cf. πρόβουλος.

συμμορία: classis (civ. Rom.), ἐγένοντο σ... μὲν
 ἐξ ἧς Ῥωμαῖοι καλοῦσι κλάσεις DH 4.18.2;
 vide 7.59.3.

συναγορεύω: advocatus esse, τὸν ὑπατικὸν σ...
 τῇ ἐπαρχείᾳ περὶ τῆς συντελείας τῶν
 Θετταλῶν AE 1946.180 (Beroea
 Macedoniae, I-II).

συναποδημέω: comes esse, Ποσειδώνιος σ...

Σκιπίων Ath. 12.73d (549); cf. Polyaeus *Strat.* 8.15, M. Ant. 1.16.2.
 συναπόδημος: comes, πρεσβευτής και σ... τοῦ μεγίστου αὐτοκράτορος Μάρκου Αἰρηλίου ... ILS 8830 (Ephesus, c. 170-180 p.); σ... θεοῦ Οὐήρου AE 1958.15 (Argos, c. 170 p.); cf. *Inscr. Olymp.* 5.541.
 σιβετρανός, vide σινοετρανός.
 σιπιδέπων: (legatus) (cf. pp. 131-132), πολλοὶ τῶν σ... τὰ κατὰ Συρίαν αὐτῷ Ρωμαίων Philo Leg. 31.219.
 σιπιδάξω: consiliarius esse, ἡμῶν τοῖς σ... αὐτῷ παρηγοῖαν πολλήν ἐδόξεν DC 76.17.1; νεανειοσάμενος πρὸς ἡμᾶς τοὺς σ... αὐτῷ DC 75.16.4.
 σιπιδέω 1: defensor esse civitatis, πρεσβείας και σ... ἐπὶ θεοῦ Σεουήρων και Ἀντωνίου SEG 17.505 (Ephesus, 217-8 p.); cf. *Inscr. Perg.* 8.3.34. ■ 2: advocatus esse fisci, σ... βασιλικῶν DC 78.13.3.
 σιπιδέω 1: defensor civitatis, δα... βουλευτοῦ σ... και ἐπιμελητοῦ IGRom. 3.1201 (Philippopolis Syriae, temp. Philororum imp.); cf. Dig. 50.4.18.13, *defensores quos Graeci syndicos appellant.* ■ 2: advocatus fisci, ἀνδρὸς ἐκ προσόνων εὐεργέτου τῆς πόλεως και σ... τοῦ ἱερωτάτου ταμίου MAMA 6.373 (Synnada Cariae, II fin.).
 σιπιδεύω: consiliarius esse, ἐν Σάμῳ διακρίνοντι τῷ Καίσαρι ὁ μὲν σ... App. BC 4.42 (176); τῶν δέκα πρεσβευτῶν μετὰ τῶν περὶ Σκιπίωνα και τῶν Αἰμῶν σ... DS 29.11; Ἰούγκ[ος] μετὰ τῶν σ... IG 2² 3194 (144-9 p.).
 σιπιδέω 1: senatus (cf. p. 123), τὸ βουλευτικὸν σ... DH 1.74.1; τὸ σ... τῆς βουλῆς DH 4.72.2; ἀπῆλειψεν ἐκ τοῦ σ... DC 44.10.3; περὶ τῶν ἐκ τοῦ σ... DS 29.9; ἐπὶ τὸ σ... τῆς βουλῆς Hdn. 2.3.2; ἐς τὸ τῶν Ρωμαίων σ... App. Mith. 14 (47); εὐτυχῆσας πρὸς ἡμῶν, τῶν αἰεὶ βασιλέων και τοῦ σ... κοινῇ Aristid. 19 K 1. ■ 2: conventus, τὸ σ... τῶν Ρωμαίων IGRom. 4.818 (Hierapolis Syriae, temp. incert.); σ... πρώτης μερίδος SEG 16.391 (Beroea Macedoniae, I); cf. Robert Hell. 5.29; ἐν τῷ

σ... τῷ κοινῇ Aristid. 50 K 103. ■ 3: consilium, λυποῦμεθα ὅτι τὸ σ... σου ἐπλήσθη τῶν ἀνοσιῶν Ἰουδαίων Act. Alex. 8.3.42; ὡς ἐν σ... τοὺς λογισμοὺς δειρυνῶν Philo Leg. 31.213; ὅτε τὰς κεφαλὰς κρίσεις μετὰ σ... και συμβούλων ἐποιεῖτο DS 37.22a; και τὸ σ... και οἱ λοιποὶ τῶν χυλάρχων ἐμαρτύρουν τῷ Σκιπίων App. Pun. 105 (495).
 σιπιδέω 1: senator (cf. p. 124), κατὰ δὲ τὴν σ... καταγραφὴν DS 20.36.5; οἱ σ... τοὺς ἐπιφανεστάτους ἐδικαίωσαν οὓς ἂν ὁ ὕπατος ἀποφῇ DH 5.60.3. ■ 2: conventicius, Μακεδόνων οἱ σ... Μαρκ. Ἀκίλιαν CIG 1999 (Monastir Macedoniae, temp. incert.); σ... ἐξίεναι Σμυρναίων και μέλλων τοῦτον ἄνομα φέρειν ἐν τῷ συνεδρίῳ τῷ κοινῇ Aristid. 50 K 103. ■ 3: consiliarius, ἐκκαλεσθε ἐπελέξαντο σ... εἶναι και συμβούλους τοῦ βασιλέως Hdn. 6.1.2; cf. 7.1.3; τὸ κατὰ τοὺς σ... ἀνεκνώσατο DC 60.4.3; Πομπήιον ἐπεισε και τοὺς σ... Phil. Cat. Min. 53 (785); cf. Philo Leg. 33.244, 44.350; Jos. BJ 2.38.
 σιπιδέω 1: adessor (consiliarius) esse, ἐν νομικῇ προέχοντα ... πρώτα σ... ῥήματι [Βε]θνεκῶ IGRom. 3.103 (Amasia, II?) (carmen).
 σιπιδέω 1: comes, καταλέγων τῶν ἐν τέλει σ... ἔταξεν και Λεύκιον τὸν Οὐκελλίου ἀδελφόν Phil. Otho 5 (1068); πᾶσαν τὴν δαπάνην ἔκρινεν ἐκ τῆς ἰδίας οὐσίας ποιεῖσθαι τοῖς τε σ... και αὐτῷ DS 37.5.1; σ... ἀναγραφεῖς ... Μεσοῦλα ILS 8860 (Miletus, II?).
 σιπιδέω 1: comes esse, τοῖς βουλευταῖς τοῖς σ... οἱ DC 60.23.2.
 σιπιδέω 1: advocatus esse, ἄκων δὲ μὴ σ... Cyr. Ed. 5.103.
 σιπιδέω 1: advocatio (fisci), προσστήσατο τῆς μεγίστης τῶν κατὰ τὴν Ῥώμην σ... Philostr. VS 2.32 (626); ἀπὸ σ... ταμίου IG 2² 3704 (III med.).
 σιπιδέω 1: advocatus, σ... ὑπὲρ αὐτῶν ἐρεῖ ἐπὶ τῆς συγκλήτου Cyr. Ed. 5.102; σ... και προήγορος τῆς πατρίδος IGRom. 3.778 (Attalea Pamphyliae, II). ■ 2: advocatus

- fiscī, σ... τοῦ ἱερωτάτου ταμείου Ἀλεξανδρείας καὶ Αἰγύπτου πάσης καὶ Λαῶν Μαρμαρικής IGRom. 4.1624 (Philadelphia, II-III); Π. Αἰῶνος Δρακωνανός σ... τοῦ ταμείου AE 1937.92 (Ancyra, II?); σ... ταμείου εὐεργέτην Jahresh. 45 (1960) Bbl. 49 (Ephesus, temp. Sev.); cf. Corinth. 8.3.146, Ephes. 3.53, IGRom. 4.819.
- συνήλυσες: conciliabulum (?), μηδεὶς δύο ἀνδρῶν... ἐν πόλει χωρεῖν δὴμῳ κολωνίᾳ ἀποκίρσκειν σ... χώρα Ephes. 4.1.1 (II?); cf. ILS 6085.83 quicumque in municipiis colonis praefecturis foris conciliabulis c.R. Hivir IVvir erunt.
- συνθήκαι: foedus, πόλεως δοῦναι αὐτοὺς ἐγκεχειρώκεσαν ἐπὶ σ... ἔνορκοι App. BC 1.102 (475); vide et IG 12.3.173, IGRom. 4.1028.
- συντερεῖς: sodalis (cf. p. 117), σ... οἱ Αἰγυπτῶν DC 59.7.4.
- σύνδοκος: concilium plebis, ἐν ταῖς σ... ταῖς τοῦ δήμου ἐν αἷς ἐβουλευόντο ἰδιώταις πρὸ τῶν ἀρχῶν ἐχόντων ὁ λόγος ἐδόδοτο DC 39.35.1.
- συνουκίζω: coloniam deducere, πόλιν σ... DC 36.50.3; cf. Str. 5.1.6 (213); αἱ σ... πόλεις... Αἰγυπτῶν Ἡμέραι Str. 3.2.15 (151).
- σύνουκος: colonus (cf. p. 108), τοῖσι καὶ πολιτείαν ἔδωκε καὶ ἔγραψεν εἰς τοὺς σ... Str. 5.1.6 (213).
- συνουετρανός: convetranus, ἀπέλειπεν δαδῆκην Ῥωμαίων... οὐετρανός ἀπέλειπεν κληρονομίαν... σ... BGU 327.5 (166 p.); Αἰρ. Διόδωρος βετρανός καὶ Αἰρ. Ἀρτεμίδωρος σ... IGbuilg. 1834 (Thracia, temp. incert.); σ... δὲ εἶναι πιστεύεται οὐ μόνον λεγεωνάριος Dig. 27.1.8.7 (Modestinus).
- σύνταγμα: legio, ἑκαστὴν σ... πέζων τρισχιλίων ἦν... ἐκλήθη δὲ λεγεών Plu. Rom. 13 (24); vide [Arr.] Ars Tact. 8.
- συνταμίαις: collega quaesturae, κρατήρας τὸν σ... προσεποιήσατο DC 48.21.5.
- σύνταξις 1: classis (civ. Rom.), ἡ τὸ μέγιστον ἦν τμήμα τῆς οὐσίας αὐτῆς πρώτῃ σ... ἦν DH 4.16.3. ■ 2: legio, ἡ ζ' λεγεών· οὕτω γὰρ

- τὴν σ... καλοῦσι Ῥωμαῖοι Nic. Dam. (F. Gr. Hist. 90) F 130.31. ■ 3: (officium), [τὴν σ... τῶν ἐπιστολῶν Ephes. 2.26 (temp. Sept. Sev.), melius τάξω (5) q.v.
- συντελέω ἐς ἱππέας: eques esse Romanus, οἱ ἐς τοὺς ἱππέας ξ... Arr. Anab. 3.5.7.
- συνυπατεύω: collega esse consulatus, Ἀντωνίου τοῦ σ... Plu. Ant. 9 (919); σ... ἀλλήλους Str. 5.1.11 (217); cf. DC 51.4.3.
- συνύπατος: collega consulatus, Ἀντωνίου σ... Καίσαρος Nic. Dam. (F. Gr. Hist. 90) F 130.17; cf. DC 46.42.2, 78.14.1; et saepe apud auctores.
- σύστημα: collegium, τὰ ἐν τῇ πόλει σ... DC 75.4.6; ἱερεὺς ἐν τρισὶ σ... SEG 1.158 (Smallwood 1.225) (Delphi, I); τὸ τῶν τριακοσίων σ... Plu. Num. 7 (64); cf. Rom. 13 (24); δὴ τὸ Σάβιον εἶναι· τοῦτο δ' ἔσταν τῶν τριῶν ἐν σ... Plb. 21.13.11.
- σώματος (πίστις): (cura cubiculi, officium cubicularii), σ... πίστων ἐπιστε[ταγμένος] AE 1952.6 (Athenae, temp. Commodi); vide Oliver AJP 1950.177-9; σ... φρουρά καὶ θαλάμῳ ἐξουσία Hdn. 1.12.3.
- σωματοφύλαξ 1: praetorianus, σ..., μύριοι... δεκαχῆ τεταγμένοι DC 55.24.6; στρατηγὸς σ... Jos. AJ 19.267; cf. 19.214; Μακρίνου οἱ σ... καὶ δορυφόροι οὗς πραίτωριανούς καλοῦσιν Hdn. 5.4.8. ■ 2: cubicularius, κοιτωπῆτος μὲν ὡς ἅπαντες οἱ μὲν Ἕλληνες ὀνομάζουσι σ... δ' ὡς οἱ ἄρτικίβοντες Galen. 14 K 624. ■ 3: speculator, καὶ τῶν ἀπὸ τῆς φάλαγγος τῶν πεζῶν ὅσον ἐς διακοσίους, οἱ σ... (ἄμφ' αὐτὸν ἔστωσαν) Arr. Alim. 22.3; vide et App. Illyr. 20.57. ■ 4: (Germani Caesaris custodes), συλλήφθεις ὑπὸ τῶν σ... τοῦ βασιλέως Hdn. 1.8.6; cf. 3.12.9.

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- τ.: turma (cf. p. 9), ἱππεὺς τ. Γεμέλλου SB 6959 (III?); cf. 6958-6976.
- ταβελλάριος: tabellarius (cf. pp. 4, 6). Πωλλίων βέρνρη τ... IGRom. 4.1221 (Thyatira, temp. incert.); τὸν κυρίου

Καίσαρος τ... IG 5.2.525 (Lycosura Arcadiae, temp. ? Hadriani); τ... ἐπαρχείας Ἀσίας OGI 523 (Ephesus, temp. incert.); Νέρωνος Καίσαρος τ... MAMA 4.53 (Synnada, temp. Neronis); Σεβ. ἀπελευθερον τ... IGRom. 3.168 (Ancyra, temp. Sev.); cf. Eus. Mart. Pal. 9.2.

ταβούλη: tabula, tabella, πίστων ἔχων τ... χρημάτων Αἰσονίου IGRom. 1.325 (Roma, temp. Traiani) (carmen); ταβέλλα P. Hamb. 29.23 et saepe ap. papyros.

τάγμα 1: decuria, δεδεμένος δέκα λεοπάδοις· ὁ ἔστω στρατιωτικὸν τ... Ignatius Rom. 5.1; phrasin ut glossema secluserunt edd. nonnulli. ■ 2: cohors, τὰ τῶν νεκροφυλάκων ... τ... Jos. BJ 4.645; cf. BJ 5.244. ■ 3: legio (cf. p. 163), τριῶν τ... στρατιωτικὸν ἐπιστήσας Str. 3.3.8 (156); Γαλατίαν ἐκράτει οὖν δευὼν τ... Nic. Dam. (F. Gr. Hist. 90) F 130.28; τὸ πρῶτον τῶν τ... καὶ τὸ τέταρτον Plu. Fab. Max. 10 (180); τ... Ῥωμαίων Jos. AJ 14.452; δέκα στρατιωτικά τ... ἐξ ἀνδρῶν τετρακισχίλιων ἑκαστὸν DH 6.42.1; καὶ τὸ τρίτον τ... καὶ οἱ Κέλτοι Luc. Hist. Conscr. 31 (2.42). ■ 4: οὐδο, ἡ σύγκλητος καὶ τὸ ἱππικὸν τ... ὁ τε οὐδας δῆμος τῶν Ῥωμαίων προσηγόρευσεν Mon. Anc. Gr. 18.10; τ... τῶν ἱππέων Jos. AJ 18.2; εἰκὼν ... τοῦ ἱππικοῦ τ... Inscr. Brit. Mus. 481.87 (Ephesus, 104 p.); ἐς τὸ ἱππικὸν τ... κατατασσόμενος Hdn. 5.7.7.

ταμίαις: quaestor, τ... κατὰ πόλιν IG 14.951 (Roma, 78 a.); cf. Jos. AJ 14.198; τ... Ῥώμης IGRom. 4.960 (Chios, II init.); ἀποσταλείς τ... ὑπὸ τοῦ δήμου τοῦ Ῥωμαίων ἐπὶ τὰ κατὰ τὴν Μακεδονίαν πράγματα SIG³ 700 (Macedonia, 117 a.); τ... Βα[ι]τικῆς IGRom. 3.178 (Ancyra, c. 138 p.); et saepissime, cf. IG 5.2.151, 12.5.2.940, IGRom. 1.431; Inscr. Brit. Mus. 541; AE 1953.175; Str. 13.1.27 (594); DC 55.4.4.

ταμεία: quaestura, ἐκ τῆς τ... ἦν ἐτεταμείκει DC 41.24.2; μετῴντι τ... App. BC 4.18 (69); ὅτι Κάτων ὑπατείας ἀξίωμα τῇ τ... περιέθηκε Plu. Cat. Min. 17 (766); (municipii), ἀξιωθέντας ἀγορανομίας καὶ τ...

... Ῥωμαίους ὑπάρχειν Str. 4.1.12 (187).

ταμείον 1: aerarium (cf. p. 138), τοῦ δόγματος τοῦ γενομένου καὶ παραδοθέντος εἰς τὸ τ... IG 4² 1.63 (Ephesus, 115-4 a.); τὸ τ... τῆς πόλεως Nic. Dam. (F. Gr. Hist. 90) F 130.18; τὸ δημόσιον τ... Plu. Rom. 45 (643); τὰ κλεῖθρα τῶν δημοσίων τ... ἐξέκοπτεν App. BC 2.41 (164); εἰρησικὸν ἑμοῦ καὶ πολεμικὸν τ... παραλαβὼν App. Hist. 23 (90); στρατιωτικὸν τ... DC 55.25.2. ■ 2: fiscus, δώσει προστίμου τῷ ἱερωτάτῳ τ... (δηνάρια) F' IGRom. 1.186 (Roma, temp. incert.); δώσει τῷ τ... (δηνάρια) β' SIG³ 1242 (Ephesus, III); et similia saepe passim; τ... βασιλικῶν χρημάτων Hdn. 1.6.6; συνήγορος τοῦ ἱερωτάτου τ... IGRom. 4.1624 (Philadelphía, II-III); cf. s.v. συνήγορος et IG 2² 4067, Dig. 19.2.49.2 (Modestinus).

ταμεινικός: quaestorius, τ... ἀρχὴ Plu. Cat. Min. 16 (766); τ... ἐξουσία DH 8.77.1; δόγμα συγκλήτου ἀντιγεγραμμένον ἐκ τῶν δημοσίων τῶν τ... Jos. AJ 14.219; τ... νόμος Plu. Publ. 12 (103); τ[...] δελτῶν MAMA 8.405 (Sherk 29) (Aphrodisias, 35 a.), si sana lectio.

ταμείων: quaestor esse, ὅτε ἐ... (ἐκεῖ) DC 41.24.2; τ... Ἀσίας IG 7.1866 (Thespieae, II med.); τ... τὴν ἀρχὴν Smallwood 1.315 (Cyprus, 41 p.); βουλευέω ἐν τοῖς τ... DC 46.29.2.

ταξίαρχος (-ης), vide p. 164. Nota tamen haec, exempli gratia. ■ 1: legatus legionis, ταμίαι δύο καὶ τ... δ' καὶ χιλίαρχοι δώδεκα App. Samn. fr. 4.18. ■ 2: tribunus militum, τ... καὶ λοχάγοι DH 5.41.5. ■ 3: centurio, ἅπαντας ἀπέκτευν τ... Plu. Caes. 20 (717).

τάξις: vide p. 163. ■ 1: legio, τὰς ὑπὸ Γαβνίῳ πέντε τ... ἀντιόκεσσιν App. Illyr. 25 (72), cf. 12 (35); στρατευόμενον εἶτε ἐν τ... εἶτε ἐν σπεύρῳ εἶτε ἐν εὐλῇ BGU 114 (II); στρατιώτης τῆς τ... τῆς λεγόμενης PSI 465 (II). ■ 2: cohors, τ... στρατηγίς App. BC 4.7 (26); οὖν τοῖς Ἀρείοις καὶ πέντε ἄλλαις τ... App. BC 3.67 (274). ■ 3: centuria, ἐκατόνταρχον ... παραλαβόντα τῆς τ... Philo

Flacc. 11.86, sed fortasse sensu non sollemnī, eo numero cui praefuit. ■ 4: ordo, τὰς ἐν τῇ ἰππικῇ [τ... ἀρχάς] *IGRom.* 3.615 (Xanthus Lyciae, II); ἀνὴρ τῆς ἰππικῆς τ... *Ephes.* 2.27 (104 p.); ὅσα ἐκ τῆς ἰππάδος τ... *Hdn.* 5.1.5. ■ 5: officium, cura (cf. p. 141), ἐν πολλαῖς τ... *Ρωμαϊκῆς Luc. Alex.* 30.2 (238); ἐπαρχος ... τ... *Κωνσταντίνης Inscr. Perg.* 8.3.44 (III); τ... τὴν ἐπὶ Ἑλληνικῶν ἐπιστολῶν *Jos. AJ* 20.183, cf. *AE* 1952.6; [τ]... τῶν Ἑλληνικῶν ἐπιστολῶν *Ephes.* 2.26 (III init.); sic Stein *PIR*² A 137, *Pflaum Carrières* 230, p. 610.

τάσσω 1: adlegere, τ... ἐν δημοσίοις, στρατηγῷ ἀναρτηθέντι *IGRom.* 3.392 (Milyas, temp. incert.). ■ 2: τάσσομαι: a (copiis) esse (cf. p. 141), τ... τῶν ... ἐπιτηδεύων *IGRom.* 1.135 (Roma, 189 p.); τῶν εἰς φυλακὴν τ... *Phleg. Trall. (F. Gr. Hist.* 257) T 3.

τέλος: legio (cf. p. 164), υποστράτηγος τοῦ τετάρτου τοῦ Σκυθικοῦ τ... *DC* 79.7.1; cf. 53.15.2.

τέκνων (δίκαιον): (ius) III liberorum τ... δίκαιον ἔχουσα *AE* 1930.81 (Ephesus, II); cf. *TAM* 3.1.383, *SB* 8940 (cf. p. 11).

τέκτων: faber (cf. p. 138), ἔχων τὴν ἐπὶ τῶν τεκτόνων ἀρχὴν *Plu. Mar.* 8 (409).

τελέω: (ordinis) esse, οἱ ἐν συγκλήτῳ τ... *Plu. Rom.* 13 (24); τῶν ἐς γεροσύαν τ... *DC* 49.43.5; οἱ ἐκ τῆς ἰππάδα τ... *DC* 48.33.4; ἐς τὴν βουλὴν τὴν Ῥωμαίων ἐ... *Ael. NA* 7.15.

τέλος 1: legio (cf. p. 164), τὸ δέκατον τ... *App. BC* 2.76 (317), et maxime: ἑνδεκά τ... πέζων ἰππεὶς ἐξακισχίλιος *Jos. BJ* 1.346; ἐβάλει εἰς τὴν Ἰταλίαν ἀγῶν ἑπτακαίδεκα τ... πέζων καὶ μυρίους ἰππεὶς *Plu. Ant.* 18 (923). ■ 2: ordo, τὸ τῶν ἰππέων τ... *DC* 55.7.4; οἱ ἰππεῖς οἱ ἐκ τοῦ τ... *DC* 56.42.2; οἱ ἰππῆς τὸ τ... *DC* 59.11.2.

τελώνης: publicanus, πρὸς τοὺς τ... *OGI* 629.10 (lex portoria Palmyrae, temp. Hadriani); ἄκωντὰς τις ἄξει τ... *OGI* 669.13 (edictum Tib. Alexandri, 68 p.); ἀπέλυε τ... τε καὶ τοὺς τὰ μισθώματα ἔχοντας ὡς ἐπὶ ὀφείλουσιν *App. BC* 5.130 (540); vide *Ev. Matt.* 5.46,

Luc. 3.12.

τέσσαρες (ἄνδρες): IVviri. ■ 1: IVviri praefecti Capuam Cumas, οἱ τ... οἱ ἐς Καμπανίαν πεμπόμενοι *DC* 54.26.7. ■ 2: IVviri viarum curandarum, τ... ἀνδρῶν ὁδῶν ἐπιμελητῆς *IGRom.* 3.470, 554 (Balbyra Lyciae, c. 100 p.); τ... οἱ τῶν ὁδῶν ἐπιμελούμενοι *DC* 54.26.6; τ... ἀνδρῶν *IGRom.* 3.889 (Adana, temp. incert.). ■ 3: IVviri municipiū, ἀρξάντα τῶν τ... ἀνδρῶν *IG* 14.745 (Neapolis, I); μηδεὶς δύο ἀνδρῶν ἢ τ... ἀνδρῶν ἢ τῶν ὁποῖοτε [δικαιο]δοτούντων ἀρχόντων *Ephes.* 4.1.1 (II?) (cf. p. 11).

τεσσαράριος: tesserarius (cf. p. 5), ΑΔΙΩ ... τ... λεγ. ια', *tesserario leg. XI Claud.*, *IGRom.* 4.920 (tit. bil.) (Cibyra Phrygiae, post Ant. Pflam.); ὁ ἐπὶ τῶν τ... ... πλοίων, *praef. tesserar. in Asia nav.*, *ILS* 9220 (tit. bil.) (Tenos insula, I a.); cf. *AE* 1954.209 (Aegyptus); ὁ μὲν ὁπτικῶν ὁ δὲ τ... ὁπτικῶν γὰρ καλοῦνται οἱ διαγγέλων καὶ διοπτῶν υπηρεσίας τελοῦντες *Plu. Galb.* 24 (1063); cf. *Lyd. Mag.* 1.46.

τεταπεινωκένας: imminuta maiestas, κατὰ κράτος ἐπὶ τῷ τ... τὴν ἀρχὴν *DS* 33.2.

τεχνίτης: faber (cf. p. 138), ἐπαρχος τ... *Plu. Brut.* 51 (1008); cf. *ILS* 9471, *IGRom.* 3.670.

τήβεννα (-ος): toga, Ῥωμαῖοι μὲν τόγας, Ἕλληνες τ... καλοῦσιν *DH* 3.61.1; περιβάλλετο τ... καθάπερ ἦν ἑωρακὼς ἐν Ῥώμῃ τοὺς μεταπορευομένους τὰς ἀρχάς *DS* 29.32; ἐπεὶ Γάιος Ἰούλιος Ἰούλιος Καῖσαρ τὴν εἰκτασιώτατην ... λαμπρὰν ἀνεδίηφε τ... *IGRom.* 4.1756 (Sardis, I a. fin.).

τηβεννική ἐσθῆς: toga, ἐς τὸ ἡμέρον καὶ τὸ Ἰταλικῶν τρόπον μετακεκμένον ἐν τῇ τ... ἐσθῇτι *Str.* 3.4.20 (167).

τιμαί 1: ornamenta, τ... νεκητήριον ... καὶ στρατηγικαί *DC* 56.17.2; τ... ἱπποκαί *DC* 46.41.3; τ... ἐπιτάκιοι *DC* 54.24.8; τιμασθέντα θριαμβικαῖς τ... *Smallwood* 2.214 (Pergamon, II); τὰς τῶν ἐστρατηγικῶν τ... *DC* 54.10.4; cf. 58.12.7. ■ 2: honos, magistratus, ἡ ὑπάτη τ... *Jos. BJ* 7.82; τ...

ἱπατικά DC 36.40.4; τ... θραμβύκων ...
 ἔτυχε Plu. *Sert.* 18 (577); εὐδοκμήσαντα τῇ
 τ... τοῦ Τρώης ἐπάρχου IG 5.1.538 (Sparta,
 III), i.e. vice agens praefecti. ■ 3: dona
 militaria, τετελεσμένοις τ... ἀριστεύει SEG
 17.584 (Attalea, II). ■ 4: ius, τ...
 τριπαίδας Plu. *de amore proli* 2 (493).
 τιμαρχία: censura, ὑποτιμητής – ὄνομα ἀπὸ τῆς
 σῆς τ... λάβει – DC 52.21.5.
 τιμῶν: donare (don, mil.), τ... τριπλὴν ἀριστεύει
 IGRom. 3.398 (Lycia, temp. incert.); τ...
 στρεπτοῦς φαλάραις IGRom. 3.1432-3
 (Amastria, temp. incert.); τ... δόρατι ILS
 8863 (Argos, II).
 τιμήμα: census, τ... βουλευτικόν DC 54.17.3; οἱ
 ἀπὸ τῶν τ... ἱππεὺς Jos. *BJ* 7.125; τῶν
 οὐσιῶν τὰ τ... Plu. *Aem.* 38 (275).
 τιμητοί: census, ἐν μὲν τῶν καθ' ἡμᾶς τ... Str.
 3.5.3 (169); δευτέρῳ ἔτει τῆς ἀλώσεως τ...
 τοῦ Ῥωμαίων δήμου γενομένην DH 1.74.5; ὁ
 τὰς τ... ἐγχεχειρισμένους DC 78.4.3.
 τιμητεία: censura, ἡ μὲν ἱπατεία τοῦ Κράσσου
 ταυτ' ἔσχεν ἄξια μνήμης, ἡ δὲ τ... Plu. *Cras.*
 13 (550); τῶν ἐν τῇ τ... αὐτοῦ DC 41.14.5.
 τιμητεύς 1: censor esse, τοῦ μὲν πατρὸς αὐτοῦ
 τ... Plu. *T.G.* 14 (831); ὁ μετὰ τοῦ Φιλίππου
 τ... DC 41.14.5. ■ 2: legatus esse ad
 censum agendum, τ... Κυρῆνιος τῆς Ἰουδαίας
 Jos. *AJ* 20.102.
 τιμητής 1: censor, οἱ τὴν ἀντιπρόθετον ἔχοντες
 ἀρχὴν οὐδὲ ἡμεῖς τ... καλοῦμεν DH 19.16.5;
 Λούκιον ... Καίσαρα τ... γενομένου OGI 440
 (Ilium 89 a.); [ἀ]εὶ τ... IG 5.1.380 (Cythera,
 116-7 p.); αἰώνιος τ... IGRom. 4.1194a
 (Thyatira, 92 p.); τ... διηγεῖται IGRom.
 3.755 (Phaselis Lyciae, 93 p.); τ... διὰ βίου
 McCrum-Woodhead 317 (Cilicia, 92-3 p.); ἡ
 τῶν τ... ἀρχὴ Plu. *Cam.* 14 (135). ■ 2:
 legatus ad censum agendum (?), ὅτε Κυρῆνιος
 τ... εἰς τὴν Ἰουδαίαν ἐπέμφθη Jos. *BJ* 7.253;
 δεκαοδότης τοῦ ἔθνους, τ... τῶν οὐσιῶν
 γενησόμενος Jos. *AJ* 18.1.
 τιμητικός: censorius, Λεῖκιος Πείσιον ὁ τ... DH
 2.38.3; τ... ὑπομνήματα DH 1.74.5; ἡ τ...
 ἀρχὴ Plu. *Cic.* 27 (874); cf. *Aem.* 38 (275),
de vit. pud. 15 (534), *praec. r.p. ger.* 14

(810).
 τίρων: tiro (cf. p. 4), ὑπὲρ δημοσίου τ...
 Ἀσκανῶν δεσποφύτων ἐν τῇ κεντυρίᾳ PSI
 9.1063 (II); cf. *Lyd. Mag.* 1.47.
 τόγα: toga, τὰ τοιαῦτα τῶν ἀμφεσμάτων
 Ῥωμαῖοι μὲν τ... Ἕλληνες δὲ τίθεντον
 καλοῦσιν DH 3.61.1.
 τογάτος: togatus, ἐκαλεῖτο δὲ ... τ... ὅτι τε
 εἰρηνηκώτερά παρά τὰς ἄλλας ἐδόκει εἶναι
 καὶ ὅτι τῇ ἐσθῆτι τῇ Ῥωμαικῇ τῇ ἀστικῇ
 ἐχρῶντο ἤδη DC 46.55.5; τὰ τῶν τ... ἤδη
 λεγομένων ὥς ἂν εἰρηκῶν Str. 3.4.20
 (167).
 τόπος 1: πρῶτος τ...: principatus senatus,
 πρῶτος ἀξιώματος τ... τῆς συγκλήτου *Mon.*
Anc. Gr. 4.3. ■ 2: vice (iudicans), δικάσας
 δικας τ... ἀποσπάτου Οὐβίου Βάσσου *Ephes.*
 3.72 (III med.).
 τοῦρμη: turma (cf. p. 5), ἱππεὺς χωρὶς
 δευτέρως τ... Πετρωνίου IGBulg. 1741 bis
 (Thracia, II); ἱππεὺς τ... Πρώτου IGRom.
 1.1332 (Aegyptus, 81 p.); vide IGRom.
 1.1334-5, 1342; ἱππεὺς τ... Ἀπολλωνάρου
 BGU 142.12 (II); ἱππεὺς εἰδὴς Ἀπριανῆς τ...
 Οὐλομασίας BGU 69.3, et saepe.
 τούτωρ: tutor (cf. p. 6), στρατιώτης
 [Μεγώνος] πρώτης Ἰλλυριανῆς καὶ τ...
 κεσοιωνάριος ILS 8875 (Tralles, III).
 τρεῖς (ἄνδρες): Illviri, ■ 1: Illviri reipublicae
 constituendae, τ... ἄνδρες τῆς τῶν δημοσίων
 πραγμάτων διατάξεως OGI 453 (Aphro-
 disias, de Antonio); τ... ἄνδρες κτλ
 ... ἀποκαταστάσεως Sherck 57 (Aegyptus);
 τ... ἄνδρες ἐπὶ καταστάσεως κτλ IGLSyr.
 718.9 (Rhodus Syriae, 36 a.); τ... ἄνδρες ἐπὶ
 τῇ καταστάσει κτλ *Mon. Anc. Gr.* 1.13; τ...
 ἄνδρων καταστάσεων περὶ ... Jos. *AJ*
 14.320; ἡ τῶν τ... ἀρχὴ Plu. *Ant.* 21 (924);
 σφιγρόσιν τῶν τ... ἄνδρων App. *BC* 4.17
 (66); συνωμοσία τῶν τ... ἄνδρων DC
 48.21.1; Ἀντωνίου αὐτοκράτωρ τ... ἄνδρων
 SNG Corp. 36.129. ■ 2: Illviri ag. div., τ...
 ἄνδρες ἐπὶ τὴν διάκρισιν καὶ διανομὴν Plu.
TG 13 (830); τ... αἰρετοὶ ἄνδρες ... διανέμειν
 τοὺς πένητοι App. *BC* 1.9 (37). ■ 3: Illviri
 capitales, οἱ τ... οἱ τὰς θανάτου δίκας

προσεταιγμένοι DC 54.26.6. ■ 4: IIIvir monetales (a.a.a.f.f.), τ... [ἀνδρῶν κ]ατασκε[υή]ς χρυσῶ καὶ ἀργύρου [καὶ χαλκ]οῦ IG 2² 4180 (43 p.); [τ]... ἀνδρῶν χαλκοῦ ἀργύρου καὶ χρυσ[οῦ] [συγγων]ύσεως [καὶ χαράξεως] IG 2² 4212 (160 p.); τ... ἀνδρῶν χαλκοῦ ἀργύρου χρυσῶ χαρακτηρίσαντος IGRom. 4.960 (Samos insula, II); τ... ἀνδρῶν ἐπὶ χαράξεως νομίσματος IGRom. 3.703 (Cyana Lyciae, I); οἱ τ... τὸ τοῦ νομίσματος κόμμα μεταχειριζόμενοι DC 54.26.6.

τρεκινάριος: trecinarius (cf. p. 4), τ... πρῶτος, στρατοπεδάρχης IGRom. 3.1432-3 (Amastria, temp. incert.).

τριάδης: IIIvir monetalis, τ[... μνηστῆ] IG 7.89 (Megara, II); cf. IGRom. 1.653, Jakhresh, 10 (1907) p. 307.

τριάριος: triarius, διαλέγονται ἀνδρῶν ... τοὺς πρεσβυτάτους εἰς τοὺς τ... Plb. 6.21.7, et al.

τρεαρχία: triumphatus (t.p.c.), Λέπιδος ὁ ἐν τῇ τ... ὕστερον γενόμενος DC 41.36.1.

τρεβονίκιος: tribunicius (cf. p. 7), οὐδὲν τ... iator tribunicius, ILS 1925 (tit. bil.) (Ephesus, I-II?).

τρεβόνιος 1: tribunus plebis (cf. pp. 6, 7), ταμίης Ἀσίας, τ..., πραιτωρ, πραιβυτής Κύπρου IG 7.1866 (Thespieae, II med.); καὶ τ... τοὺς φυλάρχους Plu. Rom. 20 (30); τῇ τῶν Λατίνων γλώσσῃ ... τ... DC fr. 17.13 (Zon.); cf. DH 2.7.2. ■ 2: tribunus militum, τ... χώρης α' Γερμανῶν ILS 8851 (Tomi Moesiae, c. 240 p.); τ... λεγιῶνος ι' SEG 4.519 (cf. p. 9) (Ephesus, c. 160 p.); οἰκονόμος ... τ... IGRom. 3.279 (Isauria, temp. incert.); Ἀρριανὸν συγκλητικὸν τ... IGRom. 3.960 (Palaeophros Cypri, temp. incert.); vide Vita Secundi Philosophi p. 72.9 Perry, Lyd. Mag. 3.9.

τρεβός: tribus (cf. p. 6), τ... Κυρεῖα ILS 8853 (Thyatira, temp. Caracallae); τ... τὰς φυλάς καλοῦσαν Plu. Rom. 20 (30); cf. DH 2.7.2-3, DC fr. 5.8, Lyd. Mag. 1.47.

(τριοῖμοιο) τρεοῖμοιο: IIIvir (capitalis) (cf. p. 6), χειλάρχον λεγ. δ'. Σκυθικῆς τ... καπιτῶν Ephes. 3.35 (120-180 p.).

τρεομφάλιος: triumphalis, ἐπιμελητὴς ὁδῶν Κορινθίας τ... Ephes. 3.48 (II); cf. IGBulg. 884, Lyd. Mag. 2.2.

τρεπαυδία (τρίπαυε): (ius) trium liberorum, τιμὰς τ... Plu. De Amore prois 2 (493); πράττειν ἰσὺ προστάτου ὥσπερ αἱ τ... Plu. Num. 10 (66).

τρίς (γεγενηκότων δακαίωμα): (ius) trium liberorum, τὰ τῶν τ... γεγενηκότων δακαίωματα χαρίζεται DC 55.2.6; ἐς τὰς μητέρας τὰς τ... τεκοῦσας ἐσχεγράφη DC 55.2.5.

τρεττίς: tribus, εἴη Ἑλλάδι γλῶττι φυλὴ μὲν καὶ τ... DH 2.7.3; τρεῖς, τοῦτ' ἐστὶ τ... ἄς καὶ φυλάς ὠνόμασαν Ἑλληνες DC fr. 5.8 (ap. Labbaeus Veteres Glossae).

τροπαυφόρος: triumphalis, ἐπινίκιος τε καὶ τ... πομπὴ καὶ θυοία DH 2.34.3; cf. 3.59.3, 5.17.2, et al.

τρόποι: mores, ἐπιμελητὴς τῶν νόμων καὶ τ... Mon. Anc. Gr. 3.15; ἐπιστάτης τῶν τ... DC 43.14.4; cf. 54.10.5; ἐπιμελητὴς καὶ ἐπαυρωτὴς τῶν τ... DC 54.30.1.

τροφαί: alimenta, πρᾶξας στρατείας τρεῖς οὐραγηναιάν τ[...] IG 14.1480 (Roma, III); τὴν τῶν τ... διάδοον ἐπετράπη DC 78.22.1; μήτε οἴτου ἐπιμελητὴν μήτε τ... ἐπιστάτην DC 46.39.3, sed τρόπων (q.v.) melius.

τύπος: ? genus, ὅσα τε ὑπὸ μὴδ' ὥσπερ οἶν τ... ὥσπερ ἀρχόντων ἢ ἀπαρχόντων IGRom. 4.943 (Serk 70) (Chios insula, I init.); cf. SIG³ 785, SEG 22.507; hoc genus magistratus, Liv. Per. 4.8.22.

τύχη: genius (Caesaris), ὁμοῦντες τὴν αὐτοκράτορος τ... SB 7523 (Ant. Pius); cf. 8997, 9087; "τὴν σὴν τ..." ἐπαρόσαντος Jos. AJ 16.344; ἢ τὴν Καίσαρος τ... Ant. Epict. 4.1.14; cf. τ... τῆς πόλεως, genio civitatis, JRS 55 (1965) 55 (tit. bil.).

Y

ὑπαρχία: dioecesis (praefectura), ἐν τοῖς κατὰ τὰς ὕ[...] Σεβαστησίας IGRom. 3.137 (Neoclaudiopolis Galatiae, 3 a.); cf. ὑπαρχίαι Seleucidarum, OGI 225, 238; τῶν

ἐς τὴν ὑ... πεμπομένων Str. 4.1.5 (181),
ἐπαρχίαν emendaverunt edd. Vide tamen
nunc laudationem Agrippae, εἰς ἧς δὴ ποτὲ
σε ὑ... τὰ κοινὰ τῶν Ῥωμαίων ἐφέλκετο
Zeit. Pap. Epig. 5 (1970) 226, ubi provincia
fortasse significatur. Cf. p. 138.

ὑπαρχος: vide pp. 13, 155 ■ 1: praefectus,
Ῥωμαῖοι... ἐν φυλακῇ ἔχων Αἴγυπτον καὶ
μηδὲνα τῶν ἀπὸ βουλῆς ἐκπέμπειν ὑ...
Αἰγύπτου Arr. Anab. 3.5.7; τοῦ τῆς
Αἰγύπτου ὑ... Aristid. 50 K 75; ἐς τοὺς
ὁρευνούς πέμπεται τις ὑ... τῶν ἱπικῶν
ἀνδρῶν Str. 4.6.4 (203), praefectus Alpium
Maritim.; ὁ ὑ... ἐγένετο τῆς πόλεως Galen.
14 K 612, sed ὑπαρχος de eodem 2 K 218;
κατὰ τὴν Μεσοποταμίαν ὑ... Galen. 14 K 612;
ὁ ἡγεμὼν τῆς φάλαγγος καὶ ὁ ὑ... Arr. Alan.
5, praefectus legionis; post Diocletianum
ὑπαρχος saepe de praef. praet., e.g. IGRom.
3.435. ■ 2: legatus (cf. p. 155), ἐν τε
σεμβούλῳ καὶ ἐν ὑ... μέρει τῷ παυδί σινῶν
DC fr. 36.31; cf. 36.36.1; 48.14.1; ἐν δὲ
Λαβὴ Σέξτος ὑ... Ἀντωνίου App. BC 5.26
(102), proconsul tamen Broughton MRR sub
anno 41 a. ■ 3: praeses provinciae (cf. p.
142), τῷ διασημοτάτῳ ὑ... AE 1937.167
(Syria, de Avidio Cassio); ὁ τῆς Συρίας
ἀπάσης ὑ... Philo Leg. 31.207; πάνθ' ὅσα διὰ
τῶν ὑ... πέμπεται Philo Flacc. 12.100;
Πιλάτος ἦν τῶν ὑ... ἐπίτροπος
ἀποδεδεγμένος Ἰουδαίας Philo Leg. 38.299.

ὑπάρχων: legatus esse (cf. p. 155), οἱ ἐν
Βρεττανίᾳ ὑ... DC 72.9.2²; πότερον ἄρχοντας
ἢ ὑ... καὶ στρατηγούς ἢ ὑποστράτηγους DC
36.36.3; cf. 53.15.1.

ὑπαταχος, falsa lectio ap. IGRom. 1.654; lege
[ἄντισ]τράταχος (AE 1960.378).

ὑπατεία: consulatus (cf. p. 168), πάνθ' ὅσα ἐν
τῇ ὑ... ἐπεποιήκει DC 37.38.1; δι' αὐτὰς τὰς
ὑ... ἀθλιώτερον Arr. Epict. 3.22.29; ἡ μὲν ὑ...
τοῦ Κράσσου Plu. Crass. 13 (550); ὑ...
Περπέτοια καὶ Κορνηλιανοῦ IGRom. 3.711
(Sura Lyciae, 237 p.); ὑ... Σεουήρου το δ' καὶ
Βαλβίου το β' IGRom. 3.1132 (Syria, 213
p.); ὑ... [Μαξιμιανῶν] καὶ Αἰφρούτου IGRom.
3.1213 (Arabia, 236 p.); Φάλακκι καὶ

Κλάρῳ ὑ... SB 7366 C 37 (200 p.); ἀνὴρ
ἀπὸ ὑ... νεωστὶ Hdn. 7.11.3; τῶν ἀπὸ ὑ... καὶ
φίλων Hdn. 7.1.9.

ὑπατεῖω 1: consul esse (cf. p. 169), ἡ πόλις
Γερμανικῶν Καίσαρα ὑ... τοῖς θεοῖς IG
9.1.724 (Corcyra, 1); ὑ... T. Ιου. Κλατίου
Σεουήρου IG 14.2417.2; cf. Jos. AJ 14.389
(Italia, II-III); ἀπὸ αὐτοκράτορος Καίσαρος
κτλ... ὑ... ἔτους τρίτου IGRom. 3.137
(Neoclaudiopolis Galatae, 3 a.);
συγκλητικός εἰμι... καὶ ὑ... Arr. Epict.
4.1.8; εἰς τοὺς ὑ... κατελεγμένους DC 72.5.1;
ἐς μόνον τῶν ὑ... ἄρχοντα DC 52.22.3; ὑ... ἐς
τὸ ἐπίλοιπον τοῦ ἔτους ἡρημένοι App. BC
2.122 (511). ■ 2: consularis esse
(provinciae) (cf. pp. 10, 169), ὑ... τῆς
ἐπαρχείας Γ. Οὐενίου Τερτίλλου
πρεσβευτοῦ Σεβαστοῦ ἀντιστρατήγου
IGBulg. 618 (Nicopolis ad Istrum, 198 p.);
cf. IGBulg. 619, 631 (legati Moesiae), AE
1926.99; ὑ... τῆς Θρακῶν ἐπαρχίας IGBulg.
1515 (Thracia, 236 p.); cf. IGBulg. 1374, et
p. 10; ἔτους ι'... ὑ... Ἰουλίῳ Σεουήρου
IGRom. 3.1277 (Arabia, 185 vel 231 p.); per
compendium ὑπ., IGRom. 4.713, SNG Brit.
Acad. 4.1552, et al (cf. p. 9).

ὑπατικός: consularis, vide pp. 169-171, nota
tamen haec, exempli gratia, ἡ ὑ... ἀρχὴ DS
11.38.1 et saepe; ἡ ὑ... ἐξουσία DH 5.70.1;
ὑ... ἐπαρχία Plu. Cat. Mai. 17 (346); ὑ... τὸ
ἀξίωμα Plu. Aem. 4 (256); ὑ... ἀρχαιρεσίαι
Plu. C. Gracch. 8 (838); ὑ... πρεσβευτῆς Str.
3.4.20 (166); κληρούσθω ἐκ πάντων ὑ...
Cyr. Ed. 5.107; ἀνὴρ ὑ... καὶ τῶν ἐπ'
ἀξιώματος Jos. AJ 16.368; ὑ... ἐπὶ τῶν καὶ
IGRom. 1.114 (Roma, 244 p.); ὑ...
πρεσβευτῆς καὶ ἀντιστρατήγου IGRom. 3.6
(Nicomedia, temp. Sevv.); διατάγματι
διασημοτάτου ὑ... SEG 15.849 (Syria, 132
p.); ὑ... Βρετανίας Μυσίας Δακίας...
IGRom. 3.618 (Xanthus Lyciae, c. 190 p.);
cf. ILS 8830.

ὑπατος: consul. Vide pp. 165-171, nota tamen
haec, exempli gratia, ■ 1: consul, ὑ... ὑφ'
Ἑλλήνων ὠνομόθησαν ἐπὶ τοῦ μεγέθους
τῆς ἐξουσίας DH 4.76.2; ἱερεὺς Δροῦσου ὑ...

IG 2² 1724-6 (1). ■ 2: consularis, ἡ ἔ... ἀρχὴ DS 11.51.1, Hdn. 2.3.4, et al.: ἀνὴρ ἔ... Ρωμαίων Galen. 2 K 215; Προφαναρὸς ... ἀνὴρ ἔ... Philostr. VS 2.25.2 (609), et al.: ἐπὶ ... τοῦ λαμπροτάτου ἔ... IGBulg. 907 (Philippopolis Thraciae, 212 p.). ■ 3: praeses (proconsul), Μάξιμος ... Ἀσίας ἔ... AP 7.564.

ἀρχὴ ἐν ὑπηκόοις: provincia, ἀρχέτωσαν τὰ ἀρχὴν ἐν ἔ... DC 52.21.8; cf. Sherk 21.

ὑπηρεσία: officium, ἐν βασιλικαῖς ἢ δημοσίαις ἔ... Hdn. 1.2.5; cf. 2.5.3; 7.8.5; ἐν πάσαις ἔ... στρατιωτικαῖς IGRom. 4.1213 (Thyatira, temp. Caracallae); cf. BGU 266.18, DC 36.36.3, Plu. Galb. 24 (1064), Dig. 27.1.6.8.

ὑπηρετῆς 1: lictor, (Βρόντος) ἐκέλευσε τοὺς ἔ... ἀπάγειν τοὺς νεανίσκους DH 5.8.4; προσέταξε τοὺς ἔ... διαστήσαι App. Hicp. 36 (144); vide Plu. Publ. 6 (99), Fab. Max. 4 (176), Pomp. 31 (635). ■ 2: apparitor tribuni, (ὁ δῆμαρχος) πέμψας τὸν ἔ... ἐκέλευεν DH 10.31.3, cf. 7.45.1; ἔ... πεμφθεὶς ὑπὸ δαμάρχων Plu. Camill. 42 (151); Ἀπουλῆιος ἐπιπέμψας τὸν ἔ... ἐξεδκεν ἀπὸ τοῦ βουλευτηρίου App. BC 1.31 (138). ■ 3: (aedilis), ἔ... δαμάρχων, οἱ εἰς τὴν ἀγορανομικὴν ἔχοντες ἐξουσίαν DH 6.95.4. ■ 4: legatus (cf. p. 155), ἔ... ἀπὸ τῆς βουλῆς, οὗς καλοῦσιν πρεσβευτὰς App. Mith. 94 (431); cf. BC 2.18 (67); ἔ... καὶ ὑποστράτηγος Plu. Comp. Dem.-Ant. 1 (956); vide DC 43.51.2.

ὑπὸ (στρατηγῶν κτλ): (legatus esse), τῶν ἔ... Σὺλλα στρατηγούτων Plu. Sull. 27 (469); ἔ... Καίσαρι τῆς μάχης στρατηγῶν App. BC 2.82 (346); τῶν ἔ... αὐτῷ ἡγεμόνων Jos. BJ 3.119; τῶν ἔ... Πομπείῳ στρατηγῶν Plu. Sert. 21 (579); τῶν ἔ... αὐτοῦ στρατηγῶν Jos. BJ 1.143; τῶν ἔ... αὐτῶν ἀρχόντων Plu. Pomp. 29 (634).

ὑποδέσποτος 1: (plebeius), τὴν ἔ... (ἀγορανομίαν) δημοτικὴν καλοῦσιν Plu. Mar. 5 (408). ■ 2: ovatio, θριάμβω ... ἔ... οὐαστὴν DH 5.47.2.

ὑπομείων: (miles inferioris ordinis), ■ 1: ? tribunus militum, τοὺς δὲ ὑπάρχοντες καὶ τοὺς

ἔ... ἀθροίσας DC 38.35.3; ὑποστράτηγος, ἔ... DC 47.42.2. ■ 2: (? praefectus), ἱππεῖς, ἑκατόνταρχοι, ἔ... DC 42.51.5; ἑκατόνταρχοι καὶ οἱ ἄλλοι ἔ... DC 78.32.4; institutum Laconicum, Xen. Hell. 3.3.6.

ὑπομνήματα: acta, ἐπὶ τῶν ἔ... τῆς συγκλήτου IG 4.588, 5.1.533 (Argos, Sparta, c. 180 p.); τὰ τῆς βουλῆς ἔ... διὰ χειρὸς ἔχων DC 78.22.2; εἰς τὴν ἔ... δέλτων SIG³ 747, (SC de Amphiarao Oropi, 73 a.); δοθῆναι μοι τὰ ἀντίγραφα τῶν ἔ... ὡς ὁ θεὸς πατὴρ συνεχώρησεν IGRom. 4.1397.

ὑπόστασις: ? constitutio (cf. p. 130), φόροι εἰς τὸ ἡμῶν κατὰ τὴν Καίσαρος ἔ... Inscr. Brit. Mus. 892 (Hallicarnassus, 1 p.).

ὑποστρατεύομαι: legatus esse, Σκιπίων ὁ νεώτερος ἔ... τότε Λευκώλῳ Κελτιβήρῳ πολεμοῦντι App. Pui. 71 (322).

ὑποστρατηγέω: legatus esse (cf. pp. 154-5), ἔ... οἱ δὲ εἰς DC 52.21.8; τοὺς ὑπάτους ... ἔ... App. BC 1.40 (180); cf. 5.54 (229); ἔ... τοῦ τετάρτου τεύχους DC 79.7.1; ἔ... DC ap. Zon. 9.6 (fin.).

ὑποστράτηγος: legatus (cf. p. 154), ὑπηρετῆς καὶ ἔ... Plu. Comp. Dem. et Ant. 1 (956); ὁ ἔ... Φλάκκου Φαβρία DC fr. 104.1; πότερον ἄρχοντας ἢ ὑπάρχοντας καὶ στρατηγοὺς ἢ ἔ... DC 36.36.3; cf. 38.31.4, 72.9.2a et saepe apud Dionem; ἔ... τοὺς ὑπάτους συνέπεμψαν τοὺς ἀρίστους App. BC 1.40 (179); οἱ τοῦ Σκιπίωνος ἔ... App. BC 2.95 (399); cf. 1.81 (370), 5.54 (230); Jos. AJ 14.93, BJ 1.172.

ὑποταμίαις: submaestor, [ἔ]... ὑπέταξα ... θεῖος γράμμασιν IGBulg. 1581 (Thracia, 211-217 p.).

ὑποτελής: tributarius, πόλεις ... οὐχ ὅσαι μόνον ἔ... App. BC 1.102 (475); ἔθνος ἀβασιλευτων καὶ φόρου ἔ... Ρωμαίους Arr. Periopl. Mar. Eux. 11.2.

ὑπομαχτής: subcensor, Illvir legendi senatus, τὸ ὄνομα τῆς σῆς τιμαρχίας ... ὥστε ἔ... καλεῖσθαι DC 52.21.5, oratio Maecenatis: facti sunt revera Illviri legendi senatus et recognoscendi turmae equitum, Suet. Aug. 37.

ὑποχείριος: sub manu (cf. p. 11), ἔ... ἑοὶ P.

Οxy. 1703 (III); ἡ... οὐσης κατὰ τὸν νόμον
BGU 1578 (II-III).

Φ

φάλαγξ: legio (cf. p. 16), ἡ πεντεκαίδεκάτη
φ... Arr. Alan. 6, cf. Ars. Tact. 8; τὰς τῶν
Παιονῶν φ... Hdn. 7.8.11, sed φάλαγξ
Μακεδονική Hdn. 4.8.2 non est legio
Romana.

φάσκις: fasces (cf. p. 6), παρέδωκε τοῖς
καλομένοις φ... Plu. Publ. 12 (103).

φητῶναι: fetialis (cf. p. 4), ἑταῖρος Τίτιος,
φ... Mon. Anc. Gr. 4.7; Σκάπλον φ[... τρι]ῶν
ἀνδρῶν IG 2² 4212 (160 p.); φ... οὔτοι...
εἶσαν εἰρηνοδοκοὶ DH 2.72.1; διὰ Καίσαρος
ὡς καὶ φ... DC 50.4.5; οἱ φ..., εἰρηνοφύλακες
ὄντες Plu. Num. 12 (68); cf. DH 6.89.1.

φίλος Καίσαρος: amicus Caesaris, "συγκλητικός
εἰμι καὶ Καίσαρος φ..." Arr. Epict. 4.1.8;
κριθεὶς τῶν πρώτων φ... παρὰ Τιβέριω Philo
Flacc. 19.158; ἐν τοῖς πρώτοις... τῶν
Καίσαρος φ... Str. 13.2.3 (618); ὁ φ... ἡμῶν
καὶ πρεσβυτῆς IG Bulg. 659 (Nicopolis ad
Istrum 197 p.); vide et SIG³ 780 (EJ² 312),
JRS 59 (1969) 56.

φίλατος: iudalis (cf. p. 14), Ἀστυνοματῶν
Οἰθηριῶν ἐκ τῶν συγκατηξιμένων φ...
ἱερέα ILS 8830 (Ephesus, c. 170 p.).

φίσκος: fiscus (cf. p. 5), ἐπίτροπος
αὐτοκράτορος... τοῦ ἐν Ἀλεξανδρείᾳ φ[...]
Covint. 8.1.75 (temp. Traiani); τὰ ὑπὸ τοῦ
φ... πραθέντα IG 2² 1100 (lex Hadriani de
oleo); ἀπέδωκεν ἐκ τοῦ ἰδίου... τῷ φ... SIG³
800 (Lycosura Arcadiae, 1-2 p.), vide BSA
1954.51; δώσει εἰς τὸ φ... IGRom. 3. 1010
(Laodicea, 157 p.), et similia saepe; μῆγμα
ἀπὸ τοῦ φ... κατεσκευάσθη Inscr. Perg. 8.3.21
(temp. Hadriani); ἀπεύθυνος ἔστω εἰς τὸν
Καίσαρος φ... IGRom. 4.1339 (Magnesia ad
Sipyrium, 155 p.); τὰς προῦκας... ἐκ τοῦ φ...
ταῖς γυναιξὶ ἀποδοῦσθαι OGI 669.26
(edictum Tib. Alex., 68 p.).

φλάμεν(τας): flamen (cf. p. 4), ὃν φ...
Κυρῶναιον ὠνόμασε Plu. Num. 7 (64); τοὺς
καλουμένους... ὑπὸ Ῥωμαίων φ... DH

2.6.4.2; φ..., ἱππεία Ῥωμαίων TAPA 57.221
(Pisidia, temp. incert.); ὑπὸ φ... IGRom.
3.1335 (Arabia, III); λέγεται οὗτος ὁ ἱερεὺς
φ... App. BC 1.65 (267).

φλαμινάριος: flaminialis, φ... καὶ ἀπὸ
ἀγωνοθετῶν IG 2² 5206 (IV); cf. p. 9.

φλαμινίκα: flaminica, φ... ἱερὰν τῆς Ἥρας Plu.
Quaest. Rom. 86 (285).

φορολογέω: publicanus esse, οἷς καὶ
ἐπιτρέπωνται φ... τὴν Μυλασίων πόλιν Sherk
59 (Mylasa, post 39 a.).

φορολόγος 1: publicanus, τεττάρων πόλεων
ἀπέδειξε φ... στρατιώτας αὐτῷ συνστήσας
Str. 14.1.41 (648). ■ 2: procurator (?), ἦν
ἔχουσι καλέσαντες ἐπαρχίαν καὶ πέμπονται
ἡγεμόνας καὶ φ... Str. 17.3.24 (839).

Φόρον: Forum (cf. p. 6), τοῖτο τὸ διάταγμα
ἐν τῷ Φ... τῷ Τρωανῷ προτεθῆναι Justin.
Mart. Apol. 1.71 (87C); nomina opprobiorum,
Str. 4.1.9 (184), 5.2.10 (227), Act. Apost.
28.15.

φόρος: tributum, ἔθνος ἀναδιδεῖν... καὶ φ...
ὑποτέλλει Ῥωμαίων Arr. Perip. Mar. Eux.
11.2; ἐλευθερίᾳ γοῦν ἡ φ... ἄφεσιν Philo
Leg. 36.287; αὐτόνομαί τε καὶ φ... ἀτελεῖς
App. BC 1.102 (475); φ... καὶ εἰσφοράς...
φέρειν Justin. Mart. Apol. 1.17 (54D).

φράτερ: frater (cf. p. 7), φ... ἀρουάλης
Smallwood 1.380 (Ephesus, 44 p.); idem
IGRom. 4.275, 373-390, Ephes. 3.33 (Iulius
Quadratus, II); φ... ἀρβᾶλεμ AE 1929.98, de
eodem, Didymae repertum.

φράτρα: curia, εἴη δ' ἂν Ἑλλάδι γλῶττι φ...
καὶ λόχος ἡ κοινία DH 2.7.3; νεμηθεὶς ὁ
ἄνθρωπος ἐς τὰς φ... ὡς καλοῦσι κοινίας DH
6.89.1.

φράτρια: curia, ἐκάστη φυλὴ δέκα φ... εἶχεν
Plu. Rom. 20 (30); καὶ φέρειν ψῆφον ἢ ἂν
βούλοιο φ... Plu. Publ. 7 (100).

φρατριάκος: curiatus, φ... νόμος DC 41.43.3; cf.
37.51.2; φ... ψήφοφορία, ἦν οἱ Ῥωμαῖοι
καλοῦσιν κοινίαν DH 9.41.2.

φρατρίαρχος: curio, φ... οὗς ἐκείνοι κοινίαν
ὀνομάζουσι DH 2.7.3.

φρατρίεις: curialis, συνέθιον τοῖς ἱερεῦσιν οἱ φ...
DH 2.23.2.

φρατρικός: curiatus, φ... ἐκκλησία DH 4.20.3.
φροντιστής: curare, curationem habere, ἔδωκε
οἶτον τῇ πόλει φ... App. BC 3.6 (20);
ἀρχόντες ἐπικρατέωσαν φ... IGLSyr.
718.71 (Rhosus Syriae, 36 a.).

φροντίς: officium (cura) (cf. p. 141), [φ...] ἔχω
κοιτῶνος IGRom. 1.369 (Roma, temp.
incert.), si sana coniectura.

φροντιστής: procurator (cf. p. 143), T.
Οὐάλεντα Πρόκλω τὸν φ... Δροῦσου
Καίσαρος IGRom. 4.219 (Ilium); φ...
privatorum aliorum BGU 603.4, et al.

φροσμεντάρως: frumentarius (cf. p. 5), Γ.
Πολύω Ποῦθεντι φ... λεγόμενος πρώτης
Ἰταλικῆς SIG³ 830 (Delphi, 118-120 p.);
Φλ. Λοῦκιος φ... λεγόμενος ἐκτῆς Inscr.
Perg. 8.3.106 (II); ἑκατοντάρχης φ... ILS
9474 (Aphrodisias, III); φ... λεγ. β' Ἰταλικῆς
IGRom. 1.29 (cf. p. 9) (Roma, II fin.); cf.
SEG 8.644, IGRom. 3.1300, 4.1368, Oliver
Sacred Genesis p. 167; Eus. HE 6.40.2, Lyd.
Mag. 2.10; φρ. per compendium ILS 8837
(cf. p. 9).

φρουρά 1: praesidium, ὁ τῆς ἐν Μεταποντίῳ φ...
ἡγεμῶν App. Hann. 33 (137); cf. DS 22.1.3.

■ 2: (praetorium), τῶν δ' ἐπείων δύο τοὺς
ἀρίστους τῆς περὶ σε φ... ἀρχῶν DC 52.24.1.

φρουράρχος 1: praefectus praesidii, Παράριος ὁ
φ... Polyaeus Strat. 8.21, hunc praefectum
praesidii nominat Liv. 24.37.1; cf. App. BC
2.54 (224). ■ 2: praefectus castrorum, φ...
Σοκίας DC 55.33.2; M. Ennius castrorum
praefectus, Tac. Ann. 1.38.

φρουρέω: (praetorianus esse), οἱ στρατιῶται οἱ
φ... τὰ βασιλῆα Hdn. 4.4.4; vide βασιλῆος
(3).

φρουροί 1: (cohortes urbanae), οἱ τῆς πόλεως
φ... τετραχῇ νεμημένοι DC 55.24.6. ■ 2:
(Germani Caesaris custodes), Γερμανοὶ
ἐπεί οἱ ἐν Ἀντωνίνῳ φ... τοῦ σώματος
ἐχρήτο Hdn. 4.13.6.

φυλακή 1: praefectura urbis, πεπιστευθεὶς τὴν
πόλεως φ... Jos. BJ 4.599. ■ 2: (cura
cubiculi, officium cubicularii), εἰς τῶν εἰς
τὴν φ... τεταγμένος τοῦ Ἀδριανοῦ Phleg.
Trall. (Fr. Gr. Hist. 257) T 3, de Alcibiade,

cubiculario Hadriani; vide ILS 8857, PIR² A
134.

φυλαξ 1: (Ilvir sac. fac.) (cf. p. 116),
ἀνασκέψασθαι τὰ Σφωλλεῖα τοὺς φ...
κελεύσας DH 6.17.3. ■ 2: praefectus
urbi, φ... τῆς πόλεως Jos. AJ 18.169; φ... τῆς
Ῥώμης Plu. Orho 5 (1068).

φυλαρχος 1: tribunus, φ... καὶ τριττάρχος οὗς
καλοῦσι Ῥωμαῖοι τριβούνους DH 2.7.3;
τριβούνους γὰρ τὰς φυλάς καλοῦσι καὶ
τριβούνους τοὺς φ... Plu. Rom. 20 (30). ■ 2:
curator tribus, τοὺς φ... μέμω τοὺς φθινοῦσι
λαβεῖν App. BC 3.23 (88), ut Mommsen,
StR. 3.1.190.

φυλετικός: tributus, φ... ἀρχαιοσύνη DC
53.23.2; ἐκκλησία φ... DH 7.59.9.

φυλετής: tributus, φ... ἐκκλησία App. BC 3.30
(117); ἐπὶ τὴν φ... ἐκκλησίαν DH 7.59.1.

φυλή: tribus, φ... Κορηθίας ἐστὼ IGLSyr.
718.24 (Syria, 36 a.); Μάρκος Σεμπρώνιος
... φ... Αἰμυλίας EJ² 262 (Aegyptus, I);
Λοῦκιος Πομπώνιος ... φ... Πολλία BGU
1113 (14 a.); κατὰ φ... γένεσθαι ψήφορος
Plu. Cor. 20 (223); τὰς χειροτονίας μὴ κατὰ
φ... App. BC 1.59 (266); προσέθηκαν καὶ δύο
φ... ταῖς προπαρχούσαις τὴν τε Φαλέρναν
καὶ τὴν Ὀφεντύαν DS 19.10.2.

X

X.A.X.X.K: (Ilvir) a.a.a.fl. fer. (cf. p. 9),
γ' ἀνδρῶν Χ(αλκοῦ) Ἀ(ργύρου) Χ(ρυσίου)
Χ(αράξεως) [vel Χ(ωνόσεως)] Κ(ατα-
σκευῆς) AE 1958.15 (Aeg. c. 160
p.); cf. Inscr. Olymp. 5.541, et ανν.
κατασκευῆ, χάραξ.

χρ: centurio, centuria (cf. p. 9), χρ λέγ. τριτ.
κυρῶ. AE 1921.97 (Syria, temp. incert.);
στρατ. σπεῖρας β' χρ Φήλακος OGI 208
(Aegyptus, 136 p.); cf. ILS 8837, SB 6957,
6961, BGU 522, 802.

χωρίς χαλκῶν: sine instrumento, οὐστρανοὶ
χωρὶς χ... BGU 113, 265 (157, 148 p.), cf.
PSI 1026: veterani ex legionibus
instrumentum accipere non solent.

χάραγμα: (Ilvir) a.a.a.f.f., ἐπιμελητῆς

- χαλκοῦ χρυσοῦ ἀργύρου χ... *Inscr. Perg.* 8.3.1 (de Iulio Quadrato, II).
- χαρακτηριάζω: (IIIvir) α.α.α.φ.φ., τριῶν ἀνδρῶν χαλκοῦ ἀργύρου χρυσοῦ χ... *IGRom.* 4.960 (Samos insula, II).
- χάραξις: (IIIvir) α.α.α.φ.φ., [τριῶν ἀνδρῶν] χαλκοῦ ἀργύρου καὶ χρυσοῦ [συγχωνύσεως] [καὶ χ...] *IG* 2² 4212 (160 p.); τριῶν ἀνδρῶν ἐπὶ χ... νομίσματος *IGRom.* 3.703 (Cyana Lyciae, I).
- χάρσις: beneficium, indulgentia, χ... Καίσαρος τοῦ Σεβαστοῦ θεοῦ, beneficio Caesaris divi Augusti, *AE* 1966.425 (tit. bil.) (Ephesus, 23 a.); ἡ τοῦ ... Ἀδριανοῦ χ... *BGU* 19.17 (II); *PSI* 1026, ex indulgentia divi Hadriani; cf. *AE* 1919.10, *OGI* 669.30.
- χαρταρεῖα: chartarea, ἐπίτροπος Ἀστυρίας ... ἐπίτροπος χ... ἐν Ἀλεξανδρείᾳ *Inscr. Perg.* 8.3.44 (non ante III); Σεβ. ἀπελευθερος ἐπίτροπος καλενδαρίου, χ... Ἀλεξανδρίας *ILS* 9470 (Laodicea, temp. incert.).
- χείρ 1: ὑπὸ χ...: sub manu, ὑπὸ τῇ χ... κατὰ Ῥωμαίων νόμους *BGU* 1268 (III); vide s.v. ὑποχείριος. ■ 2: ἀπὸ χ...: a manu, ἀπὸ χ... Σεξ... πρεσβευτοῦ..., a manu Sex... leg. pro. pr., *IGRom.* 3.678 (tit. bil.) (Patara Lyciae, temp. Vespasiani). ■ 3: διὰ χ... ἔχω: ab (epistulis) esse (cf. p. 141), τὸν τὰς ἐπιστολὰς διὰ χ... ἔχοντα *DC* 71.12.3; τὰ τῆς βουλῆς ὑπομνήματα ... διὰ χ... ἔχων *DC* 78.22.2.
- χειρῶν: ordinare (pacem, provinciam), ἄνδρας δέκα οἱ χ... τὰ κατὰ τὴν Ἑλλάδα *Plb.* 18.42.5.
- χειροστής: procurator (cf. p. 143), οὔτε χ... εἰσφ[ορῶν δη]μοσιῶν[ην τε] *IGLSyr.* 718.33 (Rhosus Syriae, 36 a.); cf. Wilcken *Chrest.* 1.2.462 neque procuratorem neque publicanum vides; χ... ἐξηγητοῦ *P. Ryf.* 94, χ... πρακτόρων *P. Oxy.* 734 de procuratoribus hominum privatorum.
- χειροτέχνης: faber (cf. p. 138), ἐπάρχω χ... χαίρω *BGU* 301 (II).
- χειροτονέω: designare, ὕπατος χ... τὸ β' *Jos. AJ* 19.287.
- χειροτονία: comitia, χ... μὴ κατὰ φυλὰς ἀλλὰ

- κατὰ λόχους *App. BC* 1.59 (266); χ... σπάρτου ... ὑπάτου *App. BC* 1.78 (358-9).
- χιλίαρχος: miliarius, ἐπαρχος σπείρης α' Γερμαν. χ... *IGRom.* 3.1420 (Prusias ad Hyrium, II fin.); cf. *ILS* 8863.
- χιλιάρχιος ἡγήτωρ: tribunus militum, τῷ χαίρων στρατῆς ἡγήτορι χ... *JRS* 2 (1912) 90 (Antiochia Pisidia, temp. incert.) (carmen).
- χιλιαρχέω 1: tribunus esse militum, χ... ἐν λεγίων *AE* 1937.86 (Ancyra, II); [χ]... ἐν Γερμανίᾳ *SEG* 18.216 (Delphi, temp. Vespasiani); χ... καὶ ἐπαρχὸν ἀρχιτεκτόνων *IGRom.* 4.1086 (Pela Asiae, I); εἰς τῶν ἐπ' αὐτῷ χ... *Hdn.* 3.11.4; cf. 2.12.7; Κλήμης ἦν ἐπὶ τῶν στρατοπέδων καὶ Παπῶνος ἦν χ... *Jos. AJ* 19.37; τῶν κ..., ἐπάρχω σπείρης *P. Oxy.* 477 (132 p.). ■ 2: trib. mil. esse cos. pot., Κάμλλος, τότε χ... τὸ δεύτερον *Plu. Cam.* 2 (130); χ... καὶ πράττοντός τι ἐν τῇ ἀγορᾷ δημόσιον *DC fr.* 29.1.
- χιλιάρχης: tribunus militum, Οἰλπιος Ἀντισθένης χ... *IGRom.* 1.886 (Panticapaeum, 215 p.); διένειμε χ... καὶ ἱππάρχῃ τὸ ἐτι δαπλόουν *App. BC* 2.102 (422); πέμπει χ... ἑκατοντάρχας τε *Hdn.* 6.9.6.
- χιλιαρχία 1: tribunatus militum, χ... ἐν τῷ δορυφορικῷ *DC* 59.29.1; ἀπὸ τριῶν χ... *IGRom.* 4.1204 (Thyatira, 215 p.); ἀπὸ χ... *Inscr. Brit. Mus.* 553 (Ephesus, temp. incert.); cf. *Ephes.* 1. p. 214 adn. 1; *IGRom.* 4.1214. ■ 2: tribunatus mil. cos. pot., Κάμλλος ἐτι χ... ἔκτεν καλούμενος παρηγεῖτο *Plu. Cam.* 37 (148); πολλῶν δημοτικῶν παραγγελλομένων τὴν χ... *DH* 11.61.3.
- χιλιάρχος 1: tribunus militum (cf. p. 163), χ... [πλατύσημο]ς λεγ. ξ' *IGRom.* 3.176 (Ancyra, 138 p.); χ... λεγιῶνος α' Μακεδονικῆς *IGRom.* 1.431 (Neapolis, I); ἐνός τῶν ταγμάτων χ... *DH* 16.4.2; ἀπόφασιν τοῦ χ... *IGRom.* 1.860 (Chersonesus, temp. Commodi); et saepe apud auctores, *Jos. AJ* 19.18, *Bf* 3.87, *Plu. Cat. Min.* 9 (763), *DC ap. Zon.* 7.24, *DS*

22.1.2. ■ 2: trib. mil. cos. pot., ἐν Ῥώμῃ ἀπὸ τῶν ὑπάρχοντων χ... κατεστάθησαν τρεῖς DS 12.32.1, et saepe: ἐπὶ τὴν ἐτήσιον ἀρχὴν χ... App. Gall. 3.3; οἱ τὴν ἡγεμονίαν ἔχοντες χ... Plu. Cam. 33 (145); cf. DH 11.56.3.

χώρα 1: praefectura, ἀρχόντων ἐν πόλει χ... ὡς δὲ δῆμος κολωνεῖα ἀποκία σκέπη συνελίσσει χ... Ephes. 4.1.1 (11?); cf. ILS 6085, quicquidque in municipiis colonis praefectura foro conciliabulo Plei IV'er erunt. ■ 2: ἐν χ... vice (Caesaris iudicant), ἐν χ... Σεβαστοῦ δικάσαντα ... ἐν χ... Σεβαστοῦ διαγνώστα IGRom. 3.618 (Xanthus Lyciae, III); cf. ILS 1186.

χωρίων: municipium (forum?), ἀρχόντων ἐν πόλει χ... δῆμος κολωνεῖα ἀποκία κτλ Ephes. 4.1.1 (vide supra (1)).

χωρτάριος: cohortalis (cf. p. 8), ἄλλη ἢ ἀγωγή τῶν λεγεωναρίων ἄλλη ἢ τῶν χ... Smallwood 1.297b (Aegyptus, 63 p.).

χώρη, vide s.v. κοόρη.

Ψ

ψ.β.: decreto d(ecurionum) (cf. p. 9), ψ(ήφισματι) β(ουλῆς) Corinth 8.1.75, 86 (II-III); cf. AE 1949.265.

ψήφισμα 1: senatus consultum, ὁργιάζει τὴν θεὸν κατὰ νόμον καὶ ψ... βουλῆς DH 2.19.5, cf. 3.31.1, 6.1.4; ἄδικα πασχόντων παρὰ τὸ ψ... τῆς βουλῆς App. BC 3.22 (82). ■ 2: decretum decurionum, ψ... βουλῆς Αἰλίου μουνικίου Κοδων Ephes. 3.48 (123-140 p.); cf. Robert Hell. 5.47. ■ 3:

plebiscitum, ψ... δὲ φηγῆς ἐπέγραφον App. BC 1.31 (139); ἐνθα μὲν τὸ ψ... εἶποι "πατέρα" App. BC 2.144 (602).

ψῆφος 1: (ius) suffragii, τοῖς ἀπελευθεροῦσι ψ... ἐξουσίαν ἔδωκεν Ἀππίος Plu. Publ. 7 (100); οἱς ἐξῆν ψ... ἐν ταῖς Ῥωμαίων χειροτονίας φέρειν App. BC 1.23 (99). ■ 2: plebiscitum, οἱς γὰρ οὐ μέτεστι τῆς δημαρχίας, τοῖς οὖν οἱδὲ τῆς ὑπὸ δημάρχου κεραιμένης ψ... κοινωνεῖν DS 21.18.2.

■ 3: comitia, ψ... ὑπατακαί Plu. Cat. Min. 50 (783). ■ 4: ? constitutio, decretum (cf. p. 130), εἰδὼς τοῦτο συμφέρειν καὶ ταῖς κυριακαῖς ψ... OGI 669.14 (edictum Tib. Alex., 68 p.), sed rationes Dittenberger.

ψηφοφορία: comitia, ὑπατακαί ψ... Plu. Marcell. 4 (299); ψ... κατὰ φελάς Plu. Cor. 20 (223); φρατριακή ψ... DH 9.41.3.

Ω

ώας, vide s.v. δοῦας.

ὠρδανᾶτος: ordinarius (cf. pp. 3, 4, 168), τὸν εἰργεστάτων ὠ... ὑπατων IGRom. 3.556 (Tlos Lyciae, 243 p.); cf. IGRom. 1.136; ἑκατοντάρχης λεγεωνάρως ὠ... ILS 8872 (Hieropolis Ciliciae, temp. incert.); Aur. Διονυσόδωρος ὠ... AE 1944.80 (Thracia, III) (cf. p. 9); χρὸ ὠ... πρέγκιψ AE 1940.211 (Syria, temp. incert.).

ὠρδανᾶτος: ordinatus, M. Aur. Σεμνος ὠ... ἀνέθηκα IGBulg. 1127 (Thracia, temp. incert.); cf. IGBulg. 983.

III DISCUSSION OF SELECTED TERMS



Introduction

The chapters in this section follow the alphabetical order of the Greek terms discussed in them.

The material included is diverse; the criterion for selection was practical – whether the elucidation of a term could be handled adequately in the lexicon or not. The purpose of these chapters is to bring further elucidation of the meaning of various Greek terms, by comparison, historical analysis, closer examination of the nature of the sources, and so on.

1. ἀλειτουργησία etc.: Immunity

The grant of *immunitas* could be made either to a state or to a private individual. In the first case, the right of political independence was coupled with a grant of freedom from the payment of tribute to the central government. The distinction thus established in Roman law between *civitates liberae* and *civitates tributariae* or *stipendariae* is presented by Mommsen (*StR* 3.657).

In Greek, this right granted to states may be expressed by the following terms, or by forms related to them: ἀνεισφορία, ἀτέλεια, ἀφορολόγητος. Typical examples of such usage may be found in Appian, describing states as αὐτόνομοι καὶ φόρων ἀτελεῖς (*BC* 1.102.475), and in Nero's Isthmian oration (*IG* 7.2713), granting Greece ἐλευθερία, ἀνεισφορία.

When *immunitas* was granted to individuals, besides freedom from taxation (φόρων ἀφεςις, *immunitas solvendi publici vectigalis*), there was also the privilege of freedom from traditional services to the community, those services known in Greek as λειτουργαί. Such *immunitas civilium munerum* (cf. *Dig* 49.18.2) is regularly included with grants of ἀτέλεια or ἀνεισφορία in Greek documents of the Roman period (*Cyr. Ed.* 3.57, *Dig.* 50.6.6.3, *Inscr. Pergamon* 8.3.148).

The proper term in Greek for immunity from local duties is ἀλειτουργησία or a related form; an example in a Hellenistic context may be found in *SIG*³ 647. Such a right could be granted in the Roman period by Roman officials, as may be seen in a grant of M. Antonius the triumvir (*SB* 4224), where ἀλειτουργησία is associated with grants of ἀστρατευσία and ἀνεπιστάμεια. The term is also employed in a text relating to the Artists of Dionysus (*IG* 7.2413). Although ἀλειτουργησία was a personal

privilege, relating entirely to local government, it was nevertheless subject to regulation by Roman law; *Dig.* 27.1.15.6 (from Modestinus, *Liber de Excusationibus*) states *μηδὲ λιβραρίους . . . ἔχειν ἀλειτουρησίαν λέγουσιν αἱ θεῖαι διατάξεις*.

But ἀλειτουρησία remains a term relating entirely to the rights of an individual in his local community. When, therefore, Strabo describes Caesar's treatment of Ilium in the following terms (13.1.27.595), *τὴν ἐλευθερίαν καὶ τὴν ἀλειτουρησίαν . . . συνεφύλαξε*, his precise meaning is unclear. Caesar's grant to Ilium would appear to be a normal one, confirming the city's tax-free status vis-à-vis the central administration, for which ἀλειτουρησία is inappropriate. Possibly Strabo made an almost mechanical error in translating *immunitas* from some Latin source, but such an error would be uncharacteristic of a writer who is careful and well-informed concerning Roman administration.

In an article by Mrs. K.M.T. Atkinson,¹ it is suggested that *λειτουργεῖν . . . τῶ τῶν Ἑλλήνων σώματι* (*Cyr. Ed.* 3.57) refers to military service. But *λειτουργία* has primarily financial implications; and *στρατεία* or a related form such as *στρατεύω* was available to describe military demands on the local populace, without forcing *λειτουργεῖν* beyond its normal meaning.

2. *ἀντί* and derivatives: Promagistrates

The concept of prorogued *imperium* is not one that occurs in purely Greek contexts, and hence presents a problem when Greek equivalents are sought for the Roman institution.

In the earliest texts, the difference between normal and prorogued *imperium* was not expressed in Greek. It is apparent that after his consulate (198 B.C.), Flamininus was termed *στρατηγὸς ὑπατος Ῥωμαίων*, the normal formulation at that date for *consul*¹ in Greek texts from 195 and 196 (*SIG*³ 592-3, *Plb.* 18.46.5, *Plu. Flam.* 10.5). Likewise an epigram of Marcellus recorded by Plutarch (*Marcell.* 30.316) employs *ὑπατος ἀρχή* for both consulates and proconsulates. Such a usage was unusual by Plutarch's time, and he explains it to his readers. The possibility must always be considered that in texts of the second century B.C., including Polybius, a prorogued magistracy is not given special treatment in Greek.²

ἀντί as a translation of *pro*

When promagistracies were distinguished in Greek texts, Latin *pro* was translated by Greek *ἀντί*, and the derivatives *ἀνθύπατος*, *ἀντάρχων*, *ἀντιστράτηγος* and *ἀντιπαμίας* were formed.

Both *ἀντί* and *pro* have the sense "in the place of"; but as the system of

1. K. M. T. Atkinson, "The Third Cyrene Edit of Augustus," *Ancient History and Institutions: Studies presented to V. Ehrenberg*, Oxford, 1966, pp. 21-36.

1. See p. 158, and Holleaux, *Str. passim*, *Et. Ep. Hist. Gr.* 5.253, n. 1.

2. Holleaux, *Et. Ep. Hist. Gr.* 5.294 and n. 4, *Str.* 85, 163.

proconsular and propraetorian *imperium* developed,³ *proconsul* came to mean something other than "in place of the consul." The original sense was not lost; Livy could apply *proconsularis* to the *tribuni militum* who replaced the consuls (5.2.9), and the witticism of L. Philippus, *pro consulibus . . . non pro consule* (Cic. Phil. 11.8.18), relied on the ambiguity of *pro* for its point.

There are many cases where *ἀντί* is applied to Roman officials with the simple sense "in place of." Dionysius of Halicarnassus uses *ἀντιβασιλεύς* (9.69.1) for *interrex*; Nordström is incorrect in condemning this usage as an *inepta comparatio*, precisely because he considers *ἀντί* in terms of Latin usage.⁴ *ἀντεπίτροπος* (2) is another excellent example. In later Greek, the original sense was still sufficiently alive that John the Lydian was able to create such terms as *ἀνθίπαρχος* and *ἀντιδικτάτωρ* (Mag. 1.38 fin.), with the sense "deputy."

Dionysius applies *ἀνθύπατος* (3) *ἀρχή* to the *tribuni militum consulari potestate* (11.62.1), and Diodorus Siculus speaks of their election *ἀντί* (2) *ὑπάτων* (12.32.1). Plutarch's use of *ἀνθυπατική* for the *Xviri leg. scrib.* (Quaest. Rom. 55) follows the same pattern.

ἀντιστράτηγος is used in the sense "deputy" in an inscription from the time of the foundation of the province of Asia. M'. Aquilius (termed *στρατηγός*, see p. 157) is said to be leaving behind Cn. Domitius (OGI vol. 2, p. 551). M. Holleaux correctly views him as "suppléant du consul";⁵ he was probably consular legate. The same sense may also be found in Polybius (15.4.1) and Appian (Mith. 52.208).

It is in this sense of "replacement" that *ἀντάρχων* (2) is applied to an official in Naples (IGRom. 1.452, 453). Naples enjoyed Roman municipal government, but employed traditional Greek vocabulary to describe it.⁶ The office "deputy for the *archon*" must have been in Roman terms *praefectus iure dicundo*.

The Naples inscription provides the key to the understanding of the term *ἀντιστράτηγος* (2) in a text from Troizen (IG 4.795), in which one of the most distinguished residents of Roman Corinth, Cn. Cornelius Pulcher, is described as *δυνάμει ἀντιστράτηγος ἐν Κορίνθῳ*.⁷ Pulcher is named *Ivir quinquennalis* in a number of Corinthian texts (see Corinth 8.2.138), but it is impossible to construe *δυνάμει ἀντιστράτηγος* to provide the sense *quinquennalis*. The proper translation is *praefectus i.d.* In Latin, this official may be termed *praefectus pro Ivis* (CIL 3.4111, 8.4600); *ἀντάρχων* at Naples provides a close parallel to *ἀντιστράτηγος* at Troizen; and an inscription from Sardis from the year 1 A.D. (AJA 18, 1914, p. 329, line 133) describes an official as *ὁ ἀντάρχων τῶν στρατηγῶν*, "deputy for the *strategoi*," which explains the genitive *δυνάμει* at Troizen. There is no need to correct the text as Kent suggested (Corinth 8.3 p. 65, note 1) to *ἀντί δυνάμει* *στρατηγός*.

3. See W. F. Jashemski, *The Origins and History of the Proconsular and Propraetorian Imperium to 27 B.C.*, Chicago, 1950.

4. V. Nordström, *De institutorum Romanorum vocabulis Dionysii Halicarnassensis quaestiones*, diss. Helsingfors, 1890, p. 23.

5. *Et. Ep. Hist. Gr.* 2.183.

6. See p. 11, and Bowersock, *Augustus*, pp. 81-84.

7. The text is accentuated *δὲ ἰσχυρῶν* by the editor. I suggest *δυνάμει* on the analogy of *δέκατος* etc. I hope to publish on this topic shortly.

Promagistrates

ἀντάρχοι occurs in a number of official texts, generally coupled with ἀρχοντες, belonging to the first century A.D. Its usage presents no special problems.

Proconsul ἀνθύπατος; 25.3.3 *proconsul* ἀνθύπατος; 25.3.3 *proconsul*

ἀνθύπατος first occurs in the second century B.C.; one of the earliest occurrences is in *SIG*³ 683, dated to 140 B.C., referring to acts of L. Mummius as ὑπατος ἢ ἀνθύπατος.⁸

In many documents of the late second and early first centuries B.C., the formulation στρατηγός ἀνθύπατος was employed. The nature of this construction is discussed below, in the chapter on στρατηγός (pp. 160-61); here it should be sufficient to state that the sense is "proconsular strategos" and not *praetor pro consule*.

ἀνθύπατος is built directly on ὑπατος, and its usage follows that of the original word closely. It should be stressed that the word is a single unit in official texts: the model is *proconsul* not *pro consule*. In literary authors, especially Dio Cassius, it is divided into its constituent parts (e.g. 36.27.4), but ἀντὶ τῶν ὑπάρτων does not belong to the language of formal documents.

The original adjective ὑπατος could be applied to various nouns, producing ὑπατος ἀρχή for *consulatus*, ὑπατος ἐξουσία for *imperium consulare* (see p. 167). ἀνθύπατος was created as a noun; but the adjectival use of ὑπατος was extended to it, producing ἀνθύπατος ἀρχή for *proconsulatus*, ἀνθύπατος ἐξουσία for *imperium proconsulare*. This is again a purely literary technique.

Like *proconsul*, ἀνθύπατος came to be applied to governors who were not necessarily yet of consular rank. Dio Cassius, in his account of the division of provinces between the emperor and the senate (53.13), appears to consider that this practice, which he explains very carefully to his Greek readers, was an innovation of Augustus. But there were praetorian proconsuls in the republic also, to whom ἀνθύπατος was applied; they are especially common in the provinces of Asia and Macedonia.⁹

The innovation of proconsular officials within Italy could also be described by the term ἀνθύπατος, as in Appian (*BC* 1.38.172).

ἀνθύπατος is the source of a number of derived terms, ἀνθυπαρεία, ἀνθυπαρεύω, ἀνθυπατικός. But they are not attested before Augustus, and they are never very common.

Propraetor

ἀντιστράτηγος was not a new word; in Classical Greek it had the sense "opposing general," and in the preceding paragraphs (p. 105) examples of the sense "deputy *strategos*" were discussed.

In the sense *propaetor*, examples begin to appear towards the end of the second

8. Holleaux, *Str.* 10, 19, 21.

9. E.g., C. Claudius Nero, *pr.* 81, ἀνθύπατος

(*AGRom.* 4.196) in 80-79, no consulate attested.

century B.C. (e.g. IG 12.5.1.722, *Inscr. Délos* 1603). Like ἀνθύπατος, ἀντιστράτηγος was a single unit and did not reflect an earlier ἀντί τοῦ στρατηγοῦ; the Latin model was the noun *propraetor*, not the phrase *pro praetore*. The literary tradition that permitted ἀντί ὑπάτου was not extended to ἀντιστράτηγος.

Mommsen's text of the *Res Gestae* of Augustus reads (9.1) ἐμοί . . . ἀντί στρατηγοῦ (ὅντι), where the Latin has *me pro praetore*, which would thus be an exception to the claim made in the preceding paragraph. But examination of a photograph reveals that the final *omicron* of στρατηγοῦ is far from clear, and ἀντιστράτηγῳ ὄντι is now accepted as the correct reading.¹⁰

Republican magistrates with imperium pro praetore

Examples of ἀντιστράτηγος alone are not common in this sense. IG 12.5.1.722, referring to a Cn. Aufidius, *propraetor* in Asia about 106 B.C., provides a clear case in formal documents. ἀντιστράτηγοι in literature may be "deputy *strategoi*," but *propraetor* seems to be intended in Plutarch (CG 6.2), and is certain in Appian (BC 3.48.195), referring to Augustus, and in Dio Cassius (41.43.3), describing a general prorogation by the Pompeians in 48 B.C.

The reasons for the relative infrequency of ἀντιστράτηγος in this sense are several: first, the fact observed above, that many praetorian governors, especially in the Greek-speaking provinces of Asia and Macedonia held *imperium proconsulare* and hence were termed ἀνθύπατος; second, the widespread republican practice of referring to a provincial governor of whatever rank simply as στρατηγός (pp. 156-58); third, the possibility of confusion with other senses of ἀντιστράτηγος.

Legati pro praetore: first begin to be recorded in Greek texts with the special Eastern commands of Lucullus and Pompey: πρεσβευτής καὶ ἀντιστράτηγος is the formal Greek expression, recorded for example in SEG 20.730, SIG³ 750). It is unusual in this period for the *legatus* part of the title to be omitted; in literary works, as in Appian (Mith. 52.208), ἀντιστράτηγος ὑπὸ Φλάκκου κατεκλημμένος, even though the man's rank may have been *legatus pro praetore*, "deputy-commander" (i.e. *legatus*) is possibly a better translation of ἀντιστράτηγος.

Quaestor pro praetore: ταμίης (καὶ) ἀντιστράτηγος is attested as early as 112 B.C., (*Inscr. Délos* 1603) and is frequent thereafter (e.g., IGRom. 1.969, OGI 429, ILS 8831). *Inscr. Brit. Mus.* 541 records the ταμίης καὶ ἀντιστράτηγος τριῶν ἀνθυπάτων in the imperial period. See also Robert, *Hell.* 1.54.

Proquaestor propraetore is also not uncommon, and is expressed by ἀντιταμίης (καὶ) ἀντιστράτηγος (e.g. IGRom. 3.1102, ILS 8778).

Legati pro praetore of Caesar: The standard terminology for imperial legates employs πρεσβευτής and ἀντιστράτηγος. The simplest (and commonest) version is πρεσβευτής Σεβαστοῦ ἀντιστράτηγος (e.g., IGRom. 1.796), frequently with abbreviations. But

10. W. Weber, *Principes* 1, Stuttgart 1936, p. 143, n. 567, confirms this as a firm reading.

προσβευτής καὶ ἀντιστράτηγος τοῦ Σεβαστοῦ is also common (e.g. *ILS* 8801). There are also several examples of a formula *προσβευτής καὶ ἀντιστράτηγος Αὐτοκράτορος Καίσαρος* ... (*IGRom.* 4.176).

In literature, an imperial legate is called simply *ἀντιστράτηγος* in Josephus (*AJ* 15.407, referring to the governor of Syria) and in Dio Cassius with some frequency (e.g., 39.50.4, 60.23.6).

There are a few cases in inscriptions where *προσβευτής* is omitted, e.g. *IGRom.* 1.593, *ὑπατεύοντος τῆς ἐπαρχίας Οὐπτεννίου Ίουβενίου ἀντιστράτηγου* (see p. 9). This pattern is also found in *Inscr. Brit. Mus.* 481 (if correctly restored) and *IGLSyr.* 1804.

Proquaestor: *ἀντιταμίας* is the regular version; the first example is *Inscr. Délos* 1843 (119a.). As noted above, *ἀντιταμίας* may be coupled with *ἀντιστράτηγος*.

3. ἀποικία, κολωνία etc.: Colonies

The treatment in Greek of Latin *colonia* provides an excellent illustration of the difference between literary usage and the technical language of inscriptions and papyri.

There was nothing strange to the Greek world in the idea of colonial settlements, and there were a number of terms that could be naturally to the Roman institution, e.g. ἀποικία, ἐποικία, κατοικία, κληρουχία, συνοικία, and forms related to them.

ἀποικία, the term most often used to describe colonial settlements of the archaic period in Greece, is also the favored term for Roman colonies. It is used to designate Roman colonies in a letter of Philip V of Macedon as early as 214 B.C. (*SIG³* 543) and is to be found thereafter in literary sources in all periods.

The other terms are less common: κατοικία and κληρουχία occur in Strabo, Appian and Plutarch, and συνοικία or related forms in Strabo, Appian and Dio Cassius. In these writers, the alternative forms are used simply for literary purposes as variants for the more usual ἀποικία. The fine distinctions that might be drawn between such terms in the classical period¹ do not appear to be taken up in the Roman context.

ἐποικος and its derivatives in Strabo also refer to regular Roman colonies, but Appian (*BC* 1.96.448, 5.137.570) appears to use these forms to refer to Roman settlements that did not enjoy technical colonial status.²

ἀποικία, unlike the other Greek terms, does occur in official Roman documents. It is the term employed in the *Res Gestae* of Augustus, in a bilingual dedication by the colony of Patras set up in the Athenian agora (*SEG* 18.64), and in a document of triumviral date from Centoripa (*AE* 1966.165). It also occurs in a copy of a Roman

1. See V. Ehrenberg, "Thucydides on Athenian Colonization," *CP* 47, 1952, pp. 143-149; P. A. Brunt, *Studies Presented to Victor Ehrenberg*, Oxford, 1966,

pp. 71-92.

2. The relevance of this distinction in the case of Lampacius is discussed by Bowersock, *Augustus*, p. 64.

lex municipalis possibly of the second century A.D. (*Ephes.* 4.1.1).

But it is the transliteration of the Roman word, *κολωνία*, or a derivative of it, that is applied by most Roman colonists to themselves. The following is a partial list:

Antioch Pisidia	OGI 536	Nicopolis Ponti	AE 1909.19
Berytus	OGI 588	Nisibis	SNG Cop. 38.239
Buthrotum	AE 1949.245	Palmyra	IGRom. 3.1040
Carrhae	SNG Cop. 38.186-7	Parium	Hell. 10.274
Carthage	ILS 9469	Patrae	IG 5.1.524
Edessa	SNG Cop. 38.209-218	Puteoli	IG 14.830
Gaza	IGRom. 3.1212	Samos	IGRom. 4.991-2
Gerasa	SEG 7.832	Sinope	AE 1916.121
Iconium	IGRom. 3.264	Thessalonice	Oliver, <i>Gerusia</i> 58
Jerusalem	OGI 600	Tyana	SNG Aulock 6544
Lystra	OGI 536		

κολωνία is not found frequently in literary texts. It is used of Philippi in *Acts* 16.12, in an edict of Claudius quoted by Josephus (*AJ* 19.291), in a passage which also includes the only occurrence in an author of *μουνικίπων*. In Dio Cassius (72.15.2) we are told that Commodus planned to rename Rome the *ἀθάνατος εὐτυχὴς κολωνία*; without the use of the Latin word, the anecdote would have been less effective. Finally, the related form *κολωνοί* is employed by Arrian (*Alan.* 1) as the name of a military unit.

There is thus a clear dichotomy in the use of the two commonest terms for *colonia*. *ἀποικία* occurs only in a restricted number of documents, only one of which is likely to be post-Augustan, but is the regular form in literature. Conversely, the cases of *κολωνία* in literature are limited and of a special type. The documents quoted by Josephus belong more to the sphere of official language; the examples from Dio and Arrian are virtually cases of a proper name; only *Acts* provides a casual literary reference to a *κολωνία*.

The reasons for the dichotomy are clear. *ἀποικία* is a perfectly adequate translation for literary purposes, and had a respectable history in the classical period; but it gives no indication of the precise and extensive privileges of a Roman colony as opposed to any other kind of foreign settlement by any state to which the term *ἀποικία* was equally appropriate. The transliteration expressed these constitutional nuances, but was too alien for any but the most unassuming Greek stylist.

Various sub-varieties of *colonia* are not distinguished in Greek, any more than they are in most Latin documents. Although certain colonies held the *ius Italicum* (*Dig.* 50.15.1), this is not the kind of information that is placed in official titlature in an age when cities in Asia Minor engaged in bitter rivalry in their claims to honorific titles. The restoration [*Τρ*][*α*][*λ*][*ικ*ή *κολωνία* found in AE 1909.19 is probably incorrect; the normal form would be a flattering adjective such as *λαμπροτάτη* (cf. OGI 536).

Ephes. 4.1.1, a translation of a *lex municipalis*, employs both ἀποικία and κολωνία. The relevant portion of the text reads δύο ἀνδρῶν . . . ἀρχόντων ἐν πόλει χωρεῖω δῆμω κολωνίᾳ ἀποικία σκέπη συνηλύσει χώρα. In this passage, κολωνία should not be distinguished from ἀποικία. Both common terms are employed for the Latin *colonia*, just as πόλις, χωρεῖον, δῆμος, all are probably versions of Latin *municipium* or *civitas*. In a comparable Latin document (*ILS* 6085) we read *quicumque in municipiis coloneis praefectura foro conciliabulo Ilvir IVvir erit*. It is typical of legal documents to use several versions of each word to eliminate any possibility of ambiguity which might arise in the process of translation.

4. ἀρχή, ἄρχων: Magistratus

ἀρχή

ἀρχή occurs most frequently as the equivalent of Latin *magistratus*; like the Latin *magistratus*, the abstract noun is applied by metonymy to the officials themselves. The usage is employed by Herodian (8.6.8), Dio Cassius (41.36.2), and Dionysius of Halicarnassus (8.44.4, 8.87.6).

In the sense *magistratus*, ἀρχή may be employed in a number of periphrastic forms applied to various Roman positions, the most common being ὑπατος or ὑπατική ἀρχή for *consulatus*. Other periphrases of the same sort include ἡ ἀνθυπάτου ἀρχή for *proconsulatus* (DC 39.9.3) and ἡ αὐτοκράτορος ἀρχή for *imperium principis* (DC 51.21.6). Such periphrases with ἀρχή also provide a simple way of handling some of the more complex, and characteristically Roman, boards of magistrates, e.g. ἄρχας κ' ἀνδρῶν ἀρχῆν for a member of the vigintivirate (*Ephes.* 3.36), or ἄρχας ι' ἀνδρῶν for a *Xvir stlit. iud.* (*IGRom.* 1.431).

From the sense *magistratus*, it is an easy stage to the specific magistracy, the consulate, as in Plutarch (*Pyrrh.* 21.396), τὴν ἀρχὴν παραλαβών.

The sense *provincia* is closely allied to that of *magistratus*, especially when *provincia* has the meaning "assigned command, sphere of influence" rather than a purely territorial meaning. ἀρχή is used in this way by Dio Cassius, e.g. ἀρχή ἐν ἱππηκόοις (52.21.8), αἱ ἔξω ἀρχαί (47.20.2), ἡ ἐν Ἰβηρίᾳ ἀρχή (40.44.2), and also in Herodian (2.7.4). The curious expression ταμιεύων τὴν ἀρχήν in a Cypriot inscription (Smallwood 1.315) may be understood to mean "serving as quaestor to the (provincial) command," rather than "being quaestor of the (geographical) province."

From *magistratus*, it is also easy to understand the application of ἀρχή to the *imperium principis* (e.g. *IGRom.* 4.1031, Jos. BJ 1.20).

Certain military commands, which would not be classified under the heading *magistratus*, are sometimes expressed in Greek by ἀρχή. In a number of examples, e.g. ἐπὶ τῶν τεκτόνων ἀρχή (Plu. Mar 8.409), ἀρχή τῶν δορυφόρων (DC 69.19.2), ἀρχή τῶν στρατοπέδων (DC 36.31.4), the Latin equivalent would be *praefectura*; but in none of these cases is the Greek intended to be technical, or to signify more than "command" in general. ἡγεμονία is the more frequent term for this kind of command.

Finally ἡ (Ῥωμαίων) ἀρχή is a common expression for the *imperium Romanum*, as in *IGRom.* 4.566, ἐκ παλαιῶ[υ] Ῥω[μαίων] ἀρχῇ χρῆσιμος. Note also *SEG* 20.324, *Hdn.* 1.4.8, Lucian, *Merc. Cond.* 20. But in this sense also ἡγεμονία is the more usual term.

ἄρχω

The verb ἄρχω, especially in its participial forms, may likewise be applied to a number of positions, but there is the same emphasis on civilian magistracies.

Magistratus

In formal documents, such as *senatusconsulta* and imperial decrees, ἄρχων is the technical equivalent of *magistratus*. This may be observed in the bilingual *SC de Asclepiade* (*IG* 14.951), where ἄρχοντες . . . οἴτινες . . . ἐπαρχείας διακετέχουσιν expresses the Latin *magistratus qui . . . provincias optinent*. Similar formal terminology may be found in the Rhosus decree (*IGLSyr.* 718.55) and the law recorded at Delphi *de piratis persequendis* (*Delphes* 3.4.37C).

ἄρχων refers above all to an independent magistrate, acting under his own auspices. This sense is forcibly underlined in a speech in Dio Cassius (36.36.3), where independent ἄρχοντες are contrasted with the ὑπάρχοντες of Pompey proposed in the *lex Gabinia*. Similar oppositions can be observed in Appian (*BC* 2.107.447), where a contrast is made between ἄρχω and ἡγεμονεύω, and in Plutarch (*TG* 7.1), where Gracchus' position as quaestor is contrasted with that of his commanding officer, or ἄρχων.

Consul

As was observed with the noun ἀρχή above, so also the verb ἄρχω may be applied to the magistracy *par excellence*, the consulate. This can be seen in the phrase ἄρχων καταστὰς μετὰ Κλαυδίου (*Plu. Reg. et Imp. Apophth.* 195), and in *Plu. Cat. Min.* 21.769, and *DC* 53.1.1.

ἄρχω alone may also refer to a tribune (*Plu. Cat. Min.* 34.fin.776) and to the *praefectus urbi* during the Latin festival (*Str.* 5.3.2[229]).

Praeses

ἄρχω is used naturally to apply to provincial governors of all ranks. The sense of "independent authority" which underlies the word is especially appropriate to these effective rulers of their jurisdictions; it also parallels the use of ἀρχή for provincial commands observed above (p. 110). The use of ἄρχων for provincial governors is common in literature, notably Aristides, Cassius Dio, Lucian, Philostratus, and Plutarch. It is perhaps appropriate to see here some influence from the Attic movement in literature. Note that the verb is extended to equestrian commanders, (*DC* 60.9.5, Lucian, *Apol.* 12.722).

ἄρχοντες in the plural may be used to designate provincial governors as a class, as for example in the formula οἱ τῶν ἐπαρχειῶν προεστῶτες ἄρχοντες (Smallwood

1.380), and in similar expressions in Aristides (26K 31) and Galen (14 K 214).

But *ἀρχων* is not used in formal inscriptions and official titulature to designate the *praeses provinciae*. *IGRom*. 4.1416 is plainly spurious; the only clear example is the bilingual *IGRom*. 1.402, where *ἀρχας* corresponds to Latin *praeses*, but which refers to the special local arrangement in Numidia whereby the legionary commander also administered the civil government of the province.

A special usage of Philostratus' demands attention. Herodes Atticus' position in Asia is described with the words *ἦρχε τῶν ἐλευθέρων πόλεων* (VS 2.1.3); he was *corrector* of the free cities, but his relations with the proconsul show that he did not consider himself subject to him, so that *ἀρχων* is an entirely appropriate term. This case then provides a parallel for the government of the brothers Quintilii, who *ἀμφὶ τῆς Ἑλλάδος ἡρχέτην* (VS 2.1.10); Groag analysed their positions as those of *corrector* and *comes*.¹

Junius Chilo: Chilo is known from Tacitus (*Annals* 12.21) to have been procurator in Bithynia. But Dio refers to him as *τοῦ ἀρχαντος οὐδῶν* (60.33.6). Dio (or strictly speaking Xiphilinus) is employing a word otherwise restricted to actual governors. The reason for this is that Chilo's activities as recorded by Dio and Tacitus show him exercising quasi-presidial powers; he is known to have minted coins.² Fergus Millar has provided parallels for such usurpation of power by certain procurators,³ and in Chilo's case, as *de facto* ruler of his province, there is probably some justification for the verb *ἀρχω*.

Glabrio: Aristides (50K 100) appears to refer to one Glabrio with the verb form *ἦρχε*. *ἀρχων* is well attested in Aristides in the sense *praeses* (49K 38, 50K 71, 94), but because of difficulties in relating the chronology of Aristides to known Glabrones, Groag proposed to equate Aristides' friend with the consul of 154 A.D., known from *ILS* 1072 as *legatus Asiae*, claiming that *ἀρχω* can be properly applied to a *legatus proconsulis*.⁴ There are no parallels in Aristides or contemporary sources for this interpretation, which makes *ἀρχω* refer to a clearly subordinate official. It should be observed that Aristides correctly describes the role of a *legatus proconsulis*, with the usual noun *πρεσβευτής* (50K 85). The problem must be solved either by emendation of the text or reconsideration of the prosopography.⁵

Principes

The use of *ἀρχων* for *princeps* follows naturally both from its common use in Greek for the first official of a city, and from its application to various Roman magistrates. The *princeps* viewed as the first magistrate is consistent with the usage of the Latin word.

1. *Reichsbeamten*, cols. 128-131. But see now Oliver, *Marcus Aurelius* 69.

2. *Num. Chron. Series* 5.8, 1928, p. 102.

3. *Historia* 14, 1965, pp. 362-367.

4. *PIR*² A 73.

5. Emendation is suggested by C. A. Behr, *Aelius Aristides*, Amsterdam, 1968, p. 65, note 17; I suggest a prosopographical solution in a paper "Glabrio, the archon of Asia," in *CP* 68, 1973, pp. 121-24. See now *ZPE* 7, 1971, pp. 43-4.

ἄρχων is common in this sense in Aelius Aristides (e.g. 19K 5, 20K 15, 25K 56, 26K 23, 107) and also occurs in Dio Chrysostom (32.60, 37.34) and in Marcus Aurelius (3.5.1) and Philostratus (VA 1.27). The expression of the martyr Ignatius ὁ ἄρχων τοῦ αἰῶνος τούτου (Rom. 7.1) has much the same sense.

Occasionally expressions such as ὁ πάσης γῆς καὶ [πάσης] θαλάσσης ἄρχων may be found in inscriptions (IGRom. 1.901), but such phrases belong as much to the literary world as to the language of formal documents. ἄρχων does not occur in official titles for the *princeps*.

Military ἄρχοντες

Comparable to the use of ἀρχή for certain military prefectures (p. 110) are a number of cases where ἄρχων is applied to military positions, e.g., οἱ καθεσταμένοι ὑπὸ τῶν ὑπάτων ἄρχοντες, προσαγορευόμενοι δὲ πραίφεκτοι (Plb. 6.26.5), dealing with *praefecti sociorum*. Among later writers, ἄρχων is applied to a *praefectus equitum* (Plu. Ant. 3.916), to the *praefecti praetorio* (DC 60.18.3, Hdn. 5.4.2) and to the *praefectus vigilum* (DC 58.9.3). It is also employed, though rarely, for a *legatus legionis*, ἄρχων τάγματος (Plu. Galb. 10.1057). For these military posts, subordinate to a degree, ἄρχων is purely literary, and even among the authors ἡγεμῶν is the more common term.

Local ἄρχοντες

As a term common to many Greek states for their eponymous magistracies, ἄρχων is naturally applied to the *Ilviri* and *IVviri* of Roman communities, e.g. at Naples, ἄρχας τεσσάρων ἀνδρῶν (IG 14.745), at Rhegium, ἄρχων πενταετηρικός (IGRom. 1.469) and at Comama ἄρχας τὴν . . . δυνάμειαν (SEG 19.830). The *Digest* provides a gloss, εἰαν ὁ πόλεως ἄρχων, τοῦτ' ἐστὶν ὁ στρατηγός (27.1.15.9). An example in literature is the dispute with Caesar over the treatment of an ἄρχων of *Novum Comum* (App. BC 2.26).⁶

ἄρχοντες may, of course, refer to non-Roman figures. For example, the spread of piracy is attributed by Strabo to the κακία τῶν ἀρχόντων (14.5.2.669); they are not Roman officials, since Strabo does not employ ἄρχων for provincial governors, but petty local dynasts. This is one of the many places where care must be exercised to distinguish Roman from purely Greek officials.

5. ἀρχι- compounds

There are several words employing ἀρχι- which are applied to Roman officials. Some, such as ἀρχιτέκτων for the *fabri* of the army, are normal terms and require no special discussion in this chapter.

But a small group of words enjoy the particular distinction of having been

6. Behr, loc. cit., suggests that confusion arises in Aristides partly because of the use of ἄρχων in 50.99 for a local official.

borrowed from the Greek East into official Latin. Some, like *ἀρχιατρός*, are purely Greek, but there are also a number of hybrid forms such as *ἀρχιστάτωρ*, *ἀρχιστράτωρ* and *ἀρχισταβέλλάριος*, which belong to the terminology of Roman Egypt.

The official public physician of a community was known as its *ἀρχιατρός*: *IGRom.* 1.461 provides a Greek example in the Roman world. In Latin, he was likewise termed *archiater*; a number of examples are listed in the *Thesaurus Linguae Latinae*, s.v.¹ See however *CQ N.S.* 21, 1971, p. 262.

In later Latin texts, such as the *Codex Theodosianus* (12.13) and Cassiodorus (*Var.* 4.14), *archiater* is the title of the emperor's chief physician, to whom the title *ἀρχιατρός* was normally applied in Greek (e.g., *IGRom.* 4.1086, *SEG* 6.554, Galen 14K 2). But on inscriptions of the first and second centuries, the imperial physicians refer to themselves simply as *medicus Augusti*, as in the case of Xenophon of Cos (*ILS* 1841) and the doctors of the imperial family named in *ILS* 1842-6. It is sensible to assume, as Dessau did in his index to *ILS* (vol. 3, p. 416), that men like Xenophon bore the title *archiater Augusti*, but examples from the earliest period are scarce.

Egypt

The absorption of the Ptolemaic bureaucracy into the Roman provincial administrative system produced a number of anomalous terms; characteristically Egyptian posts such as *epistrategos* and *idios logos* take their place in the *cursus honorum* of the procuratorial service, and the terms begin to occur in Latin documents, *idios logos* for example in *ILS* 1413-4, 2690.

The use of titles formed with *ἀρχι-* was extensive in Ptolemaic bureaucracy, with officials such as the *ἀρχισωματοφύλαξ* (*OGI* 99) and the *ἀρχιφυλακίτης* (*P. Hib.* 73). Officials with this kind of titulature continue in the Roman period.

ἀρχι- in the Roman context indicates the head of a government bureau, or that official who was especially associated with the prefect. Not only do we meet such formations as *ἀρχιμεταλλάρχης* but the prefix is also applied to Latin words; thus the chief archivist became the *ἀρχισταβέλλάριος*, the *stator*, or messenger, of the prefect became *ἀρχιστάτωρ*, and the prefect's groom, by the same pattern, is the *ἀρχιστράτωρ*. *Archistator* is attested as a Latin word in *AE* 1958.156 (from Mauretania). It is clear from *P. Oxy.* 294 that he was an official concerned with the introduction of law-cases to the prefect's court; this interpretation is now confirmed by *P. Oxy.* 2754.9. It was this post, as Pflaum observed, that Lucian held and described in *Apology* 12.²

Ecclesiastical Latin

In later Latin, words with prefix *archi-* were not restricted to the administration

1. See L. Cohn-Haft, *The Public Physicians of Ancient Greece* (Smith College Studies in History, 42), pp. 1-4.

2. H.-G. Pflaum, "Lucien de Samosate, *archista-*

tor praefecti Aegypti d'après une inscription de Mauretanie," *Ecole Française de Rome, Mélanges d'archéologie et d'histoire*, 71, 1959, pp. 251-6.

of Egypt. The Latin Church, with a large Greek element in its language and history, employed such terms as *archidiaconus*, *archiepiscopus* and *archipresbyter*, and hybrids of the type of *archipontifex* and *archisacerdos*.

6. ἀρχιερεὺς etc.: the priestly colleges

Pontifex Maximus

The most striking fact is that the terminology for *pontifex maximus* is markedly different from the expressions employed for the college as a whole. The standard formulation for the most important Roman priesthood alternates between the simple and logical ἀρχιερεὺς and the somewhat redundant ἀρχιερεὺς μέγιστος. In publishing *Inscr. Lindos* 2,418 (*IG* 12.1.772), Blinkenberg observed that simple ἀρχιερεὺς was usual in the time of Tiberius, to which the inscription belonged, and was not replaced by ἀρχιερεὺς μέγιστος until a much later date, for which he gave an example from the time of Claudius Gothicus (*SIG*³ 895).

But there is more overlap between the two terms than Blinkenberg suggested. Both the long and the short forms were found, for example, in the case of Julius Caesar. The short form is more frequent (e.g., *IG* 2.² 3222, 12.5.1.556), but the longer version occurs in a text from the Heraeum at Samos (*SEG* 14.559 = *IGRom.* 4.1715). The shorter version is used to describe Augustus in the first four *Cyrene Edicts*, the longer in the fifth. The short form still occurs sporadically under Claudius and Nero (e.g., *IG* 12.2.63, *Delphes* 3.4.258), but after Vespasian ἀρχιερεὺς μέγιστος is the regular form in official documents.

In literary authors, there is a variety of expressions for the *pontifex maximus*. Plutarch (e.g., *Quaest. Rom.* 38.273) and Dio (e.g., 53.17.8) tend to prefer the shorter form. In Appian, the longer form is found at least once (*BC* 1.16.68). A hybrid ἀρχιερεὺς τῶν πομφίλων occurs in Dio (37.37.2).

But it is common in literary texts to find the priesthood described by a periphrasis. Examples worth attention are ὁ πάντμος ἱερεὺς (*DS* 38/9.7), ὁ μέγιστος καὶ πρῶτος τῶν ἱερέων (*Plu. TG* 21.834), ἀρχὼν ἱερέων (*App. BC* 4.8), ἡγεμονίαν ἔχων τῶν ἱερέων (*DH* 3.36.4).

The other pontifices

The most common term for the rest of the college is the transliteration πόνטיפεξ; with the exception of the *Res Gestae*, where simple ἱερεὺς is employed,¹ this is the only form found in inscriptions. Among the authors, πόνטיפεξ is frequent in Dio. Plutarch employs it with an explanatory καλούμεν (*Numa* 9.65), and Dionysius twice introduces the transliteration with similar words (1.38.3, 2.73.1).

ἀρχιερεὺς is employed for ordinary members of the college by Dionysius (1.74.3), ἱερεὺς by Appian (*BC* 4.51.221). Appian also employs a longer expression,

1. See p. 14 for other examples of special usage in the *Res Gestae*.

τῆς μεγίστης ἱερωσύνης οἱ ἱερεῖς (BC 5.72.305).

In an explanation of the term *pontifex* (2.73.3), Dionysius introduces a list of possible equivalents: *ἱεροδιδάσκαλος*, *ἱερομνήμων*, *ἱερονόμος*, *ἱεροφάντης*, *ἱεροφύλαξ*. Of these, *ἱεροφάντης* is the word regularly employed by Dionysius; it also occurs in other authors. *ἱερομνήμων* occurs twice in Dionysius outside the list in 2.73.3; this fact, as well as the sense of the word, makes it likely that the *ἱερομνήμονες* of Strabo (5.3.2[230]) are *pontifices*, rather than *fratres aruales* as sometimes proposed.² The other words in Dionysius' list do not occur elsewhere. In other passages, he describes *pontifices* as *ἐπίσκοπος* (2) and *ἐξηγητής* (2) *ἱερῶν* (9.40.4; 8.56.4).

Augures

In all inscriptions, including the *Res Gestae*, the transliteration *αἰγούρ* is regular. Among literary authors, it is found in Plutarch, generally with an explanatory phrase.

There are a number of purely literary versions. Dio invariably employs *οἰωνιστής*. This term occurs in Dionysius also, but *οἰωνομάντες*, *οἰωνοπόλος* and *οἰωνοκόπος* are alternative versions for *augur* in the *Ant. Rom.*

The periphrasis *οἱ ἐπ' οἰωνοῖς ἱερεῖς* is found twice in Plutarch.

VII and XV viri

The normal version is simply *οἱ ἐπὶ ἄνδρες*, *οἱ δεκαπέντε ἱερεῖς*, or something similar. This pattern may be found in most inscriptions, the *Res Gestae*, and Dio Cassius.

In certain inscriptions, an individual has produced a more elegant or more precise version: a stone dedicated by the sophist Damianus refers to *οἱ ἐπιμελούμενοι ἱερῶν οἱ πεντεκαίδεκα ἄνδρες* (ILS 8830); Julius Severus of Ancyra is honoured with a phrase very close to the Latin idiom, *ἱερεῖς πεντεκαίδεκα ἄνδρες ἐπὶ ἱεροποιῶν* (IGRom. 3.172).

Transliteration is not uncommon for these positions. *σεπτέμουρ ἐπουλώνουμ* is familiar from the monuments of Julius Quadratus at Pergamon (IGRom. 4.373-390). *κυνδεκίμουρ* is less common, but also well established.

Where a simple form like *οἱ πεντεκαίδεκα ἄνδρες* was not adequate, a fuller periphrasis might be employed, such as the phrase *οἱ τὰ Σιβυλλεῖα ἐπισκεπτόμενοι* (App. Hann. 56.233), for the purpose of clarification.

As in the case of the *pontifices* and *augures*, the language of Dionysius shows considerable variation. *φύλακες* (6.17.3) appear to be *II viri sac. fac.* *ἱεροφάντης* (3.67.3) means, as usual, *pontifex*; but in the same passage we learn that the punishment for Vestal Virgins as devised by Tarquin was discovered after his death in the Sibylline books by *οἱ τῶν ἱερῶν ἐξηγηταί*. The context would seem to require the presence of the *II viri sac. fac.*, guardians of those books, but elsewhere (8.56.4) the very same phrase is used for the *pontifices*. A possible solution is to understand the

2. A. Kögeln, "The Ambarvalia and the Sacrificium Deae Diae," *Mnemosyne* 6, 1938, pp. 225-240.

passage in Book 3 to mean "the pontifices say these judgements were found in the Sibylline books," without making any statement as to who found them there.

In a number of inscriptions, Regilla is named as Ἡρώδου ὑπάτου γυναῖκα τοῦ ἐξηγητοῦ (IG 2² 4072). There are difficulties in making this refer to an Athenian exegete, and Oliver proposed, partly on the basis of Dionysius (3.67.3), the possibility that Herodes was *XVvir sac. fac.*³ The argument is weak. First, the evidence for the meaning *Ilvir sac. fac.* for ἐξηγητής in the passage of Dionysius is far from conclusive. Second, there were a number of clear, established, and not inelegant versions of *XVvir* in existence, and Herodes cannot be shown to have differed radically from standard formulations in inscriptions of an official nature such as SIG³ 858 — certainly not as radically as the equation of ἐξηγητής with *XVvir*, with its literary allusion and the conceivable confusion with an Attic office.

The lesser colleges

Here also, the commonest formula is simple transliteration; Ἀρουᾶλις and Σάλιος are the only versions attested for *Arvalis* and *Salius*, and for the *sodales* of various emperors, σοδάλις (with a variant spelling with *omega*) is the most usual form in inscriptions.

But there are more careful, even elegant, versions of *sodalis* to be found in inscriptions. The most complex is that produced by the sophist Damianus, Ἀντωννιανός Οἰηριανός ἐκ τῶν συνκατηξιωμένων φιλάτων ἱερεὺς (ILS 8830), but an inscription honoring Popilius Carus Peto, τετιμημένος ἱερωσύνη τῇ περὶ θεῶν Ἀδριανόν (Ephes. 3.28) is almost as distinctive. There are also versions employing ἱερεὺς: ἱερεὺς Ἀντωννιανός (AE 1958.15), describing Cívica Barbarus, and ἱερεὺς ἐν τοῖς Αἰγυπτιακοῖς (IG 5.2.151) in the case of Pompeius Theophanes Macrinus.

In literary sources, θιασώτης and συνιερεὺς are employed by Dio Cassius alone. Also worth attention is the use of ἐταῖρος in the *Res Gestae*.

Local priesthoods

The ἱερεῖς and ἀρχιερεῖς of the emperors in Greek communities do not represent a translation of a Latin term (see introduction, p. x). *Severi Aug.* in Latin communities do not appear to have had precise Greek equivalents.

7. αὐτοκράτωρ and βασιλεὺς: *imperator*

The equation of αὐτοκράτωρ with *imperator* was an exact one, which extended to nearly all the uses of the Latin word. Dio Cassius, in his discussion of the *praenomen imperatoris* (43.44.2), shows that, for him, αὐτοκράτωρ could be used both for the *praenomen*, for a salutation of a commander by his troops, and in a general sense, "commander with *imperium*."

3. J. H. Oliver, *The Athenian Expositors of the Sacred and Ancestral Law*, Baltimore, 1950, pp. 109-121.

Dictator

The Greek meaning of the word, "with full powers," was equally applicable to the Roman *dictator*, and *αὐτοκράτωρ* (sometimes as an adjective qualifying *στρατηγός*) occurs with the sense *dictator* in Polybius (3.86.7) and Diodorus Siculus (12.64.1). Except for one example of *αὐτοκράτωρ ἀρχή* (App. BC 1.16.67), this sense does not occur in the imperial period. In general, the loan-word *δικτάτωρ* was used for the distinctively Roman office, and it is found as early as Polybius (3.86.7, et al.).

στρατηγός αὐτοκράτωρ is attested as the Greek version of the *dictator* (chief magistrate) of the Latin cities (AE 1966.165).

Acclamations by troops

There are many examples of the use of *αὐτοκράτωρ* for the acclamation of a general as *imperator* by his troops in the republican period, e.g. Phleg. Trall. (F. Gr. Hist. 257) F 12.12, DC fr. 57.11, DH 9.3.4, App. BC 2.44.178. The verbs used for "acclaim" are *ἀναγορεύω* and *ὀνομάζεσθαι*.

"Dux cum imperio"

The best example of this usage, where stress is laid on the independent *imperium* of a commander, is the witticism of Pompey when undergoing inspection as a knight, *ὁ δ' ἐμαυτῷ αὐτοκράτορι* (Plu. Pomp. 22, Reg. et Imp. Apophth. 204). In Dio Cassius (42.57.4) we are told that Scipio *αὐτοκράτωρ ἦρχε* the Pompeian armies; here the meaning is confirmed by Bell. Afr. 4, "*unus est Scipio imperator hoc tempore populi Romani*," and by Appian (BC 2.44.178). In formal inscriptions, the sense "*dux cum imperio*" may be observed in IG 7.413, *αὐτοκράτωρ αὐτοκράτορες τε ἡμέτεροι*.

The sense *cum imperio* may be seen in a number of cases where *αὐτοκράτωρ* is applied as an adjective, as in *αὐτοκράτωρ ἡγεμονία* (DC 36.36.3) and in the complex form *στρατηγός αὐτοκράτωρ* used by a number of authors for a republican *imperator* (e.g., Plu. Pomp. 61, Jos. AJ 19.249, App. BC 3.25.93, DC 36.23.4, 51.24.4, Memnon [F. Gr. Hist. 434] F 29.5).

Imperator as a title on republican inscriptions

The title *αὐτοκράτωρ* is applied to the following Roman commanders:

Q. Caecilius Metellus	IGRom. 1.955	L. Cornelius Sulla	IG 7.413, et saepe
Q. Caecilius . . . Scipio	SIG ³ 757	C. Iulius Caesar	SIG ³ 761, et saepe
L. Calpurnius Piso	AJA 40(1944)487	L. Munatius Plancus	IG 2 ² .4112
Ap. Claudius Pulcher	IG 2 ² .4109	Cn. Pompeius Magnus	SIG ³ 749, et saepe
L. Cocceius Balbus	IG 2 ² .4110	P. Servilius Isauricus	IG 7.244
M. Cocceius Nerva	ILS 8780	M. Terentius Lucullus	Bull. Epig. 1952.87, p. 156
P. Cornelius Dolabella	Et. Anat. 325		

M. Licinius Crassus is called ἀνθύπατος καὶ αὐτοκράτωρ in IG 2².4118, although it is specifically stated by Dio (51.25.2) that he was denied the title.

The title [αὐτοκράτορα ἀνθύπα[τον] is restored in the case of Sex. Aelius Catus in *Hesperia* 32, 1963, p. 37, no. 34, with the explanation, "as general in charge of so extensive an operation, Aelius could have legitimately carried the title *imperator*." This is simply wrong: by the time of Aelius (*cos.* 4 B.C.), Roman generals outside the imperial family are not granted the title. A restoration such as Oliver's [Μακεδονίας ἀνθύπα[τον] should be accepted.¹ The same assumption, that the title αὐτοκράτωρ may be assigned to a major provincial governor *qua* governor may be seen in the comments of the editor on *Samothrace* 2.1.18 (p. 18), "the dedication was made when he was governor (αὐτοκράτωρ)."²

Other uses of αὐτοκράτωρ in the republican period

The sense "with full powers" means that αὐτοκράτωρ may occasionally be applied in cases where the Roman official is neither *imperator* nor *dictator*. For example, Plutarch employs δεκαδρχία αὐτοκρατόρων ἀνδρῶν (*Cic.* 12.860) to describe the *Xviri* proposed in the *lex agraria* of 63 B.C., and Pompey's position as *curator annonae* is described by Appian (*BC* 2.18.67) as ἀγορᾶς αὐτοκράτωρ.

αὐτοκράτωρ as a title of the emperor

The use of αὐτοκράτωρ in formal imperial titulature is so common that further illustration is not necessary. A couple of examples show the title used even when it had not been formally adopted by the emperor. It is known from Suet. *Tib.* 26, that the emperor refused the title *imperator*; yet αὐτοκράτωρ is applied as a *praenomen* in SIG³ 791 B, and in a Cypriot oath of allegiance to Tiberius (*JRS* 50, 1960, p. 79), there is a lacuna on the stone of just the right length to admit the insertion of αὐτοκράτωρ in the imperial title, as though the loyal Cypriots were leaving a space on the stone, just in case the emperor might change his mind.

αὐτοκράτωρ as a general term for the emperor

As with the Latin *imperator*, αὐτοκράτωρ became a useful general word to describe the emperor. This may be best observed in a bilingual text from Delphi (SIG³ 827), where Trajan is called in Latin *optimus princeps* and in Greek ὁ μέγιστος αὐτοκράτωρ. Such a general use of αὐτοκράτωρ is common in Josephus (*AJ* 18.32) and Philo (*Leg.* 32.277, 44.352). This use of αὐτοκράτωρ for *princeps* replaces ἡγεμῶν (see p. 144): in a decision of Hadrian's, precedents are offered as acts done ὑπὸ τῶν πρὸ ἐμοῦ αὐτοκρατόρων (Smallwood 2.333); Claudius (Smallwood 1.370.69) and Nero (*IG* 7.2713) had spoken of οἱ πρὸ ἐμοῦ ἡγεμόνες.

By the second century A.D., αὐτοκράτωρ as a general word for "emperor" came

1. J. H. Oliver, "Athens and Roman problems around Moesia," *GRBS* 6, 1965, pp. 51-55.

2. H. Bloch, *AJA* 40, 1944, p. 488, and note 13,

had analysed αὐτοκράτωρ correctly and adduced an example of his title *imperator* in Latin.

under challenge, especially in literary works, from βασιλεύς. Although Dio, for example, always used αὐτοκράτωρ and never βασιλεύς, in other writers both terms are used indiscriminately, as in a phrase in Philostratus (*VS* 1.24 fin.), Ἀδριανὸς αὐτοκράτωρ . . . ἐπιτηδεύων τῶν βασιλέων. Both words are found in such authors as Appian, Aristides, Dio Chrysostom, Galen, Herodian and Lucian.

αὐτοκράτωρ had the disadvantage that there were no natural and generally acceptable derivatives. Although αὐτοκράτωρ might be used as an adjective with ἀρχή to translate *principatus*, neologisms such as αὐτοκρατορεύω, αὐτοκρατορία, and αὐτοκρατορικός occur only occasionally, and not in formal inscriptions or in the most careful authors. Established derivatives of βασιλεύς tended to fill this gap.

βασιλεύς

βασιλεύς, the title *par excellence* of the Hellenistic monarchs, never in the central period entered the official language of Rome; not until well into the Byzantine period would a Roman emperor style himself in formal documents Βασιλεὺς Ῥωμαίων (e.g. *SEG* 15.464). This avoidance of βασιλεύς in official language is amusingly illustrated in the minutes of a *cognitio* of Caracalla (*SEG* 17.759). In the discussion of the reasons for bringing the case to the imperial court, the emperor himself asks (v. 30), "ἐπὶ τοῦ αὐτοκράτορος μέφομαι σε, φησιν;" This is answered by the lawyer (v. 38), "ἀγωνίζομαι παρὰ εὐσεβεστάτῳ βασιλεῖ καὶ δικαστῇ," a nice distinction between the formal language employed by the emperor and the *Graeca adulatio* of the lawyer.

βασιλεύς is applied to the emperor in verse as early as the time of Augustus, in a poem of Antipater of Thessaly (*AP* 10.25). But in prose, βασιλεύς is not employed before the second century.

For this reason, it is unlikely that in Plutarch *de Tranquillitate animi* 6.467, βασιλεῖς refers to the emperors; the old kings are meant.³ Eventually, as βασιλεύς was applied to the emperors, the transliteration βῆξ had to be introduced for kings (e.g. *Lyd. Mag.* 1.2).

But derivatives of βασιλεύς are in use by the time of Plutarch. βασιλεύω occurs in the case of Vespasian (*[Plu.] Amatorius* 25.771), βασιλικός is used for the gardens of Lucullus (*Plu. Lucull.* 39.518). Josephus twice employs βασιλεύω to describe would-be emperors (*BJ* 1.5, 4.546), and speaks of the βασιλεία of Vespasian (*BJ* 5.409).

βασιλεύς and related words begin to occur in inscriptions, though not yet in formal titulature, about the time of Hadrian. Notable examples are a dedication to Σαβείνα βασίλισσα from Megara (*IG* 7.73), a decree of the Panhellenes dated to 131-138 A.D. which reads (line 9): [ὕπ]ό τε βασιλέων αὐτοκρατόρων and a dedication naming Hadrian δεσπότης βασιλεύς ἐπιφανέστατος νεὸς Ἀσκληπιός (*IGRom.* 4.341). Examples gradually increase during the second century (e.g. *IG*

3. See C. P. Jones, "Towards a Chronology of Plutarch's Works," *JRS* 56, 1966, p. 62.

2. *IG* 7.73, 4.341, 4.342, 4.343, 4.344, 4.345, 4.346, 4.347, 4.348, 4.349, 4.350, 4.351, 4.352, 4.353, 4.354, 4.355, 4.356, 4.357, 4.358, 4.359, 4.360, 4.361, 4.362, 4.363, 4.364, 4.365, 4.366, 4.367, 4.368, 4.369, 4.370, 4.371, 4.372, 4.373, 4.374, 4.375, 4.376, 4.377, 4.378, 4.379, 4.380, 4.381, 4.382, 4.383, 4.384, 4.385, 4.386, 4.387, 4.388, 4.389, 4.390, 4.391, 4.392, 4.393, 4.394, 4.395, 4.396, 4.397, 4.398, 4.399, 4.400, 4.401, 4.402, 4.403, 4.404, 4.405, 4.406, 4.407, 4.408, 4.409, 4.410, 4.411, 4.412, 4.413, 4.414, 4.415, 4.416, 4.417, 4.418, 4.419, 4.420, 4.421, 4.422, 4.423, 4.424, 4.425, 4.426, 4.427, 4.428, 4.429, 4.430, 4.431, 4.432, 4.433, 4.434, 4.435, 4.436, 4.437, 4.438, 4.439, 4.440, 4.441, 4.442, 4.443, 4.444, 4.445, 4.446, 4.447, 4.448, 4.449, 4.450, 4.451, 4.452, 4.453, 4.454, 4.455, 4.456, 4.457, 4.458, 4.459, 4.460, 4.461, 4.462, 4.463, 4.464, 4.465, 4.466, 4.467, 4.468, 4.469, 4.470, 4.471, 4.472, 4.473, 4.474, 4.475, 4.476, 4.477, 4.478, 4.479, 4.480, 4.481, 4.482, 4.483, 4.484, 4.485, 4.486, 4.487, 4.488, 4.489, 4.490, 4.491, 4.492, 4.493, 4.494, 4.495, 4.496, 4.497, 4.498, 4.499, 4.500, 4.501, 4.502, 4.503, 4.504, 4.505, 4.506, 4.507, 4.508, 4.509, 4.510, 4.511, 4.512, 4.513, 4.514, 4.515, 4.516, 4.517, 4.518, 4.519, 4.520, 4.521, 4.522, 4.523, 4.524, 4.525, 4.526, 4.527, 4.528, 4.529, 4.530, 4.531, 4.532, 4.533, 4.534, 4.535, 4.536, 4.537, 4.538, 4.539, 4.540, 4.541, 4.542, 4.543, 4.544, 4.545, 4.546, 4.547, 4.548, 4.549, 4.550, 4.551, 4.552, 4.553, 4.554, 4.555, 4.556, 4.557, 4.558, 4.559, 4.560, 4.561, 4.562, 4.563, 4.564, 4.565, 4.566, 4.567, 4.568, 4.569, 4.570, 4.571, 4.572, 4.573, 4.574, 4.575, 4.576, 4.577, 4.578, 4.579, 4.580, 4.581, 4.582, 4.583, 4.584, 4.585, 4.586, 4.587, 4.588, 4.589, 4.590, 4.591, 4.592, 4.593, 4.594, 4.595, 4.596, 4.597, 4.598, 4.599, 4.600, 4.601, 4.602, 4.603, 4.604, 4.605, 4.606, 4.607, 4.608, 4.609, 4.610, 4.611, 4.612, 4.613, 4.614, 4.615, 4.616, 4.617, 4.618, 4.619, 4.620, 4.621, 4.622, 4.623, 4.624, 4.625, 4.626, 4.627, 4.628, 4.629, 4.630, 4.631, 4.632, 4.633, 4.634, 4.635, 4.636, 4.637, 4.638, 4.639, 4.640, 4.641, 4.642, 4.643, 4.644, 4.645, 4.646, 4.647, 4.648, 4.649, 4.650, 4.651, 4.652, 4.653, 4.654, 4.655, 4.656, 4.657, 4.658, 4.659, 4.660, 4.661, 4.662, 4.663, 4.664, 4.665, 4.666, 4.667, 4.668, 4.669, 4.670, 4.671, 4.672, 4.673, 4.674, 4.675, 4.676, 4.677, 4.678, 4.679, 4.680, 4.681, 4.682, 4.683, 4.684, 4.685, 4.686, 4.687, 4.688, 4.689, 4.690, 4.691, 4.692, 4.693, 4.694, 4.695, 4.696, 4.697, 4.698, 4.699, 4.700, 4.701, 4.702, 4.703, 4.704, 4.705, 4.706, 4.707, 4.708, 4.709, 4.710, 4.711, 4.712, 4.713, 4.714, 4.715, 4.716, 4.717, 4.718, 4.719, 4.720, 4.721, 4.722, 4.723, 4.724, 4.725, 4.726, 4.727, 4.728, 4.729, 4.730, 4.731, 4.732, 4.733, 4.734, 4.735, 4.736, 4.737, 4.738, 4.739, 4.740, 4.741, 4.742, 4.743, 4.744, 4.745, 4.746, 4.747, 4.748, 4.749, 4.750, 4.751, 4.752, 4.753, 4.754, 4.755, 4.756, 4.757, 4.758, 4.759, 4.760, 4.761, 4.762, 4.763, 4.764, 4.765, 4.766, 4.767, 4.768, 4.769, 4.770, 4.771, 4.772, 4.773, 4.774, 4.775, 4.776, 4.777, 4.778, 4.779, 4.780, 4.781, 4.782, 4.783, 4.784, 4.785, 4.786, 4.787, 4.788, 4.789, 4.790, 4.791, 4.792, 4.793, 4.794, 4.795, 4.796, 4.797, 4.798, 4.799, 4.800, 4.801, 4.802, 4.803, 4.804, 4.805, 4.806, 4.807, 4.808, 4.809, 4.810, 4.811, 4.812, 4.813, 4.814, 4.815, 4.816, 4.817, 4.818, 4.819, 4.820, 4.821, 4.822, 4.823, 4.824, 4.825, 4.826, 4.827, 4.828, 4.829, 4.830, 4.831, 4.832, 4.833, 4.834, 4.835, 4.836, 4.837, 4.838, 4.839, 4.840, 4.841, 4.842, 4.843, 4.844, 4.845, 4.846, 4.847, 4.848, 4.849, 4.850, 4.851, 4.852, 4.853, 4.854, 4.855, 4.856, 4.857, 4.858, 4.859, 4.860, 4.861, 4.862, 4.863, 4.864, 4.865, 4.866, 4.867, 4.868, 4.869, 4.870, 4.871, 4.872, 4.873, 4.874, 4.875, 4.876, 4.877, 4.878, 4.879, 4.880, 4.881, 4.882, 4.883, 4.884, 4.885, 4.886, 4.887, 4.888, 4.889, 4.890, 4.891, 4.892, 4.893, 4.894, 4.895, 4.896, 4.897, 4.898, 4.899, 4.900, 4.901, 4.902, 4.903, 4.904, 4.905, 4.906, 4.907, 4.908, 4.909, 4.910, 4.911, 4.912, 4.913, 4.914, 4.915, 4.916, 4.917, 4.918, 4.919, 4.920, 4.921, 4.922, 4.923, 4.924, 4.925, 4.926, 4.927, 4.928, 4.929, 4.930, 4.931, 4.932, 4.933, 4.934, 4.935, 4.936, 4.937, 4.938, 4.939, 4.940, 4.941, 4.942, 4.943, 4.944, 4.945, 4.946, 4.947, 4.948, 4.949, 4.950, 4.951, 4.952, 4.953, 4.954, 4.955, 4.956, 4.957, 4.958, 4.959, 4.960, 4.961, 4.962, 4.963, 4.964, 4.965, 4.966, 4.967, 4.968, 4.969, 4.970, 4.971, 4.972, 4.973, 4.974, 4.975, 4.976, 4.977, 4.978, 4.979, 4.980, 4.981, 4.982, 4.983, 4.984, 4.985, 4.986, 4.987, 4.988, 4.989, 4.990, 4.991, 4.992, 4.993, 4.994, 4.995, 4.996, 4.997, 4.998, 4.999, 5.000.

2².3632, IG 4.590, IG 4².1.88, IG 14.1102, *Ephes.* 2.19). In general these do not employ the word in formal titles, but merely in casual references.

βασιλεύς becomes more frequent under the Severi (IG 2². 1076, *P. Oxy.* 2476, *IGRom.* 3.341, 4.926). In these examples it appears to belong more closely to the formal language of state. Finally, βασιλεύς is linked with the formal imperial titles in two inscriptions of Gordian III, τὸν θειοειδέστατον βασιλέα αὐτοκράτορα Καίσαρα (IG 5.1.572), and αὐτοκράτορα Καίσαρα . . . τὸν ἀγαθὸν καὶ εὐσεβῆ βασιλέα (*Ephes.* 4.3.36).⁴

From the third century on, βασιλεύς becomes increasingly common in both inscriptions and literature. But it never entirely replaces αὐτοκράτωρ; Zosimus, for example, occasionally (e.g. 1.5.3) employs αὐτοκράτωρ as a variant for his more usual βασιλεύς.

8. βουλή, σύγκλητος: senatus

The formal, official, translation is σύγκλητος (1). This word is in origin an adjective, presumably with the noun βουλή understood, as it is in Aristotle (*Pol.* 1275b8) and Polybius (10.18.1) in the case of a Carthaginian institution, or in Achaea (*Plb.* 29.24.6).

But βουλή does not occur in the earliest examples, as in a decree of Lampsacus (*SIG²* 591), in which already, by 196 B.C., χρηματίσας τῇ συγκλήτῳ is a sufficient indication of the Roman senate. On occasion, a fuller expression, ἡ Ῥωμαίων σύγκλητος or something similar, may be employed for clarification (e.g., *Delphes* 3.4.43, Memnon [*F. Gr. Hist.* 434] F 22.5), but in general σύγκλητος became so distinctively Roman in reference that no further qualification was required by authors or on inscriptions.

Not infrequently in the imperial period, the senate may be qualified as ἱερὰ or ἱερωτάτη (*IGRom.* 3.1274) or even θεὸς σύγκλητος (*IGRom.* 4.522), which fits in well with cults of θεὰ Ῥώμη and of the *divi Caesares*.¹ It is nevertheless astonishing to find the term ἱερὰ σύγκλητος in the writings of Justin Martyr (*Apol.* 1.1, [Migne PG 6.328]).

In both *Marius* (35.425) and *Sulla* (8.456), Plutarch refers to a bodyguard of knights, termed by Marius his ἀντισύγκλητος. This appears not to have been a rival claimant to the title of senate, like the group associated with Sertorius, who simply assumed the title *senatus*, but a force raised to oppose the senate. Its Latin title, if it ever had one, was probably *antisenatus*: Latin *contra* does not have the same flexibility in composition as Greek ἀντί.²

The full form σύγκλητος βουλή is not found in the earliest documents, but

4. Other special uses in inscriptions relating to Gordian are noted on pp. 122, 125.

1. G. Fornì, "ἱερὰ ε θεὸς σύγκλητος," *Atti. Acc. Naz. Linc., Memorie, Classe di Scienze Morali, Ser.*

8.5.3, 1953, pp. 49-168.

2. All the compound forms listed in the *Oxford Latin Dictionary* that are not translations of Greek forms in anti- have the sense "opposed to."

occurs in a number of texts and literary works, mostly of the second century A.D., or later.

In literature, *σύγκλητος βουλή* is most common in Herodian (9 examples, e.g. 1.2.2). It also occurs in Philostratus (*VS* 2.10.589, 2.13.605), Pausanias (2.27.6), Memnon (*F. Gr. Hist.* 434 F 18.6), the Plutarchan *Parallela Minora* (32.313d), and in Iamblichus *Babyloniaca* (Ep. Phot. 10). Among later authors it occurs in a passage of John of Antioch (discussed in *Historia* 14, 1965, p. 244), which John alleges to have been derived from Diodorus and Plutarch, and in Eusebius (*HE* 8.14.2). *IGRom.* 3.883, a verse inscription from Tarsus, should be included in the literary examples.

Documentary texts which employ *σύγκλητος βουλή* are *Dig.* 16.1.2.3 (a rescript of Septimius Severus), *IG* 12.1.786 (from Lindos) and *JRS* 59 (1969) 55-58 (a letter of Gordian III from Aphrodisias). All these texts, literary and documentary, belong to the second or third century, and a high proportion to the period of the Severi. It is possible that *σύγκλητος βουλή* is a form encouraged by the Atticism of that period.³

The adjective *συγκλητικός* is the standard version of *senatorius* in formal documents (e.g. *SIG³* 879, 881, *Cyr. Ed.* 5.110). It most frequently functions as a noun, the equivalent of *senator*. This may be seen most clearly in bilingual texts where *senator* is the Latin equivalent (e.g., *Mon. Anc. Gr.* 13.21, *IG* 12.5.1.132 = *SIG³* 881).

συγκλητικός is found in a wide variety of authors, such as Posidonius (*F. Gr. Hist.* 87) 111.6 (= *DS* 34/5.25.1), Plutarch (*Galb.* 9.1057, *CG* 5.837, *Sulla* 30.471), Epictetus (1.2.19, 1.23.26), Josephus (*AJ* 19.89) and Diodorus (20.36.5). It is interesting to find a neologism of this type used by Lucian (*Alex.* 25 [2.234]). The adjective is used as a variant for the normal *δόγμα συγκλήτου* in *Inscr. Priene* 120, [*δόγμα συ*] *συγκλητικόν*.

The neologism *συγκλητικός* could be avoided. The expression *τῶν ἀπὸ συγκλήτου* occurs as early as *P. Teb.* 334 (late II a.), at a date when, presumably, *συγκλητικός* had not yet been formed. A similar periphrasis occurs in Polybius (3.97.1) and in a number of later authors (*Nic. Dam.* [*F. Gr. Hist.* 90] F 126, *Philo Leg.* 11.75, *Plu. Rom.* 13.624e, *Hdn.* 7.9.1, 7.11.1).

Local Senates

σύγκλητος is employed for the local *ordo* of Velia in a bilingual text (*SEG* 18.417) where the Latin has *senatus*. Similarly in the case of the Latin town of Lanuvium we learn of decrees of the *σύγκλητος* (*AE* 1966.165). As Naples and Agrigentum had *σύγκλητοι* before the Roman period it is possible that *σύγκλητος* was a term of Greek Italy, and that even the Roman *σύγκλητος* reflects the local vocabulary of Magna Graecia.⁴

3. For this view of Atticism, see my article in *Phoenix* 24, 1970, pp. 150-159; this, rather than the specific connections of Gordian, Herodian and senatorial propaganda, should be used to explain the language in the Aphrodisias text, *JRS* 59, 1969, pp.

55-58.

4. Holleaux (*Str.* 67, note 5 and 125) follows Mommsen (*STR* 3.145 note 2) in looking for the origin of *σύγκλητος* in Campania; see p. 10.

βουλή

Ideally, βουλή is used for the local body, σύγκλητος for the Roman senate. This pattern is generally observed in formal documents with the exception of the Italian examples noted above. Examples include *acta* of the βουλή of Puteoli (*IGRom.* 1.421), and a δόγμα βουλῆς of Palmyra (*IGRom.* 3.1056). βουλευτής similarly refers to local senators in formal documents, and in bilingual texts (e.g., *IG* 14.2532, *AE* 1961.213) *decurio* occurs as the Latin equivalent.

But there are occasions when βουλή is applied to the Roman senate. It is used three times in this sense in the *Cyrene Edicts* (e.g., 5.90). *IGRom.* 3.209 names an official προσταχθεὶς ὑπὸ τῆς . . . βουλῆς and similar language can be restored in *IGRom.* 1.1452. A *senatusconsultum* quoted by Josephus (*AJ* 13.260) includes the formula βουλὴν συνήγαγεν.

In literary works, βουλή is quite frequently applied to the Roman senate, sometimes with an explanatory Ῥωμαίων. Examples include Aelian (*NA* 15.19), Lucian (*Demonax* 18), Pausanias (7.11.5) and Philo (*Flacc.* 6.40). Slight variants are recorded in Philostratus (*VA* 4.42) and Aristides (Argument to *Apellas* [30K]).

βουλή is used like σύγκλητος in formulae of the type τις τῶν ἐκ τῆς βουλῆς. These may be found in Aelian (*NA* 13.21), Appian (*Hann.* 18.79), Aristides (48K 48), Arrian (*Anab.* 3.5.7), Pausanias (5.20.8) and Plutarch (*TG* 18.833). Josephus employs a cumbersome formula of the same type in *AJ* 18.1.

Derivatives such as βουλευία, βουλευτής, βουλευτικός, βουλευώ and βουλευγορέω may be found in many authors, and were a useful and elegant alternative to the rather clumsy forms derived from σύγκλητος; but none of these words is found in documents of an official character.

Another alternative form for the senate was to use βουλευτήριον, by metonymy of the place for the institution.

γερουσία

The Greek word closest in meaning to *senatus* was not in fact commonly applied to it. Some instances are little more than explanations of the Roman word, as in Plutarch (*Rom.* 13.24, *an seni sit. ger. r. p.* 10.789) and Dionysius (2.12.3). It occurs in other contexts in Plutarch (e.g., *Caes.* 28.721), and with some frequency in Cassius Dio (e.g. fr. 11.4). Other authors who use it include Appian (*Afr.* 35.149), Aristides (26K 90) and Diodorus Siculus (14.113.7). Among later writers, Zosimus employs γερουσία as the regular version of *senatus* (e.g., 1.7.2).

In local government γερουσία refers not to a local *ordo*, but to a special body, termed *gerusia* also in Latin texts, with primarily religious functions; a member of such a body is called a γερουσιαστής.⁵

συνέδριον

συνέδριον is applied by Polybius (1.11.1) to the Roman senate. It is a favorite

5. See Oliver, *Gerusia*.

word of Dionysius', occurring either alone (4.8.2, 4.38.3) or in explanatory phrases, such as *συνέδριον τῆς γεροντίας* (6.9.1), *βουλευτικὸν συνέδριον* (1.74.1) and *συνέδριον βουλῆς* (4.72.2, 4.75.4). In the first century B.C., *συνέδριον* is used for *senatus* by Posidonius (*F. Gr. Hist.* 87F 111 b), in Diodorus Siculus (29.9.1) and in Nicolaus of Damascus (*F. Gr. Hist.* 90F 130.23). Examples are rarer after the Augustan age, but include one instance in Appian (*Mith.* 14.47), three in the Plutarchan corpus (*Cat. Maj.* 3, *Cat. Min.* 58, *Fort. Rom.* 4), one in Aristides (19K 1), an occasional example in Dio (e.g., 44.10.3), and two in Herodian (2.3.2, 2.12.4 – but these may refer to the senate-house rather than the body of senators). The related form *συνέδρος* for *senator* occurs in Dionysius, who employs it freely (e.g. 5.60.3, 5.69.2, 6.23.2) and Diodorus Siculus (20.36.4, 40.5a).

The restricted use of *συνέδριον* and *συνέδρος* came about because increasingly during the empire they needed to be employed as technical versions of *consilium* and *consiliarius*.

9. *θεός, θεῶς, θεῶς: divus*

"It is notorious," according to Wilcken,¹ "that the Greeks lacked the *idea* of *divus* and consequently expressed it by *θεός*." It is certainly the case that *divus* is regularly expressed by *θεός*, but the significant fact is not that the Greeks lacked the *idea* of *divus*, but that the particular development of the Latin root **deivos* had no parallel in Greek. **Deivos* produced, by a process of normal phonetic change, a noun with a nominative *deus* and a genitive *divi*. This anomalous form was eliminated by the development of two distinct substantives, *deus* (gen. *dei*) and *divus* (gen. *divi*). The distinction between the two was primarily syntactical; *divus* tended to occur rather more frequently than *deus* in adjectival functions. Only after the deification of Julius did Latin, with two substantives meaning "god," specialise *divus* in the new sense "deified."² Virtually contemporary Greek sources, while employing the noun *θεός*, made many attempts to capture the "idea of *divus*" by means of periphrases.

Diodorus Siculus, for example (1.4.7, et al.), indicates the new idea with the expression *ὁ δὲ τὰς πράξεις προσαγορευθεὶς θεός* to describe Julius. Later, Cassius Dio, who as a senator had observed the deification of Pertinax, employed a number of terms such as *ἡμῶς* and *ἡρώς* to capture the concept of *divus*. Similarly, Appian employed *ισόθεος* and Philostratus *θεσπέσιος*, an adjective which he also applied to Plato. The sense "more than human" was as appropriate for the philosopher as for the deified emperor.

θεός remains nonetheless the standard version of *divus*. Augustus' title *divi filius* is expressed by *θεοῦ υἱός* (e.g. *IG* 2².3224-3232); in Egypt the pattern is varied with *θεός ἐκ θεοῦ* (*SB* 8895). Later emperors' titles followed the same pattern.

1. U. Wilcken, "Octavian after the fall of Alexandria," *JRS* 27, 1937, p. 138.

2. Cf. *TLL* s.v. (VI² 1649-1658), Ernout-Meillet.

Dictionnaire Étymologique de la Langue Latine s.v. "deus," pp. 170-171.

The standard formulation is simple *θεός*, but a number of documents employ the slight variant *ὁ ἐν θεοῖς*. Two of these, an inscription from Lindos (IG 12.1.786) and a letter of Gordian at Aphrodisias (JRS 59, 1969, pp. 55-58), also employ the formula *σὺγκλητος βουλή* (see p. 122). A bilingual inscription of Claudian date (ILS 5883) turns *divus* by the fuller form *ὁ ἐπουράνιος θεός*. All these may be regarded as attempts in documentary writing to represent "the idea of *divus*," similar to the attempts of literary authors with words like *θεσπέσιος*.

The adjective *θεῖος* could have been employed, providing an linguistic equation *θεῖος: θεός :: divus: deus*. But the adjective was never very popular. The earliest example is in Josephus (AJ 19.289 and in the ancient summary of Book 19), and there are a few examples scattered among both documents and literary authors; in particular it appears that *θεῖος* or its superlative *θειότατος* was the standard translation for *divus* in the *Digest*. But the application of both the simple and superlative forms of the adjectives to the emperor while still alive lessened their usefulness as a version of *divus*.

A recently discovered inscription from Lebedus reads as follows:³

ἡ βουλή καὶ ὁ δῆμος	ἡ βουλή καὶ [ὁ δῆμος]
Δεῖφον Καίσαρα	Λειβίαν Σε[βαστήν]

The commentary on the inscription discusses the novelty of calling Augustus *divus Caesar*, but does not enlarge on the transliteration of the Latin word. It is not without parallel.

The word *δεῖφος* for a square on a dicing-board in an obscure poem of the sixth-century writer Agathias (AP 9.482) should probably be explained in terms of Latin *divus*. But more important is Dio Cassius' account of the deification of Caesar (44.6.4), καὶ τέλος Δία τε αὐτὸν ἄντικρυς Ἰούλιον προσηγόρευσαν καὶ ναὸν ἔγνωσαν. This seems to indicate that Dio thought there was an actual equation of Jupiter and Julius, but Δία Ἰούλιον must in reality go back to *divus Iulius*.⁴ An equation of Augustus and Zeus was made formally at Aphrodisias (MAMA 8.431) and in Egypt (e.g., IGRom. 1.1117), but the similarity in form between the forms of the Greek name Zeus and the Latin adjective *divus* underlies, in all probability, dedications such as that to Δεῖ Καίσαρι (IGRom. 4.885) and imperial titlature such as Καίσαρος Αὐτοκράτορος Θεοῦ υἱὸς Διὸς Σεβαστοῦ (AE 1938.136). This is not to deny actual equation with Zeus in any given example, but rather to suggest that the equation was encouraged by the similarity in form of *divus* to many forms of the divine name.

3. G. E. Bean, "Inscriptions of Elaea and Lebedus," *Türk Tarih Kurumu Bülteni* 29, 1965, p. 593.

4. L. R. Taylor, "Divus Iulius," *PAPA* 1927, xv-xvi.

10. *διάταγμα, ἐπίκριμα*: edicts, decrees etc.

The range of official orders, instructions and decisions is covered in Greek by a variety of terms, some precisely equivalent to a Roman technical term, others vaguer and more general. For each Roman term there is one technical, exact, version and a number of variants. There is also the problem that the terms may overlap; even where in both Greek and Latin a precise technical term is employed, a *rescript* may embody a judicial decision or *decretum*, or conversely a decision of the emperor which might be appropriately termed a *constitutio* might subsequently be published and proclaimed, and hence be viewed as an *edict*.

Rescripts

ἀντιγραφή, with the related verb *ἀντιγράφω* is the formal equivalent. This is clear from the sense of the word and from its regular use in the Greek sections of the *Digest* (e.g., 27.1.14.3, 27.1.15.3, 49.1.2). It is attested in a wide variety of official documents, but in no author more literary than Justin Martyr.

ἀπόκριμα, though it strictly means *responsum*, refers primarily to written replies, as in the extensive list of such replies published in SB 9526. The secretary *ἐπὶ ἀποκριμάτων* will have been chiefly concerned with the administration of written *rescripta*.

Less exact terms include words for "letter" such as *ἐπιστολή* and *γράμματα*. In Robert, *Et. Anat.* 303, *μήτε δόγμα συγκλήτου μήτε διάταξις μήτε θεῖα ἐπιστολή*, the reference is probably to a *rescriptum* on a specific point rather than an unsolicited letter, though it may be the kind of *generalis epistula* addressed to a number of different persons mentioned by Ulpian (*Dig.* 11.4.1.2) (on the sense of *generalis*, opposed to *personalis*, see Justinian *Inst.* 1.2.6).

The *rescript*, often containing a legal decision of the emperor, could also be described with terms appropriate to that decision. Thus in a *rescript* of Antoninus Pius to the *koinon* of Thrace (*Dig.* 49.1.1.2), *ἐὰν ἐπιστεῖδῃ τις ἡμῖν τὰ διὰ ἀντιγράφωμεν ἡμεῖς ὅτι οὐκ ὑπάρξει . . . ἐπικαλεῖσθαι πρὸς τὴν ἀπόφασιν* the line between the emperor's *rescriptum* (*ἀντιγράφω*) and the *sententia* or *constitutio* (*ἀπόφασιν*) (see p. 130) contained in it is impossible to draw. Similarly a precedent which is cited as a *διάταξις* (*constitutio*) of Hadrian begins with the phrase "*imp. Hadrianus Vitrasioni Pollioni legato Lugdunensis*," the standard introductory formula for a *rescript*.

It would be false to consider that in these cases *ἀπόφασιν* or *διάταξις* were in any way equivalents of *rescriptum*; the same document can be viewed in two different ways, and hence described by two precise, but not necessarily exclusive, terms. This would be so in Latin documents, without the question of translation intervening.

Mandata

The formal equivalent is *ἐντολαί*. The reference to a *βιβλίον ἐντολῶν* in Lucian (*Laps.* 13) is decisive, as are such expressions as *ἀκολουθῶς ταῖς ἐντολαῖς* (*IGRom.*

4.572) and ἀναλόγως ταῖς τοῦ πέμψαντος ἐντολαῖς (Smallwood 1.231 b). A quotation ἐξ ἐντολῶν of Domitian to a procurator is provided in *IGLSyr.* 5.1998. The equation of the two terms is also illustrated by the ἐντολαί of the senate, composed by Cicero and sent to Antony (App. *BC* 3.61.252); they are called by Cicero *senatus mandata*. Other examples of ἐντολαί include *IGRom.* 4.902, Sherck 11.6, 18.61, Philo *Flacc.* 10.74, Hdn. 3.5.5, Memnon (*F. Gr. Hist.* 434) F 27.1, DC 53.15.4, Josephus *AJ* 18.304, and *IGRom.* 4.336.

Both Philo and Josephus use πρόσταγμα and πρόσταξις for imperial instructions to Herod (*AJ* 15.330) and Petronius (*AJ* 18.279, *Leg.* 31.218), where either the context, or an association with ἐντολή suggests *mandata* rather than simple commands. The sense *mandata* may also be present in the phrase λογιστεύων ἐκ θείας προσητάξεως (*SEG* 2.410). But in general the use of these two words is not technical; their non-technical uses are discussed below (p. 131).

Edicta

Plutarch (*Marcell.* 24 fin. 312), and a comparison of the bilingual *SB* 1010 with *P. Oxy.* 1201, provide a firm basis for the precise and technical equation of διάταγμα and *edictum*.

διάταγμα is employed for the *edicta* of officials of all levels; tribunes (Plu. *Ant.* 5.918); *praefecti* of Egypt (*OGI* 665); proconsuls (*SEG* 19.684); and the emperor (*EJ*² 322).

The *edictum* is recognisable by the form of its introduction, (ὁ δεῦνα) λέγει or κελεύει (as opposed to a verb such as κρίνει in a *decretum*). This pattern may be observed in the edict of Julius Alexander (*OGI* 669) and other texts (*SB* 8072, *IG* 5.1.1147). An *edictum* may be further characterised by its being published (*propono*, cf. Just. *Inst.* 1.2.7), for which Greek employs τίθημι or a derivative. διάταγμα with this formula may be observed both in literature (e.g., Hdn. 7.12.2) and inscriptions (*OGI* 665 II).

An opposition is made in documentary texts between informal and private γράμματα or ἐπιστολαί, and the formal and public διάταγμα. This is clear in *P. Oxy.* 1408, καὶ δι' ἐτέρων γραμμάτων προσητάξας . . . νῦν δὲ διατάγματι βεβαιῶσαι . . . τὴν γνώμην (vv. 11, 14), and in *SEG* 7.135 and *IGRom.* 3.565. In literary works, a similar opposition is made by Philo (*Leg.* 38.301) and Plutarch (*Pomp.* 13.625).

The legal decision or *constitutio* of Caracalla concerning citizenship was then published throughout the world, as in the example we possess (*P. Giss.* 1.40). Hence it may be described legitimately as τοῦτο τὸ διάταγμα, as an *edictum*.

Other terms for edicta

Plutarch (*Marcellus* 24) offers διάγραμμα as an alternative to διάταγμα or the transliteration ἡδικτον, and it is found frequently in his work, a typical example being the futile διαγράμματα of Bibulus as consul (*Pomp.* 48.664). Other authors who employ διάγραμμα are: Appian, who refers to a διάγραμμα of Antony (*BC* 2.126.525) and to the edict of proscription issued by the triumvirs, called τοῦτω τῷ

διαγράμματι (BC 4.11.42) and beginning with λέγει; Josephus, one of whose διαγράμματα is marked by a characteristic τίθημι derivative (AJ 19.160), and another is also called διάταγμα (AJ 19.279); and Polybius (22.10.6).

Dionysius suggested διαγραφή and ἐπίταγμα as translations of *edictum* (5.73.1). διαγραφή does not occur elsewhere; but ἐπίταγμα also has the sense *edictum* in Appian (BC 2.138.574). Its sense in other cases is rather "orders" or "impositions." L. Robert is correct in denying the word any official character (*Ant. Class.* 35, 1966, p. 406).

δόγμα is employed in *Ev. Luc.* 2.1, for the proclamation establishing a census; the Vulgate has *edictum*. Interestingly, Josephus provides a parallel (BJ 1.393, AJ 14.240) for the use of a word whose sense is that of a "decision" for something closer to an order.

ἐκθεμα is employed for an *edictum* in OGI 664, which is introduced by the characteristic λέγει; the association of the word with the verb τίθημι strengthens the equation. Phrynichus' criticism of the word on literary grounds is confirmed by the fact that it is indeed found in no literary text.

δελτογράφημα seems to refer to an edict in OGI 458.62, and is interpreted in the same sense in an inscription from Aphrodisias by L. Robert, *Ant. Class.* 35, 1966, p. 406. The emphasis in this word is on the physical document containing the edict.

The θέλημα of Caesar which brought Ignatius to Rome may possibly have been an edict, but probably no more was involved than a military command to a soldier (see p. 131).

πρόγραμμα, the term which Phrynichus suggests as an acceptable replacement for the "barbarous" ἐκθεμα is not common, although on two occasions (DC 65.1.4, Philo *Flacc.* 8.54) it is employed with the characteristic τίθημι.

The etymologically related προγραφή may occasionally mean *edictum*, but it is basically a general word for a public notice. It is the normal word for the proscription notices of Sulla and the triumvirate.

παράγγελμα and πρόσταγμα may include *edictum* in their semantic sphere, but they are essentially non-technical words.

J. H. Oliver's account of a long text from Athens (*Marcus Aurelius* 35-7) shows that the text is in the form of a letter and is described as an ἐπιστολή; but it contains detailed instructions, and so may be viewed as an *edictum*. He views it as a *generalis epistula* (see Dig. 11.4). But as it contains the legal resolution of a number of appeals to the emperor, it could be viewed as an imperial *constitutio*. The text is a good illustration of the way such terms may overlap.

Decreta

ἐπίκριμα appears to have been the formal Greek equivalent of *decretum*, though less clearly than in the equation of διάταγμα and *edictum*.

The precise sense of "judicial decision" may be observed in the ἐπίκριμα περὶ ἀουλίας of the proconsul Isauricus (*Inscr. Perg.* 8.3.1) or the ἐπίκριμα περὶ διαφορᾶς of Pompey's legate in Cyrene (*JRS* 52, 1962, pp. 99-100). In the second case, *decretum*

occurs in a Latin document which may belong to the same series of enactments, published on p. 98 of the same article. A restoration of L. Robert in a text from Aphrodisias (*Ant. Class.* 35, 1966, p. 406) provides an opposition between ἐπίκριμα and words for *edictum*. He reads τὰ φιλάνθρωπα καὶ δελτογραφήματα καὶ ἐπικρίματα. δελτογράφημα can only be an *edictum*; ἐπίκριμα should be *decretum* to avoid tautology. But in many cases ἐπίκριμα is interpreted by many scholars as *edictum*; F. Millar interprets examples in *OGI* 669.28, *ICret.* 1.29.1, p. 305, and Smallwood 1.380 in this way (*JRS* 56, 1966, p. 163). This is probably incorrect, but it illustrates how terms for *decreta* and *edicta* can become confused in scholars' minds. The reason is the fact that the terms may overlap; an *edictum* may embody a judicial decision and hence be described with a term appropriate to such a decision. Petronius' appeal to the Jews (*AJ* 19.305-6) uses both διάταγμα and ἐπίκριμα for one and the same enactment. In *Cyrene Edict* 4.69, Augustus refers to his own edict, clearly marked as such by the characteristic verb λέγει, with the phrase τοῦ ἐμοῦ ἐπικρίματος; ἐπίκριμα is also used in *Cyrene Edict* 3.59 for the precedent of a decision by Julius.

κρίμα is employed in a few examples in essentially the same way as ἐπίκριμα. Josephus (*AJ* 14.321) offers an opposition between decrees (κρίματα) and edicts (διατάγματα); Bowersock (*Augustus* 161) correctly analyses κρίμα in *IG* 9.2.1042 as a "judicial decision" but is wrong to distinguish it from an ἐπίκριμα.

διάταξις, which means primarily *constitutio*, may include *decretum* in its range of reference, see below.

Senatorial "decisions" are normally δόγματα. The usual Latin term is *consultum*, but *decretum* is also applied; the two words should be viewed as synonymous.¹ The note on συγκλήτου δόγμα in the Loeb edition of Josephus, commenting on *AJ* 13.261, in which the two terms are distinguished, is misleading.²

Constitutio

Constitutio is a general term for a judicial decision of the emperor. Its meaning is expressed in Justinian (*Inst.* 1.2.6):

quodcumque igitur imperator per epistulam constituit vel cognoscens decrevit vel edicto praecepit, legem esse constat; haec sunt quae constitutiones vocantur.

The Greek word which is used for this specialised term is διάταξις. The association of the two words may be seen in *IGRom.* 4.336 and 337. A reference to *constitutionem meam* in the Latin of 336 appears to be taken up by the heading διάταξις (Τραιανοῦ) of 337.

διάταξεις of the emperor quoted as precedent include *P. Strass.* 22, *SIG*³ 876 and *BGU* 1022. διάταξεις of the emperors are frequently quoted as precedent in the *Digest* (e.g., 27.1.2.8, 27.1.15.1, 27.1.15.7).

1. See the careful note of Mommsen, *SIR* 3.994, note 3.

2. Josephus, vol. VII, translated by R. Marcus, London, 1943, p. 359 note d.

διατάξεις of persons other than the emperor should be viewed as *decreta*, as in the decision of a proconsul of Macedonia (*JHS* 33, 1913, p. 338). The *διατάξεις* of Pompey and Lucullus confirmed (*Plu. Pomp.* 48) or nullified (*Plu. Lucull.* 36) by the senate may be their *decreta*, or perhaps better, their *acta* in general.

διάταξις may also refer to private dispositions. This may be seen in the case of Vibius Salutaris, whose *διατάξεις* provide benefactions to the city of Ephesus which are ratified (*ἐπικυρώω*) by the *legatus proconsulis* (*Inscr. Brit. Mus.* 481.225). A *διάταξις* of Vedius Pollio confirmed (*συνδύλαττω*) by Augustus is mentioned by Fabius Persicus (*Smallwood* 1.380.VI.10).

οικονόμημα occurs in a diplomatic exchange between Antony and Aphrodisias, in which the Greek community's envoy declared himself satisfied with *τοῖς γεγενησιν οἰκονομίαις* (*EJ*² 299). The sense is not really technical, "with the decisions made" or something similar. Bruns (*FIRA*² 43, p. 185) suggested *constitutio* as a version. This must be only a general translation; obviously, the technical sense of *constitutio* as an imperial decision is not involved.

The *ὑπόστασις* of an emperor according to which taxes were halved in Halicarnassus (*Inscr. Brit. Mus.* 892) is a general enough word that *constitutio* may be an appropriate translation; but probably a non-technical sense, such as "plan", may be appropriate (cf. *Diodorus Siculus* 15.70 et al.).

The edict of Tiberius Alexander (*OGI* 669) describes a policy as *συνφέρειν καὶ ταῖς κυριακαῖς ψήσοις*; this could most easily be translated as "in conformity with imperial decisions," hence probably *constitutiones*. But Dittenberger in his commentary on the inscription prefers to consider the financial *rationes* of the emperor; this seems a strain on the sense of *ψήσοις*.

Sententia

Still less precise than the *decretum* is the *sententia*, the "point of view" on an issue.

ἀπόφασις is probably the technical translation; *IGRom.* 1.860 has been restored in such a way that it would provide a bilingual text to confirm the meaning. Where the decision is that of an emperor, *constitutio* is the better translation.

βούλημα and *βούλησις* refer not so much to specific *constitutiones* of the emperor as to his general policy or purpose; *sententia* may have this sense, but the words are not technical.

γνώμη refers to the technical sense of *sententia* as the policy proposed by a senator in a senate debate.

An important document dealing with taxes and a dispute between Pergamon and the *publicani* (*IGRom.* 4.262 = *Sherk* 12) includes a *κρίμα περὶ τῆς χώρας* (line 20) handed down by a magistrate and his *consilium* on the issues at stake; this is also described in the terms *[γν]ώμην ἀπεφώνησεν ταύτην* (line 48). This is more likely to be a *sententia* than a *decretum*, but the line between them is difficult to determine.

Imperium, iussus

Finally, there are a number of words for "command" which do not carry any precise indication of the form of the command, or its constitutional basis beyond the *imperium* of a commanding officer. Clearly, these words can approach the sense of *edictum*, but they are normally less specific.

ἐγκέλευσις is used for the prefect's and the emperor's enactments in papyri. It means simply "command" with no technical sense.

ἐπιταγή and *ἐπίταγμα*. The sense *iussus* is confirmed for *ἐπιταγή* in the *Res Gestae* (chapter 8 in the Latin, 4.9 in the Greek version). In general, these words apply to the commands of military commanders to troops, but *ἐπίταγμα* may be used occasionally for *edictum* (see p. 128). L. Robert discusses the use of the word in *Ant. Class.* 35, 1966, p. 406.

πρόσταγμα and *πρόσταξις* have much the same range of meaning; the *Res Gestae* (16.14 in the Greek version) uses *προστάγματα* as an equivalent for *imperia*. On p. 127, the "commands" involved were seen to include *mandata* to a governor. OGI 665, where a *πρόσταγμα* is attached to the copy of a letter, is one of the few examples where a translation *edictum* seems precise and technical. In general these words are not constitutional in nature. When Tiberius denied that Agrippa Postumus was slain *ἐκ τῆς αὐτοῦ προστάξεως* (DC 57.3.5), he meant no more than "I gave no orders for his death."

The conclusions of this chapter follow in diagram; the broken line separates the precise technical versions from the variants.

<i>Rescriptum</i>	<i>Mandatum</i>	<i>Edictum</i>	<i>Decretum</i>	<i>Constitutio</i>	<i>Sententia</i>
ἀντιγραφὴ	ἐντολή	δάταγμα	ἐπίκριμα	δάταξις	ἀπόφασις
ἀπόκριμα	πρόσταγμα	δελτογράφημα	δάταξις	οἰκονόμημα	βούλημα
ἐπιστολή	πρόσταξις	διάγραμμα	κρίμα	ὑπόστασις	κρίμα
		διαγραφὴ		ψήφος	
		δόγμα			
		ἐκθεμα			
		ἐπίταγμα			
		παράγγελμα			
		προγραφὴ			
		πρόγραμμα			
		πρόσταγμα			

11. *δέπων*: praeses and vice agents

δέπων means basically to "administer," and may be applied to the current holder of any responsible office. In this way, without very much technical meaning, an

emperor and his associates may be described as τὴν Ῥωμαίων ἀρχὴν διέποντες (Jos. AJ 15.361), the prefect of the praetorian guard with the words τὴν ἐπαρχὴν διέπει (IGRom. 4.598) and a consul in office with the phrase τὴν ὑπατείαν διέπει (Plut. Mar. 28.421). In this sense, it is employed in one of the versions of the Latin formula *a libellis* etc.) for an imperial secretary (DC 61.5.4) (see p. 141).

In a rather more formal way, διέπω becomes part of a formula to describe the governor of a province. The fullest version of this formula runs διέποντος τὴν ἐπαρχίαν τοῦ λαμπροτάτου ὑπατικοῦ, πρεσβευτοῦ καὶ ἀντιστρατήγου τῶν Σεβαστῶν (IGRom. 3.6); similar language is used in AE 1939.295. Both these are from third-century A.D. Bithynia. διέπων τὴν ἐπαρχίαν as a formal expression for the governor is found in Thrace (IGRom. 1.785), Moesia (IGRom. 1.614, 854, AE 1961.86), and Macedonia (JHS 33, 1913, p. 337). διέπων is also not uncommon as a periphrasis for provincial governors in literature; Josephus applies it to governors of Egypt (BJ 4.616, 5.45), Syria (AJ 18.150, 19.316) and Judaea (AJ 18.29). Philo calls provincial governors as a class τῶν διεπόντων τὰς ἐπικρατείας (Flacc. 12.105), and Plutarch uses the verb once for a governor of Asia (Caes. 2.708).

The verb is used in the phrase διέπων τὴν ἡγεμονίαν to describe proconsuls of Macedonia (Delphes 3.4.47) and the legate of Arabia (IGRom. 3.1287). In this phrase ἡγεμονία means "governorship" as much as "province," see p. 137 below.

διέπων τὴν ἡγεμονίαν is applied not infrequently to the *praefectus Aegypti* in papyrus documents. That the phrase refers to the prefect is established by a bilingual text (P. Oxy. 1201) which calls the same man διέπων τὴν ἡγεμονίαν and *v.p. praefectus Aegypti*.¹

This phrase to describe the prefect should be clearly distinguished from the formula for a vice-prefect, διέπων τὰ κατὰ τὴν ἡγεμονίαν (P. Oxy. 2705). The formula διέπων τὰ κατὰ . . . may also be found at lower levels in the Egyptian government, as in Mitteis-Wilcken *Chrest.* 2.88.1, where it is applied to a vice-juridicus. *διαδέχομαι τὰ κατὰ . . .* may also be used in Egypt as a formula for deputy or substitute officials, but Josephus' διοικῶν τὰ κατὰ τὴν Ἰουδαίαν (AJ 20.105) appears to refer to an actual governor.

An inscription from Thessalonica provides a non-Egyptian example of διέπω for a substitute official, naming a *διασημότατον τριβοῦνον Βατάωνων, διέποντα τὰ μέρη τῆς ἡγεμονίας* (AE 1900.169). This means *vice agens praesidis*, and may be compared with other formulae which employ the phrase τὰ μέρη τῆς ἡγεμονίας (SEG 16.12, Ephes. 3.54). Here also ἡγεμονία should be translated "governorship."

12. ἐξουσία and terms for imperium

Like ἀρχή (p. 110), ἐξουσία may be used in the sense of *magistratus*, and the phrase *κελευσθέντες ὑπὸ τῆς ἐξουσίας* (DH 11.32.1) can be understood to mean "by

1. See Arthur Stein, *Die Präfekten von Ägypten in der Römischen Kaiserzeit*, Bern, 1950, p. 143, note 454.

the magistrates." ἐξουσία may be combined with various adjectives in the same way as ἀρχή to produce versions of *consulatus*, for example in formulae naming the consuls of the year, such as τὴν ὑπατον ἐξουσίαν παραλαβόντων (DH 7.1.1). Similar expressions with ὑπατική ἐξουσία are frequent in Dionysius (e.g., 5.70.1, 6.69.1). Quaestors in office are termed τὴν ταμεινικὴν ἔχοντες ἐξουσίαν (DH 8.77.1) and the ὑπηρετὰι δημάρχων are described as εἰν τὴν ἀγορανομικὴν ἐξουσίαν ἔχοντες (DH 6.95.4). In all these examples ἐξουσία should not be forced into a precise sense such as *imperium*, but the phrase should be interpreted as a single unit, meaning "consulship, aedileship" and so on.

Potestas

ἐξουσία clearly has the sense *potestas* in the classic formulation δημαρχικὴ ἐξουσία. Plutarch (*Camill.* 1.129) and Diodorus Siculus (14.113) allude to the ὑπατική ἐξουσία of the tribunes, generally described in Latin with the phrase *consulari potestate*. In the sphere of civil law, ἐξουσία refers to *patria potestas*, as in Philo (*Leg.* 5.28) and Modestinus (*Dig.* 27.1.2.4).

Imperium

But the most frequent meaning of ἐξουσία is *imperium*. This is especially important in Cassius Dio, who records the granting of *imperium proconsulare* (ἀνθυπατική ἐξουσία) to Sejanus (58.7.4), the ἀνθυπατος ἐξουσία granted to Gaius Caesar (55.10.18) and to Augustus in 4 A.D. (55.13.5); a variant ἀνθυπάτου ἐξουσία is employed for the *imperium* of Drusus in 12/11 B.C. (54.13.5). Consular *imperium* is mentioned in his account of Augustus acting in 19 B.C. as ἐπιμελητὴς τρόπων by employing ἐξουσίαν τὴν μὴν τῶν τιμητῶν . . . τὴν δὲ τῶν ὑπάτων (54.10.5), and of games held by Claudius ὑπάτου ἐξουσίαν λαβὼν (60.23.4).

The *imperium* granted to Agrippa in the East is referred to as ἐξουσίαν μεῖζω in the *laudatio* of Agrippa given by Augustus, now published as *P. Colon. Inv.* 4701 (*ZPE* 5, 1970, p. 226). ἐξουσία also occurs in a formula in *Cyr. Ed.* 5.113, ἐπ' ἀρχῆς ἢ ἐπ' ἐξουσίας τεταγμένος which appears to represent a Latin *cum magistratu vel imperio* (cf. *Suet. Tib.* 12).

The *imperium* of a ruling emperor is called ἐξουσία αὐτοτελής by Strabo (6.4.2 fin.), αὐτοκρατής ἐξουσία by Philo (*Leg.* 4.26, 8.54), μόναρχος ἐξουσία by Appian (*Illyr.* 30.88) and αὐτοκράτωρ ἐξουσία by Herodian (1.3.1).

According to Appian (*Syr.* 51.256), the governors of Syria were chosen from consulars ἵνα ἔχοιεν ἐξουσίαν καταλόγου καὶ πολέμου οἷα ὑπατος i.e., in order that they might have the same *imperium* as consuls.

Other meanings of ἐξουσία

ἐξουσία θαλάμου is applied to the position of the *cubicularius* by Herodian (1.12.3). Obviously there is no technical sense here, the meaning is simply "care of the *cubiculum*."

Strabo describes how Athenodorus of Tarsus ἐχρήσατο τῇ δοθείσῃ ὑπὸ τοῦ

Καίσαρος ἐξουσία καὶ ἐξέβαλεν . . . (14.5.14 [674]). It is hardly likely that he actually held *imperium* from Augustus.¹ A parallel may be found in his account of Herod, who βασιλεὺς ἐχρημάτισε, δόντος τὸ μὲν πρῶτον Ἀντωνίου τὴν ἐξουσίαν (16.2.46 [765]). Herod had no formal Roman *imperium*, but his position as king rested on the support, moral and if necessary physical, of the Roman commanders. "Authority" is probably the appropriate English word; and the "authority" of a petty ruler in Tarsus rested on the same power and favor of the *princeps* without a formal grant of *imperium* being involved.

Other words for *imperium*

ἰσχύς and ἰσχύειν are employed by Dio. In fr. 22.2, ἐπιθυμία τῆς δημάρχων ἰσχύος the meaning is closer to *potestas*, but in the grants of *maius imperium*, τὸ πλεῖον ἰσχύειν (53.32.5, 54.28.1) the meaning *imperium* is certain.

ἡγεμονία refers frequently to the *imperium* of a military commander. This meaning is important in Plutarch; his account of the appointment of military tribunes stresses that they were appointed εἰς τὴν ἡγεμονίαν (*Camill.* 1.129), τὰ τῆς ἡγεμονίας παράσημα (*Ant.* 33.931) clearly represents the *insignia imperii*, and ἐφ' ἡγεμονίας τεταγμένοις (*Ant.* 42.935) or simple ἐφ' ἡγεμονίας (*Sert.* 26.581, *Cic.* 45.883) are used for the Latin *cum imperio*. In the *Praecepta Gerendae Reipublicae* (14.810), Cato is reported to have urged Pompey to παραδοῦναι τὴν ἡγεμονίαν, resign his *imperium*. Among other authors who use ἡγεμονία in this sense are Dio Cassius, who calls Pompey's *imperium* against the pirates ἡγεμονία τῆς θαλάσσης (36.36a), and Dionysius of Halicarnassus, who provides an account of the mechanism of an *interregnum*, παρεδίδου ὁ πρῶτος ἀρχὴς τῷ δευτέρῳ τὴν ἡγεμονίαν (2.57.2). Here Livy's version (1.17.6) confirms the translation *imperium*.

ἀξίωμα is sometimes used for *imperium*, with ἐπ' ἀξιώματος representing *cum imperio*, but the sense is not found in documentary sources, and cannot always be distinguished from the meaning *dignitas*.

δύναμις and δυναστεία may occasionally border on the meaning *imperium*, as in Appian *BC* 2.36. But etymology supports the more common equation with *potestas*.

κύρος is used by Dio alone for the *imperium* of an emperor or of an ordinary commander (53.14.5, 17.1); the use of κυρία in Polybius' account of the Roman constitution (6.13.1, 15.6) is obviously very similar in sense, though *imperium* is not usually the best translation.

It should be stressed that none of these words have clearly the precise meaning of Roman *imperium*; the fact that ἐξουσία, which comes closest to being a precise and technical term, is also acceptable as a translation of *potestas* is characteristic. The use of any one of these Greek terms is not, in itself, a guarantee of independent *imperium*.

1. Bowersock, *Augustus* 39, speaks of a "special *imperium*." "Special" perhaps indicates the constitu-

tional problems involved in such a view. So technical a sense need not in fact apply.

13. ἐπαρχεία: provincia

ἐπαρχεία, with the slight variant ἡ ἐπαρχείως (i.e. χώρα), is the standard equivalent for *provincia*.

The equation is made certain by a bilingual text of 78 B.C. (IG 14.951 = Sherk 22), where οἱ τῶν Ἀσίων Μακεδονίαν ἐπαρχείας διακατέχουσιν is equivalent to *qui Asiam Macedoniam provincias optinent*. The formula used in this example recurs in Cyr. Ed. 4.66 and SEG 20.786. Another bilingual text (IGRom. 1.402) has ἀρχαὶς ἐπαρχείου Νομίδας as the equivalent of *praeses provinciae Numidiae*.

ἐπαρχεία is employed frequently in the official titulature of provincial governors, especially in the North-East (Thrace, Moesia, Pannonia) of the empire. A typical formula is ὑπατεύοντος τῆς ἐπαρχείας Γ. Καίωνα Λάργου, πρεσβ(ευτοῦ) Σεβ(αστῶν) ἀντιστρατήγου (IGRom. 1.741); other examples may be found in IGRom. 1.685, IGBulg. 616, SIG³ 888.146.

ἐπαρχεία is common in all regions. The expression γ' ἐπαρχίαι for the combined province Cilicia-Isauria-Lycaonia (AE 1954.6, 8) deserves special notice.

In the bilingual text IGRom. 3.676 ἐπαρχεία Λυκίας is equivalent to *regio Lyciaca*. Elsewhere the districts of the procurators for tax purposes are called *ῥεγιῶν* (OGI 526, IGRom. 3.1.1502) or *περίοδος* ZPE 7, 1971, p. 63.

The relationship of ἐπαρχος and ἐπαρχεία suggests that ἐπαρχεία may mean "jurisdiction" "office of a *praefectus*." LSJ⁹ s.v. gives this interpretation to IG 12.3.326.32, ἀξιοχρέου τῆς ἐπαρχείας ἡμῶν [ἀ]νθυπάτου, where *provincia* makes perfectly good sense. Sophocles' lexicon interprets a phrase in Epictetus κἂν ἐπαρχείας ἔνεκα κἂν ὑπατείας as meaning *praefectura*, but once again, there is no reason why the normal meaning *provincia* should not apply. In P. Mich. Inv. 2964 verso (ZPE 6, 1970, p. 273), the editor interprets the phrase τῶν προεστωτῶν τῆς ἐπαρχίας as referring to the office of *praefectus* of Egypt; but ἡγεμονία was usual in this sense (see p. 146) and *provincia* could be understood just as well as *praefectura*.

The phrase [ἐπαρχείας ἡγεμονίας] is restored in MAMA 6.97; if correctly restored, the sense must certainly be "prefectships;" but there is in fact no justification for the restoration. L. Robert's comments on the inscription (Hell. 3.11 p. 20) do not include a discussion of ἐπαρχεία.

There remains the expression in Inscr. Mus. Leyden 57 [ὅς ἂν ἐπὶ τῆς ἐπαρχείας ᾧ (line 9), and εἰ τινες δημόσιοι τόποι ἐν πόλει ἢ [- π]όλει ἐκάστης ἐπαρχείας (line 4). In a recent article Oliver argued that it was impossible to use ἐπὶ τῆς ἐπαρχείας to mean a provincial governor, and on the basis of a number of unidentified ἐπαρχοί in Asia Minor, proposed that ἐπαρχεία should be understood to mean a special *praefectura*, comparable to the role of the *praefectus iure dicundo* of a Roman community.¹ The main argument to be presented against this is one of consistency: ἐπαρχεία means *provincia* in all official documents, and any other

1. J. H. Oliver, "The Main Problem of the Augustan Inscription from Cyme," GRBS 3, 1963, pp. 115-122; see also AJP 84, 1963, pp. 162-5.

interpretation is unlikely precisely because it produces confusion for the reader. If the text can in fact be translated adequately with the sense *provincia* this interpretation should be preferred.

There is in fact no problem. If in line 4, ἐκάστης is read with ἐπαρχείας rather than πόλεως, the text can be interpreted without difficulty: "whatever public lands there are in the cities or city [? lands] of each province." In line 9, "whoever is in charge of the (relevant) province" makes good sense without forcing the Greek. This interpretation makes the document a general enactment rather than special legislation for Kyme and Asia, and the need for special prefectures is removed.²

ἔθνος

In a bilingual inscription from Thrace (*IGRom.* 1.712), ἡγουμένος τοῦ ἔθνους is the equivalent of *leg. Aug. pr. pr.* The same phrase is used in a rescript of Septimius Severus (*SB* 9526), dealing with the prefect of Egypt, for a proconsul of Asia (*AE* 1953.90), and in a rescript of Severus Alexander (*P. Oxy.* 2104). ἡγεμῶν τοῦ ἔθνους is also frequent, and may be applied to a proconsul of Asia (Smallwood 2.72 a) or a legate of Lycia, as in the Opramoas inscription (*IGRom.* 3.739).³ ἐπίτροποι and ἡγούμενοι τῶν ἔθνων are mentioned in a rescript of Severus Alexander (*Dig.* 49.1.25).

ἔθνος occurs in contexts other than the titles of governors. *AE* 1961.24, a rescript, stresses the practice ἐν ἄλλοις ἔθνεσιν; *MAMA* 8.508 speaks of a man ἀναστράφεντα ἐν τῷ . . . Ἀσίας ἔθνει.

In the authors, ἔθνος is a common version of *provincia*. Cassius Dio is especially fond of the word, especially in the phrase ἡγεμονία ἔθνους, "governorship of a province" (43.47.5, et al.). The same expression is employed by Dio in his account of the Augustan division of the provinces (53.12).

Governors are termed ἡγεμόνες ἔθνων in Appian (*BC* 1.38, 2.17) and Herodian (1.10.3). Herodian speaks of ἐξουσία ἔθνων to convey something of the older sense of *provincia* as "sphere of influence." ἔθνος is used also by Josephus (e.g. *AJ* 18.1.1), Lucian (e.g. *Apol.* 12.722), and Philostratus (*VA* 5.36.221).

ἔθνος appears as an acceptable, but less technical and formal, version of *provincia* than ἐπαρχεία. The difference may be seen in *IGRom.* 1.153, in which an athlete speaks of victories ἐν ἔθνεσιν τριῶν (Italy, Hellas, Asia); strictly speaking *provincia* or ἐπαρχεία would not be used for Italy, any more than a formal text would speak of the province of Achaëa as *Hellas*.

ἔθνος lacks the connotations of "sphere of influence" that Latin *provincia* has, and that sense has to be carried by an additional word, such as ἡγεμονία.

The examples of ἀρχή for *provincia* are discussed above, p. 110. This word concentrates on the sense "governorship" more than the purely geographical aspects of *provincia*.

2. See F. Millar, "The Emperor, the Senate, and the Provinces," *JRS* 56, 1966, pp. 156-160.

3. The frequent use of ἔθνος in Lycian inscriptions

such as *IGRom.* 3.464 may be a retention from the independent ἔθνος τῶν Ἀσίων.

ἡγεμονία

The basic meaning may be seen in ἡγεμονία ἐθνῶν and similar phrases, namely "command, position as a ἡγεμών." A distinction may be made between those examples where Latin *provincia* is a suitable translation and those where it is not, but the Greek word itself is not capable of maintaining the difference.

There are some examples where the more geographical senses of *provincia* may possibly be seen, e.g. Philo (*Leg.* 34.259) and Dio (52.21.8) where a ἡγεμονία is described as μεγάλη, conceivably "large" in area as well as "great" in responsibility.

But the meaning "governorship" is the important one, and is clearly involved in the following examples: διαδεχόμενος τὰ κατὰ τὴν ἡγεμονίαν (*BGU* 1.727), ἡ ἡγεμονία τῆς Γερμανίας (*DC* 56.18.3), ἐμπειροτευμένος τὴν Ἰλλυρίδος ἡγεμονίαν (*Hdn.* 6.7.2), τοῖς ὑπὲρ τὴν ἡγεμονίαν προστάγματος (*Plu. Cat. Maj.* 6.339).

ἐπικρατεία is best seen in a Roman context in *IG* 12.2.35 D, where Rome and Mitylene agree that neither will allow the other's enemies passage διὰ τοῦ ἰδίου ἀγροῦ καὶ τῆς ἰδίας ἐπικρατείας. "Territory" or "land under its control" is the meaning, and one which underlies the uses of ἐπικρατεία in reference to Rome, *imperium Romanum* and *provincia*. The examples where the word clearly means *provincia* are primarily from Philo; others (such as *Str.* 2.3.4, *Arr. Periplois* 17.2, *Jos. Vit.* 126) are capable of either interpretation.

νομός might not seem *prima facie* to be unfitting as a version of Roman *provincia*, but its specific reference to Egyptian local administration is probably sufficient to account for its not being extensively used in other contexts. It is of interest to note that the Egyptian *nomi* are called *praefecturae (oppidum)* in the Latin of Pliny (*HN* 5.9.49). It is clear that for Dio Cassius, who did use the word, νομός was not an exact version of *provincia*, since he used it to apply to Italy (48.12.5). The sense "area of jurisdiction" naturally may include provinces (e.g. 36.50.3, 60.17.3), but is not limited to them.

Those writers for whom στρατηγός is an appropriate term for "provincial governor" can correspondingly use στρατηγία for *provincia* (see pp. 156-58).

The fullest meaning of the word is found only in Appian, as when he states that Cilicia περιήλθεν εἰς στρατηγίαν (*Mith.* 105.496), gained provincial status. Otherwise the meaning is rather "provincial governorship," as in Josephus, ἔργα μεγάλα δράσας κατὰ τὴν στρατηγίαν (*AJ* 14.104), and Plutarch, ἀπὸ τῆς ἐν Ἰβηρίᾳ στρατηγίας (*Cat. Min.* 31.3.774). Appian's phrase τῶν ἐθνῶν ἡ στρατηγία (*BC* 3.6.20) parallels ἡγεμονία ἐθνῶν in other writers.

In the official language of inscriptions στρατηγία is reserved for subdivisions of provinces, such as those of Thrace (*IGBulg.* 2338, *SEG* 16.415, *Ptol.* 3.11.6), where Pliny also employs *strategia* (*HN* 4.11.40). Note also *HN* 6.9.27, "Armenia dividitur in praefecturas quas strategias vocant."

Strabo employs μερίς for the three provinces of Gaul (4.3.1), but the sense is not technical, but rather the familiar *tres partes* of Caesar (*BG* 1.1). Elsewhere in Strabo, the word is used for a subdivision of a country or province, a sense which is

technical and official in the case of the *regiones* of Macedonia (*Act. Apost.* 16.12, SEG 26.391) and possibly Italy.

ὑπαρχεία appears to be used for *provincia* in the *laudatio* of Augustus for Agrippa, *P. Colon. inv.* 4701 (ZPE 5, 1970, p. 225), *εἰς ἃς δήποτε σε ὑπαρχείας τὰ κοινὰ τῶν Ῥωμαίων ἐφέλκοιτο*, a sense that is unparalleled except in passages of Strabo (4.1.6 [181], 4.1.9 [184]) where the manuscript reading *ὑπαρχία* has been changed to *ἐπαρχία* since Corais. The uses of *ὑπαρχος* do not provide a real parallel. If the reading is correct, it must be added to the list of individualisms in documents of Augustus (see p. 14); but it may simply be a scribal error for *ἐπαρχεία*, see ZPE 7, 1970, p. 230.

14. *ἐπαρχος*: *praefectus*

ἐπαρχος appears in all periods and in all types of documents as the equivalent of *praefectus*; it has no other Roman meaning, although other words may be applied to *praefecti*. The following are the main types of *praefectus*.

<i>Praefectus Aegypti</i> <i>ἐπαρχος Αἰγύπτου</i>	<i>Praefectus fabrum</i> <i>ἐπαρχος ἀρχιτεκτόνων</i>
<i>Praefectus aerarii</i> <i>ἐπαρχος αἰραρίου</i> <i>ἐπαρχος ταμείου</i>	<i>ἐπαρχος τεκτόνων</i> <i>ἐπαρχος τεχνιτῶν</i> <i>ἐπαρχος χειροτεχνῶν</i>
<i>Praefectus alae</i> <i>ἐπαρχος ἄλης</i>	<i>Praefectus frumenti dandi</i> <i>ἐπαρχος σιτηρεσίου</i>
<i>Praefectus alimentorum</i> <i>ἐπαρχος ἀλειμέντων</i>	<i>ἐπαρχος σιτομετρίου</i> <i>ἐπαρχος σίτου δόσεως</i>
<i>Praefectus annonae</i> <i>ἐπαρχος ἀγορᾶς</i> <i>ἐπαρχος εὐθηνίας</i> <i>ἐπαρχος ὁ σίτον ἐπισκοπῶν</i>	<i>Praefectus legionis</i> <i>ἐπαρχος λεγιῶνος</i> <i>ἐπαρχος τάγματος</i>
<i>Praefectus castrorum</i> <i>ἐπαρχος κάστρων</i> <i>ἐπαρχος στρατοπέδων</i> SB 9256.11.48	<i>Praefectus praetorio</i> <i>ἐπαρχος τῆς αἰλῆς</i> <i>ἐπαρχος τῶν δορυφόρων</i>
<i>Praefectus classis</i> <i>ἐπαρχος κλάσσης</i> <i>ἐπαρχος στόλου</i>	<i>ἐπαρχος πραιτωρίου</i> <i>ἐπαρχος στρατευμάτων</i> <i>ἐπαρχος στρατοπέδων</i>
<i>Praefectus cohortis</i> <i>ἐπαρχος σπείρης</i> <i>ἐπαρχος χώρτης</i>	<i>Praefectus vehiculorum</i> <i>ἐπαρχος οὐεικούλων</i> <i>ἐπαρχος ὀχημάτων</i>

Praefectus vigilum
 ἑπαρχὸς ὁ νυκτοφυλακῶν
 ἑπαρχὸς οὐνοῦλων

Praefectus urbi
 ἑπαρχὸς τῆς πατρίδος
 ἑπαρχὸς πόλεως
 ἑπαρχὸς Ῥώμης

Praefecti alii
 ἑπαρχὸς ὁρους βερενείκης *IGRom.* 1.1183
 ἑπαρχὸς Μεσοποταμίας *IGRom.* 3.1201-2

There are a number of cases where ἑπαρχὸς is used alone for a particular Roman prefecture. The most obvious case, that of the prefect of Egypt in most papyrus documents, does not require further discussion, but others are less clear.

ἑπαρχὸς is used often alone for the *praefectus praetorio*, as ὑπαρχὸς is at a later date. In certain inscriptions, this sense is strengthened by the use of the honorary epithet ἐξοχώτατος (*IG* 5.1.538, *OGI* 640). Other examples of ἑπαρχὸς alone for the praetorian prefect include *IGRom.* 4.598 and *AE* 1955.260. In literary authors, the most important examples are in Plutarch (*Galba* 8.1056, *Otho* 3.1067, 18.1075), Herodian (1.9.10, 2.1.5, 4.14.2) and Dio Cassius (60.23.2, 71.5.2, 78.11.3).

Other ἑπαρχοί are less easy to identify. I list a few of the more interesting ones.

(1) In a bilingual inscription (*IGRom.* 3.83) ἑπαρχὸς δις εἰς τὸ αἰράριον φερόμενος corresponds to the Latin *praef. fab. . . delatus*.

(2) ἑπαρχοί named in various inscriptions from the Greek islands (*IG* 12.5.841, *Inscr. Délos* 1826) are most plausibly *praefecti classis*.¹

(3) An ἑπαρχὸς who χρυσόχοα . . . ἐποίησα in a verse inscription (*IGRom.* 4.608) is presumably *praefectus metallorum*.

(4) Flamininus, ἑπαρχὸς τῆς περὶ Τάραντος χώρας as he is named in Plutarch (*Flam.* 1.369) is described in Livy in the following terms (29.13.6), *pro praetore . . . cum vetere praesidio obtineret*. Some such term as *praefectus praesidio* might resolve the difference between the two traditions, but they appear to give different titles to the same position.²

(5) In a letter of a legate of Moesia (Smallwood 1.384), the official states that a course of action ἔσται ἐπιμέλες . . . τῷ ἐπαρχῷ, supplying his name: later another *praefectus*, Ἀσιατικὸς ὁ ἑπαρχὸς is named. These men are presumably military officers of the legate, *praefecti equitum* or something similar.

(6) *IG* 2².1092, from Eleusis, has the heading ἀπόφασις ἐπαρχοῦ Σεβήρος (εἴπεν). The logical reference for such a document would be to a *praefectus praetorio*, the office for which ἑπαρχὸς alone is most frequent. But no Severus is known to have held that office in the second century, to which the document has been assigned on epigraphical grounds. Oliver originally proposed to understand a reference to Iulius

1. See Broughton *MRR* 1, p. 577, sub anno 100 a.; II, p. 134, sub anno 69 a.

2. Broughton *MRR* 1, p. 303, sub anno 205 a., lists

him as a *proconsul* and does not consider the meaning of ἑπαρχὸς.

Severus of Ancyra, *praefectus aerario* at the right period.³ But the use of *ἐπαρχος* alone for this office is without parallel, and one fails to see why a *praefectus aerario* should be involved with legal problems at Eleusis or why, if Severus was chosen as an eminent official to serve as arbitrator, this of all his offices should have been the one named on the stone. More recently, Oliver suggested instead a special judgeship, a kind of *praefectus iure dicundo* to explain this *ἐπαρχος* and the inscriptions of M. Aeficius Calvinus, known as *ἐπαρχος* from a number of cities.⁴ It remains open to question whether *ἐπαρχος* is in itself sufficient indication for such an office, for which terms such as *iuridicus* or *corrector* seem much more appropriate. The status of Severus and others should be left undetermined, but the possibility of quite lowly *praefecti*, possibly of a military type, should not be overlooked.

(7) A *praefectus* left in control of a city by M. Terentius Lucullus may be named in an inscription discussed in *Bull. Epig.* 1952 no. 87, p. 136 f. Again, this is a prefecture of an essentially military type.

(8) The *lex Delphica de piratis persequendis* (*Delphes* 3.4.37 C) provides a reference to *ἀρχοντες οἰκτες νῦν εἰσὶν, ἐκτὸς τῶν δημάρχων καὶ ἐπαρχῶν*. In a document of about 100 B.C., *praefecti* are viewed as *ἀρχοντες* and coupled with the tribunes in being excluded from the activity described. Who were they? The great imperial prefectures were explicitly *not magistratus*.⁵ But whether this applied to the republican prefectures is not clear. Among the normal magistracies which carried the title *praefectus* were the *praefecti Capuam Cumas*, administrators of Campania, and the *praefectus urbi* appointed during the Latin festival. Neither seems to make any sense in this passage. Another possibility is a military prefecture; Polybius had used *ἀρχοντες* for the *praefecti* of allied troops. Such essentially military figures might with the tribunes have been considered sufficiently different from other officials of the state that their exclusion might be appropriate in this particular case. Certainly the solution must be found among attested *praefecti*; Colin's suggestion in the *Delphes* publication of the document (3.4. p. 45, note 5), that *ἐπαρχος* may mean "provincial governor" by a kind of extrapolation from *ἐπαρχεία*, must be rejected.

15. ἐπί: ab (epistulis etc.)

The imperial civil service, whose officials are described in Latin with the preposition *ab*, provides another good example of the difference between literary and official usage. In official and documentary texts, these positions tend to be expressed through a preposition, as in Latin; literary authors tend to produce descriptive parentheses rather than attempt a close version of the Latin.

3. J. H. Oliver, *The Ruling Power* (*Transactions of the American Philosophical Society* 43.2), Philadelphia, 1953, p. 967.

4. J. H. Oliver, "Augustan, Flavian and Hellenistic *Praefecti*," *AJP* 84, 1963, pp. 162-5. Aeficius, probably the *Ifficius Calvinus eques R. praedives* of Sueton-

ius, *Gram.* 3 is named at Samos (*JGRom.* 4.1714), Athens (*JG* 2^o.4243) and Pergamon (*Ath. Mitt.* 1960.140).

5. *Digest* 1.2.33: "nam praefectus annonae et vigiliis non sunt magistratus sed extra ordinem utilitatis causa constituti sunt."

Prepositions

The transliteration *à, ἀβ* is late and rare.

ἀπό, influenced directly by Latin *ab*, is not common, at least in part because *ἀπό* was also frequently used to cover the Latin *ex* to describe a person retired from the position named. The most notable examples of *ἀπό* for *ab* are:

ἀπό τῶν ἀπολαύσεων: a voluptatibus
ἀπό λόγων: a rationibus
ἀπό χειρός: a manu

ἐξ is used only once to express the Latin *ab* (OGI 543).

The most common formula was to employ *ἐπί* with the genitive. This usage was already found in Greek in the bureaucracy of the Hellenistic monarchies, e.g., *τεταγμένος ἐπὶ ἀπορρήτων κτλ.* in Pontus (*Inscr. Délos* 1571-3), *ἐπὶ κοιῶνος* of the Seleucids (*Inscr. Délos* 1547).

The following examples of *ἐπί* may be observed in documents with Roman reference:

<i>ἐπὶ ἄκτων</i> : ab actis	<i>ἐπὶ κοιῶνος</i> : a cubiculo
<i>ἐπὶ ἀποκριμάτων</i> : a responsis, rescriptis	<i>ἐπὶ κωδικίων</i> : a codicillis
<i>ἐπὶ βαλανείων</i> : a balneis	<i>ἐπὶ λούδων</i> : a ludis
<i>ἐπὶ βιβλιδίων</i> : a libellis	<i>ἐπὶ παιδείας</i> : a studiis
<i>ἐπὶ διαγνώσεων</i> : a cognitionibus	<i>ἐπὶ πρεσβειῶν</i> : a legationibus
<i>ἐπὶ ἐπιστολῶν</i> : ab epistulis	<i>ἐπὶ στατιωνῶν</i> : a stationibus
<i>ἐπὶ κήσεων</i> : a censibus	<i>ἐπὶ ὑπομνημάτων</i> : ab actis

The use of *πρός* for *ab* is an idiosyncrasy of Philo (*Leg.* 34.259).

Periphrases

The most common method is to employ a neutral verb such as *πιστεύομαι*. Examples are mostly from literature, and include:

<i>διάγω</i> (ἐπιστολάς)	<i>ἐγχειρίζομαι</i> (τιμήσεις)	<i>πιστεύομαι</i> (ἐπιστολάς)
<i>δέπω</i> (βιβλία)	<i>ἐπιστατέω</i> (ἐπιστολῶν)	<i>προίσταμαι</i> (θαλάμου)
<i>δοικέω</i> (ἐπιστολάς)	<i>ἐπιτάσσομαι</i> (ἐπιστολαῖς)	<i>τάσσομαι</i> (ἐπιτηδείων)

A similar method links these verbs with nouns of equally general meaning. The whole phrase thus has the meaning *curam habere* (*epistularium* etc.). Typical examples are:

<i>ἐξήγησεν πεπιστευμένος</i> (ἐπιστολῶν)	<i>τάξω ἐπιτετραμμένος</i> (ἐπιστολῶν)
<i>πίστω ἐπιτεταγμένος</i> (σώματος)	<i>φροντίδα ἔχων</i> (κοιτῶνος)
<i>προστασίαν ἐπιτετραμμένος</i> (λόγων)	<i>διὰ χειρός ἔχων</i> (ἐπιστολάς)

Versions with nouns

There are two different types of noun employed. One is the neutral, general noun, comparable to the verbs discussed above, such as *προστάτης ἐπιστολῶν* in Philostratus (VS 1.22.3 [524]).

The other is a specific agent-noun, such as *γραμματεὺς* or *ἐπιστολεὺς* for *ab epistulis*, *κοιτωνίτης* or *πρόκοιτος* for *a cubiculo*. Occasionally semi-Latin nouns such as *κομμενταρησίων* and *κωδικάρως* are formed for this purpose.

Other means

Philostratus discusses appointments to the position *ab epistulis* with the simple formulae *δεδικώτος ἐπιστέλλειν* (VS 2.5.3 [571]), and *ἐψηφίσαντο ἐπιστολάς* (VS 2.10.6 [590]).

16. *ἐπίτροπος*: procurator*Governing (praesidial) procurators¹*

ἐπίτροπος is not commonly employed for these officials, though there are exceptions. An *ἐπίτροπος Σεβαστοῦ* is honored by the *strategi* of Thrace under Claudius (Smallwood 1.260); it is important to note that he is not called *ἐπίτροπος Θράκης*. At a much later date (probably c. 250), there is recorded a *ἡγεμὼν καὶ ἐπίτροπος* of the Maritime Alps (IGRom. 1.10); the equivalent title, *procurator et praeses* occurs in Latin for procurators of his type.² An *ἐπίτροπος Νωρικοῦ* named in AE 1941.63 might appear to be another example, but Pflaum has analysed his career and classified him as a normal financial procurator.³

The discovery of an inscription naming Pilate *praefectus Iudaeae*⁴ has given a new importance to the terms used for the equestrian governors of Judaea by the authors of the New Testament, and by Josephus and Philo. An attempt has been made to make the various terms in these authors reflect the change in Latin sources from *praefectus* to *procurator*, a change supported by one possible inscriptional *ἐπίτροπος Ἰουδαίας*, Felix.⁵ Josephus' alternation between *ἐπαρχος* (BJ 6.305) and *ἐπίτροπος* (BJ 6.238) is viewed as important in this connection. The authors are in fact of little use in solving the question of the change of titulature. *ἡγεμὼν*, the term used by the authors of the New Testament and once (AJ 18.55) by Josephus, is used in a manner comparable to its frequent application to the governor of Egypt. *ἐπίτροπος*, the term most often used by Josephus, is also applied to the *praefectus* of Egypt and the *legatus* of Syria. *ὑπαρχος*, which Philo applies once to Pilate (Leg. 38.299), is used equally indiscriminately for a wide range of officials; and other words which these authors employ (*δοικῶν*, *ἐπιμελητής*, *προεστώς*) have an equally wide

1. The classification of types of procurator follows F. Millar, *Historia* 13, 1964, pp. 180-187.

2. See F. Millar, *Historia* 14, 1965, p. 364.

3. H.-G. Pflaum, *Carrères*, p. 312.

4. *Rend. Inst. Lomb. Class. Lett.* 95, 1962, pp.

419-434.

5. A. Degraff, *Att. Acc. Naz. Linc. Rend. Mor. Ser.* 8, 19, 1964, pp. 59-65; *Israel Exploration Journal* 16, 1966, p. 259.

range of reference. It is unlikely therefore that any term used by these authors for the governor of Judaea reflects his precise title or any change in it. It should be recalled finally that the *praefectus* of Egypt, about whose title there is no doubt, is called by the emperor Claudius in a letter (Smallwood 1.370.43) ὁ ἐπίτροπος μου.

Procurators in imperial provinces

This type of ἐπίτροπος was classically defined for Greek readers in Strabo's account of the Spanish provinces (3.4.20 fin. [167]). A long and typical career of such positions is set out in *IGRom.* 1.1107 with ἐπίτροπος abbreviated after the first example.

Specialised procurators

Good examples are the ἐπίτροπος ἄρκης Λιουιανῆς (*IGRom.* 4.1204), an ἐπίτροπος ὀχημάτων (*IGRom.* 3.181), and the ἐπίτροπος τῶν ἐν Ῥώμῃ ὑδάτων (*AE* 1947.89).

Imperial procurators in senatorial provinces

Typical instances are ἐπίτροπος ... ἐπαρχείας Σικελίας καὶ τῶν ... συντελούντων (*IGRom.* 3.487), and ἐπίτροπος Ἀσίας (*Str.* 13.2.3 [618]).

Procurators of imperial estates

προεστὼς τῶν μετάλλων ἐπίτροπος Καίσαρος (*Galen* 14K 7), ἐπίτροπος χώρας ὑπερλιμνιανῆς (*IGRom.* 3.70), ἐπίτροπος Ἰαμνείας (*Jos. AJ* 18.158), and ἐπίτροπος ἀργυρορυκτῶν Παννονικῶν (*AE* 1915.46).

There are a number of other terms, almost entirely restricted to literary sources, that may be applied to procurators.

διοικητής is used by Strabo for procurators in Egypt and Sicily; the word is also used for financial agents of other persons, a notable example being Antony's agent at Corinth, Theophilus (*Plu. Ant.* 67).

Philo uses the complex form φόρων ἐκλογεὺς (*Leg.* 30.199), for what appears to be the procurator of an imperial estate, according to a plausible textual emendation suggested in Smallwood's edition *ad loc.* In Cassius Dio ἐκλογεὺς is used for more straightforward procurators (52.28.6) and the verb ἐκλέγω is used to explain ἐπίτροπος (53.15.3).

προκουράτωρ and προνοητής refer to procurators of private individuals, as does φροντιστής for an agent of Drusus Caesar. χειριστής is applied to imperial procurators in the Rhodus document (*IGLSyr.* 718.33), but elsewhere it describes minor agents of Egyptian officials.

It appears that once ἐπίτροπος becomes established as the correct term for imperial procurators it becomes increasingly less used for the agents of private persons, although it never loses its function in civil law (for a guardian or *tutor*). Conversely other terms such as διοικητής which would be perfectly suitable for imperial procurators come to be restricted, even in literary texts, to the procurators of private persons.

17. ἡγεμῶν, ἡγεύμαι: praeses, princeps etc.

The use of ἡγεμῶν and related forms (such as ἡγεύμαι, ἡγεμονία, ἡγεμονεύω and ἡγεμονικός) may at first appear so varied in the Roman context as to deny the word any precise constitutional reference. Closer investigation, however, reveals that the uses of ἡγεμῶν are limited and fall into a relatively small number of distinct classes: (1) *princeps*; (2) *praefectus Aegypti*; (3) *legatus* (whether of a province or of a legion); (4) *praeses*, provincial governor in a broad sense; (5) subordinate military positions; and (6) urban magistracies. A further meaning (7) "Roman Empire" occurs in some of the related forms. The first three meanings are employed in a precise official way.

Princeps

ἡγεμῶν is a natural equivalent for the politically sensitive term *princeps*. Philip III's position as ἡγεμῶν of the League of Corinth (see IG 2².236) need not have been the specific example that led to the use of the term, but does indicate that ἡγεμῶν included in its sphere of semantic reference some of the nuances of Latin *princeps*.

It should be observed however that uses of *princeps* other than for the emperor were not normally expressed by ἡγεμῶν; the *princeps senatus* is usually covered by πρόκριτος or πρῶτος; military *principes* by πρόκριτος or even πρέγκεψ; while examples of ἡγεμῶν νεότητος (Mon. Anc. Gr. 7.18, Inscr. Brit. Mus. 892, IGRom. 4.66-8) are in contexts which suggest influence by the use of ἡγεμῶν for the emperor.

It is clear that ἡγεμῶν is an Augustan word, and examples of it referring to the *princeps* may be found, not only in the *Res Gestae* (Mon. Anc. Gr. 7.9, 16.7), but also in the *Cyr. Ed.*, in which the *senatusconsultum* discusses matters περὶ τῶν αὐτοκράτωρ Καίσαρ Σεβαστός, ἡγεμῶν ἡμέτερος has taken a position (5.86). A decree of Sardis of Augustan date (IGRom. 4.1756) speaks of πρεσβεῖαι πρὸς Σεβαστόν καὶ . . . τοὺς λοιποὺς ἡγεμόνας (v. 73) meaning presumably the rest of the Augustan court (though a reference to the senate, or the consuls, cannot be totally ruled out). Later in time, a letter of Claudius (Smallwood 1.370) gives precedents τῶν πρὸ ἐμοῦ ἡγεμόνων (v. 58), but also τῶν πρὸ ἐμοῦ Σεβαστῶν (v. 68). There is very similar language in the Isthmian oration of Nero (IG 7.2713), in which he claims πόλεις ἄλλοι ἡλευθέρωσαν ἡγεμόνες, Νέρων . . . μόνος καὶ ἐπαρχείας; but elsewhere in the speech he, too, speaks of οἱ πρότεροι Σεβαστοί. The decree of Fabius Persicus (Smallwood 1.380, dated to 44 A.D.), is described as following τῷ ὑποδείγματι τοῦ . . . δεκαεσάτου ἡγεμόνος (II.12). The law at Gythion establishing imperial games (Ef² 102a) institutes celebrations for τῆς τῶν ἡγεμόνων καὶ θεῶν σωτηρίας (v. 29); here, as at Sardis a little earlier, the reference should be to the imperial court.

ἡγεμῶν in the sense of *princeps* hardly survives the Julio-Claudian period in official documents, and already it is competing with Σεβαστός as a general word for the emperor. By the second century, it had lost the battle to αὐτοκράτωρ (see p. 119 above).

ἡγεμών for *princeps* is frequent in the authors. It is a term favored by Strabo, who mentions Tiberius as ὁ καθ' ἡμᾶς ἡγεμών (13.4.8) and describes the imperial provinces as ἀποδεδειγμένων τῷ ἡγεμόνι τῶν Ῥωμαίων (3.4.20). *ἡγεμών* occurs in the Jewish writers: Philo informs us that letters from provincial governors enjoy immediate παρ' ἡγεμόνι δέσιν ἀγνώσκειν (Flacc. 12.100); Gaius is called ἀποδεδειγμένος ἡγεμών (Leg. 6.32); the possibility is mentioned of Tiberius Gemellus being made μόνος ἡγεμών (4.66-8.24). In the case of Josephus, Caesar is called ὁ Ῥωμαίων ἡγεμών (BJ 1.198) and Tiberius (AJ 18.217) and Claudius (AJ 19.164) are also termed ἡγεμών.

After this *ἡγεμών* occurs in Plutarch, twice of Galba (Galba 17.1060c, 18.1060f), and once in a general sense (Cic. 2). Later still, *ἡγεμών* is to be found only in Aristides, not surprisingly in the speech *To Rome* (26K 29, 39).¹

Derivatives

ἡγεμονεύω in the sense "being *princeps*" is restricted to Josephus.

ἡγεμονία is also common in Josephus to refer to the *princeps*, but it also occurs in Ev. Luc. 3.1, and in Plutarch, πέντε αὐτοκρατόρων ἡγεμονίας (Galba 29). According to IG 7.2711, Gaius' ἡγεμονία ἐπέλαμψεν (v. 60) on the waiting world; the ἡγεμονία of Gaius is recorded also in Philo (Flacc. 2.11) and Smallwood 1.33. Vespasian refers to events [ἐπὶ] ἐμὴν ἡγεμονίαν (McCrum-Woodhead 458) and Claudius to practice ἀχρι τῆς ἐμῆς ἡγεμονίας (Smallwood 1.370.43). The *animus imperii* is expressed by ἔτος ἡγεμονίας in Josephus (Vit. 5, et al.), SEG 1.397, Smallwood 1.315, Dura 5.1.25, IGLSyr. 1.867. Most of these examples are from the first century. *ἡγεμονία* does occur in Dio, but it is common only before 100 A.D.

ἡγεμονικός in the sense "imperial" belongs to the same period; it is attested in Josephus (BJ 2.207), Philo (Leg. 8.53, 8.56, 34.256) and Strabo (2.5.8 [115]).

The expression θεοῖς τοῦ ἡγεμονικοῦ πραιτωρίου on a dedication from York in England (IGRom. 1.1 = RIB 663a) presents problems. The dedicant has been identified with the *grammaticus* Demetrius named in Plutarch (Def. Oracl. 410a), and the inscription therefore assigned to the 80's A.D. At this date, the most appropriate usage of *ἡγεμών* suggests a translation "imperial," corresponding to *ἱερὸν πραιτώριον* at a later date (e.g. AE 1908.274, 1955.215). The use of a term otherwise attested only from literature is perhaps not unusual in an intellectual figure like Demetrius. The translation in RIB is "of the governor." This finds an institutional parallel in ILS 2297, *Genio praetorii consularis*, but corresponds to later usage (2nd and 3rd century) of *ἡγεμών* and *ἡγεμονικός* (see p. 149). It probably cannot be admitted for the time of Demetrius the *grammaticus*. It is possible to deny that there is any technical sense, simply "the ruling, masterful praetorium;" but this is a counsel of despair. If Demetrius is Plutarch's contemporary, then we should accept the sense "imperial;" interpretation is certainly not sufficiently certain to permit the kind of

1. See J. H. Oliver, *The Ruling Power*, p. 955, note 4 and bibliography there.

exposition found in Ogilvie's edition of Tacitus' *Agricola* (Oxford, 1967) p. 33.

In those authors who employ *ἡγεμών* for *princeps*, the term is also applied to the leading figures (*principes*) of the republican age. (It is interesting that Augustus himself ignores this usage; the *principes viri* of the Latin become οἱ τὰς μεγίστας ἀρχὰς ἄρχαντες [*Mon. Anc. Gr.* 6.15]). Sulla for example is called *ἡγεμών* in Strabo four times (9.1.20; 10.1.8 13.1.28; 14.2.9). When Appian quotes a statue base of Sulla's inscribed Κορηλίου Σύλλα ἡγεμόνος Εὐτυχούς (*BC* 1.97.451), *ἡγεμών* probably reflects a general term such as *princeps* or *dux* rather than the *imperator* and *dictator* found on known bases of Sulla. When Strabo states that it was τῶν ἡγεμόνων τις (10.2.21 [459]) who carried off a work of Lysippus to Rome, we must think of one of the republican dynasts, a Sulla or an Antony, rather than of a proconsul or an emperor. The same sense is found in Pausanias, where Flamininus is Τρωαίων τῶν περὶ Ἑλλάδα ἡγεμών (8.51.1). Plutarch is fond of *ἡγεμονικός* in this sense. *ἡγεμών* was probably more flexible in this regard than the Latin *princeps*; for a writer in the imperial age to have called Sulla, for example, *princeps* might have caused a little surprise to his readers, as *princeps* had become increasingly a technical term.

Praefectus Aegypti

ἡγεμών is used as a variant of *ἐπαρχος* from almost the beginning of the Roman occupation. The first prefect, Cornelius Gallus, used the phrase ἐπὶ Αἰγύπτου κατασταθείς (*OGI* 654), but his successor Aelius Gallus is called *ἡγεμών* by his protégé Strabo (17.1.29). The earliest papyrus example is from the period 3-7 A.D. (*BGU* 1140). *ἡγεμών* is in general less formal a title than *ἐπαρχος* which occurs in full formal contexts; it is the general method used to make a passing reference to a prefect or to address him.² Several officers carried the title *ἡγεμών* in Ptolemaic Egypt, but none of them offers a precise source for the Roman use. The sense is natural enough that one need not look for any Ptolemaic precedent.

Derivatives from *ἡγεμών* are frequent and official in this sense (except for *ἐπάρχω*, *ἐπαρχος* does not have any generally accepted cognate or derivative forms). *ἡγεμονεύσας* is the official way of referring to an ex-prefect (e.g. *PSI* 10.1149). *ἡγεμονικός* is used in opposition to *αὐτοκρατορικός* in *BGU* 970.23 and to *βασιλικός* (Ptolemaic practice) in *SB* 9016.15. Everything from libraries (*P. Oxy.* 1654) to boats (*P. Oxy.* 2116) might be described as *ἡγεμονικός*.

Similarly, *ἡγεμονία* is normal for "prefecture." This sense is technical in the formula for a vice-prefect, *δέπων* or *διαδεχόμενος τὰ κατὰ τὴν ἡγεμονίαν*; in *BGU* 1579 *ἐντυχὼν τῇ ἡγεμονίᾳ*, the meaning is almost "meeting the governor" in the same way as *ἀρχή* might be used for a magistrate.³

2. See Fr. Preisigke, *Fachwörter des öffentlichen Verwaltungsdienstes in Ägypten*, Göttingen, 1915, p. 97.

3. This use of *ἡγεμονία* will be encouraged by the difficulty in the meaning of *ἐπαρχία*, "province" rather than "prefecture," see p. 135 above.

Legatus

There are several inscriptions in which ἡγεμών is used in formal titulature for a *legatus*; it may either replace or supplement *πρεσβευτής*.

A typical example is the monument set up by the city of Patras for the historian Claudius Charax, ὑπάτον, ἡγεμόνα Κιλικίας . . . ἡγεμόνα λεγιῶνος (SEG 18.557). Similarly M. Pompeius Macrinus Theophanes is called ἡγεμών λεγιῶνος ἑκτης (IG 5.2.151) and Julius Severus of Ancyra ἡγεμών πρεσβευτῆς αὐτοκράτορος . . . Γερμανίας τῆς κάτω (IGRom. 3.174). Calpurnius Proculus is assigned the full title ἡγεμών λεγιῶνος α' Ἀθηνᾶς ἐν Γερμανίᾳ, πρεσβευτῆς καὶ ἀντιστράτηγος (IGRom. 3.180); this formula is reversed, πρεσβευτῆς καὶ ἀντιστράτηγος Σεβαστοῦ καὶ ἡγεμών Γαλατίας in SEG 20.28. Other examples of this kind of titulature may be found in SEG 6.555, and IG 2².4071.

In all these examples, *πρεσβευτής* appears as a statement of rank, *ἡγεμών* the indication of command. The reason for this is apparently a reluctance to force *πρεσβευτής* beyond its normal meaning of "ambassador," *legate* in the oldest sense, which could still be understood in *πρεσβευτῆς Σεβαστοῦ*. The usage *legatus Asiae*, *πρεσβευτῆς Ἀσίας* was probably felt to be beyond the boundaries of acceptable Greek. As literary figures (Charax, Theophanes) are prominent in the examples above, it may not be fanciful to wonder whether they, and men with similar literary scruples, introduced the use of *ἡγεμών* to the language of the *cursus honorum*.⁴

ἡγεμών and *ἡγεμονεύω* become established as part of the *legatus*' titulature in giving a date, especially in Thrace and Moesia. The usual formula is *ἡγεμονεύοντος τῆς ἐπαρχείας* (IGRom. 1.669-70, 718-9, and 747), but fuller versions including *πρεσβευτῆς καὶ ἀντιστράτηγος* also occur (IGRom. 685, 741). *ἡγεμονεύω* is employed in the same way in Galatia (IGRom. 3.162).

It is customary in contexts less formal than *cursus honorum* and formulae for dating to speak of the legate of an imperial province as *ὁ ἡγεμών*, often with an honorary epithet such as *ὁ κράτιστος*. Typical examples are IGRom. 3.171, SEG 6.59 (Galatia), IGRom. 3.1288 (Arabia), IGRom. 3.822 (Cilicia). That the reference in examples such as these is to legates, rather than to governors in general, may be seen from Lycian examples. Before the transfer of administration to the senate about 135 A.D., we meet a man who is φίλος καὶ ξένος ἡγεμόνων καὶ ἐπιτρόπων (IGRom. 3.513); after the change, the expression is φίλος ἡγεμόνων καὶ ἀνθυπάτων καὶ ἐπιτρόπων (IGRom. 3.495). Such a distinction is comprehensible only if *ἡγεμών* meant specifically *legatus* and not *praeses provinciae*. The Lycian documents, especially the great Opramoas inscription (IGRom. 3.739), are instructive, providing a wide variety of contexts in which the various terms may be observed. Various deliberative bodies of the Lycians consistently call the legate *ὁ κράτιστος ἡγεμών*, but the legates themselves always reply with the formal *πρεσβευτῆς ἀντιστράτηγος*. A

4. This "literary" practice is discussed in a wider context in my article, "The Roman Government in Greek Sources: The Effect of Literary Theory on the

Translation of Official Titles," *Phoenix* 24, 1970, p. 153 and note 11.

letter of the emperor in section XIIB names his legate as both ὁ κράτιστος πρεσβευτής μου and ὁ κράτιστος [τοῦ] ἔθνους ἡγεμῶν.

In Strabo, the use of ἡγεμῶν for *legatus* is almost as technical as in the inscriptions; in the account of the provinces (17.3.25), he states that the imperial provinces receive ἡγεμόνας καὶ διοικητάς (legates and procurators), the senatorial στρατηγούς ἢ ὑπάτους (praetors and consuls). In the account of Spain, Strabo distinguishes an ὑπατικός ἡγεμῶν (3.4.20 [166]), in exactly the same way as an inscription honoring Nonius Macrinus and dedicated by the sophist Damianus (ILS 8830) opposes his position as ἡγεμῶν ὑπατικός Παννονίας τῆς ἄνω to that of ἡγεμῶν Παννονίας τῆς κάτω. Strabo avoids possible confusion between ἡγεμῶν for *legatus* and for *princeps* by calling the emperor by the fuller title ὁ τῶν Ῥωμαίων ἡγεμῶν.

There are a few examples in literature of ἡγεμῶν for a *legatus legionis*, notably ἡγεμῶν φάλαγγος (Arr. *Alan.* 5), ἡγεμῶν τάγματος (Jos. *BJ* 2.510, Plu. *Galb.* 22.1063).

*Praeses provinciae*⁵

The last two applications of ἡγεμῶν, to the *praefectus Aegypti* and to various *legati* are in reality special cases of the use of ἡγεμῶν for provincial governors. The difference is that for the prefect of Egypt and for imperial legates, ἡγεμῶν has entered the official language of state in a way that has not taken place in the case of other governors. Only occasionally, and not in such formal texts as *cursus honorum*, is ἡγεμῶν applied to a proconsul (e.g. *AE* 1919.95; *OGI* 492).

Dittenberger observed the special application of ἡγεμῶν to legates (*OGI* II, pp. 217, 241, commenting on inscriptions 543 and 561) but viewed them as meaning simply *praeses*. His argument was that ἡγεμῶν could apply to both legates and proconsuls, but was used by legates as a means of avoiding mention of their subordinate status, while avoided by proconsuls as having less prestige than their formal title. The reason is rather different; πρεσβευτής in Greek did not in itself carry the sense of "governor of;" to call a man πρεσβευτής καὶ ἀντιστράτηγος defined only his rank and his relation to the emperor, and another word was required to describe his position as governor or commander. ἀνθύπατος, a word with no meaning other than that of its Latin original, and by the imperial period virtually restricted to actual governors of provinces, could be used by a Greek writer without the difficulties encountered by πρεσβευτής, and hence did not need to be replaced by ἡγεμῶν.

Like *praeses*, ἡγεμῶν may be applied to the presidial procurator, as in *IGRom.* 1.10 (Maritime Alps) and *IGRom.* 4.1057 (Sardinia). This sense parallels the examples of its usage for the *praefectus* of Egypt and its frequent application by the New Testament authors and by Josephus. It is possible that in Judaea ἡγεμῶν enjoyed the same kind of semi-official status as in Egypt.

As a general word for all governors of all classes, a good example of ἡγεμῶν is a

5. See G. Barbieri, *L'Albo Senatorio da Settimio Severo a Carino* (Studi Pubblicati dell' Istituto

Italiana per la Storia, Fasc. 6), Rome, 1952, Appendix III, "praeses ed ἡγεμῶν."

letter of Hadrian to Ephesus (SIG³ 838) naming τοῦ ἔθνους τοὺς ἡγεμόνας as a general class; but the participial form ἡγούμενος is in fact better attested. This begins as early as 100 B.C., when T. Didius, *pro praetore* in Macedonia, is termed ἡγούμενος in an important text from Delphi (Delphes 3.4.37B.29). ἡγούμενοι τῶν ἔθνων are often alluded to as a class (Hdn. 1.10.3, P. Oxy. 2104, Dig. 49.1.25).⁶

For a single *praeses*, the earliest example of ἡγεμῶν in formal documents appears to be IG 7.2711.7, παρόντος τοῦ ἡγεμόνος (37 A.D.). It is possible that a pro-consul and legate of Asia may be described together as ἡγεμόνες and ἡγεμονεύοντες in Ephes. 2.27 (103/4 p.), but the forms are largely restorations. A good example in the third century A.D. is a *cognitio* of Caracalla (SEG 17.759), which discusses the question whether ὁ ἡγεμῶν λαμβάνει τὴν ἐκκλησίαν. The case involved the legate of Syria, but the point at issue is the general one of the extent of a governor's jurisdiction. At about the same date, a bilingual text confirms the equation of *praeses* and ἡγεμῶν (IGRom. 1.629), where *princeps officii praesidis* is turned by πρίγκιψ ὀφηκίου ἡγεμόνος.

ἡγούμενος τῆς ἐπαρχίας is used much like ἡγεμῶν in versions of the governor's title in the Thracian province in particular (IGRom. 1.712, AE 1955.215). In SIG³ 888, οἱ ἡγούμενοι (v. 80) may refer to successive governors of Thrace, or possibly to the governor and his *consilium*.

ἡγούμενος is used for the *praefectus Aegypti* in SEG 13.492.

In the authors, ἡγεμῶν is extremely common as a general word. Josephus employs ἡγεμῶν for governors of all types (AJ 12.120, 14.170, 19.326). Plutarch speaks of the ἡγεμόνες of Cilicia (*de defect. oracl.* 45.434) and in general of οἱ πεμπόμενοι στρατηγοὶ καὶ ἡγεμόνες (*Comp. Dem.-Cic.* 2.87). ἡγεμῶν is common in Dio Chrysostom (e.g., 40.5, 43.11), and Roman officials are distinguished from local notables by the expression οἱ μείζους ἡγεμόνες (46.14). ἡγεμῶν is used as a version of *praeses* also by Appian (BC 1.38.173), Aristides (47K 22), Herodian (2.9.9), Pausanias (7.16.10) and Philostratus (VA 3.25). Dio employs ἡγεμονεύω but prefers ἀρχων as a general noun. ἡγεμονεύω is employed also by Appian (BC 3.2.5) and in Stobaeus (4.7.44, probably from Epictetus).

ἡγέομαι is used for governors in Appian (*Mith.* 11, 71), Herodian (2.7.4, 2.9.2, 3.2.2), Lucian (*Alex.* 55, 57) and Plutarch (*Galb.* 22.1062).

ἡγεμονικός in the sense "pertaining to the *praeses*" appears to be restricted to three inscriptions, two (MAMA 8.554, BSA 59 [1964] no. 32, p. 25) from Aphrodisias, one (CIG 4573b) from Syria; all are funerary monuments. This restriction is curious; it contrasts oddly with the regular use of ἡγεμονικός in Egypt.

The use of ἡγεμονία for "governorship of a province," discussed above, p. 137, relates to this sense of ἡγεμῶν.

6. ἡγεμῶν and ἡγούμενος τοῦ ἔθνους are discussed by Oliver, *Marcus Aurelius*, p. 17 (on line 44 of the inscription).

Military ἡγεμόνες

The association of ἡγεμών with military positions can be seen in the use of ἡγεμονία for *imperium* (p. 134) and in the infrequency of its application to non-military proconsulates.

But it is important to note that the military officers involved are frequently subordinates. This was already a possible usage in Greek (e.g. Plb. 5.4.11-13).

Typical examples in Roman contexts often suggest *legati legionum*, but there are other possibilities. A clearly subordinate ἡγεμών can be seen in ὁ στρατηγὸς ἡγεμόνα προεχειρίσατο Μάρκον Τίτιον (DS 36.4.3);⁷ Diodorus mentions ἡγεμόνες of Sertorius also (37.22a). Philo (Flacc. 1.5) described it as a policy of senior officials γυνάξων τοὺς ἡγεμόνας, ἵνα μὴ τὰς μισθοφορὰς ἀφαιρούμενοι; again the sense of "subordination" cannot be avoided. ἡγεμών is common in this type of sense in Josephus. Trajan's father was εἰς τῶν ἡγεμόνων (BJ 4.450). A chain of command places the ἡγεμών between the χιλιάρχος and Caesar (BJ 5.503), clearly referring to the *legatus legionis*. In the ancient epitome of book 17 of the *AJ*, there is a mention of ὁ πεπιστευμένος Συρίαν καὶ οἱ σὺν αὐτῷ ἡγεμόνες, namely the subordinates, probably *consilarii*, of the legate. Antony is called a ἡγεμών in Judaea (BJ 1.165); he was *praefectus equitum* under Gabinius (Plu. *Ant.* 3). Examples of military subordinates in Plutarch include the ἡγεμόνας τοῦ στρατεύματος brought together by a commander (Galb. 13) and οἱ ὑφ' ἐαυτῷ ἡγεμόνες (Brut. 5). A ἡγεμών στρατηγικοῦ τάγματος (Galb. 4) is apparently a *legatus legionis*, but see the discussion of στρατηγικός, p. 163. Finally, in Appian (*Illyr.* 20.57), Agrippa, Hiero, Lulus, and a name that is hopelessly corrupt are described as ἡγεμόνες of Augustus. The closest sense in this case would be *comites*.

In literature ἡγεμών can also be applied to the *praefectus praetorio*; ἡγεμών τῶν στρατοπέδων is used by Philostratus (*VS* 2.32.627), and Josephus speaks of the ἡγεμονία τῶν στρατευμάτων (*AJ* 18.181, cf. *DC* 58.14.1).

Dionysius of Halicarnassus uses ἡγεμών for more lowly military positions, ἡγεμών τάγματος (9.13.3) and ἡγεμών σπειρῆς (10.36.5) for the *primipilaris* or *princeps*, ἡγεμών λόχων (11.42.1) or ἡγεμονίαν ἔχων λόχων (11.28.1) for a *centurio*.

There is then a solid tradition both in Greek and Roman contexts of using ἡγεμών for a commander who is also under the command of another. This concept fits closely with the later development of the Latin *legatus*, and is another reason to explain its application to legates of imperial provinces and legions in an almost technical way.

Magistrates

ἡγεμών and related forms are not, for the most part, applied to urban magistrates, for which ἀρχων was the technical term. But there are some examples in

7. "Either legate or prefect," Broughton *MRR* 1.561 sub anno 104 a.

literature. Dionysius calls the *praefectus* of the city for the Latin festival ἡγεμῶν τῆς πόλεως (6.13.2); Plutarch states that οἱ ἄλλοι ἡγεμόνες abdicate when a dictator is appointed, but not the tribunes (*Pomp.* 9); and Appian states that Caesar in his consulate did not use troops but only ἡ ὑπηρεσία τῆς ἡγεμονίας (BC 2.118), the "aides for his magistracy," (though *imperium* would also make sense). Similarly DC fr. 57.56, ἐπ' οὐδένοιο ἐννόμοιο ἡγεμονίας could mean "in no legal office" or "with no legal *imperium*." The difference between the two should not be overemphasised.

Imperium Romanum

This is a common use of ἡγεμονία, and has clear parallels in the Greek period, but does not correspond precisely to any sense of ἡγεμῶν discussed above. Typical examples are DS 1.4.7 (ἡγεμονία τῆς Ῥώμης), *IGRom.* 4.661, 1195, *IG* 7.413.49 (ἡγεμονία τοῦ δήμου τῶν Ῥωμαίων), *SEG* 15.748, Posidonius (*F. Gr. Hist.* 87) F 36.48 fin., *Jos. AJ* 20.153, *Aristid.* 19K 1.

Related to this sense is a use of οἱ ἡγουμένοι, meaning, as L. Robert has stated, "les autorités romaines dans leur variété."⁸ Not infrequently the reference is to the senate, as may be seen in *Inscr. Priene* 108.139 τοῖς τῶν ἡγουμένων δόγμασι, and in *SIG³* 704, where there is specific mention of the βουλή (H.10). The senate may be meant in a number of inscriptions which allude to people who are friends of, or have influence with (ῥοπή or ἐντροπή), the ἡγουμένοι (e.g. *IGRom.* 4.298, *SIG³* 761a, *SEG* 18.143), and in instances of embassies to the ἡγουμένοι (e.g. *Et. Anat.* 313, 325). Robert has further seen senators in [τοῖς . . . Ῥώμης ἡγουμένους (*Jahresh.* 45 [1960] Bbl. 81).⁹

But the point should not be pressed too far. In itself, nothing more is meant than "our rulers;" from the context, and from our knowledge of constitutional procedure, it may frequently be apparent that the senate is involved. But the writer chose to use a broader terminology, including magistrates and other officials, "the government" as it were. For example an inscription speaks of the entertainment τῶν ἡγουμένων (*SIG³* 748). Those so entertained are not merely the governors, nor even just senators, but "Roman officials" or even simply "Romans, our rulers." The Greek writers chose to employ an imprecise term; if we can establish from external information what precisely they meant, it is incorrect to translate or understand that specific precise reference, for if so, the intention of the purposely imprecise wording is lost.

18. κηδεμών: curator, patron, etc.

κηδεμών and κηδεμονία primarily refer to a guardian in civil law, covering both *tutor* (ἐπίτροπος) (for children up to 14 years of age) and *curator* (κουράτωρ) for those 14 to 25. This sense fits in well with their usage in purely Greek contexts.

⁸ L. Robert, "Recherches Epigraphiques," *Rev. Et. Anc.* 69, 1960, p. 329.

⁹ Discussed by Robert in *Rev. Phil.* 41, 1967, p. 45.

The technical sense may be seen in *P. Oxy.* 2474.20 *κηδεμόνα καθίστημι τοῖς ἀφῆλιξί μου υἱοῖς*, and in the language of the lawyer Modestinus (*Dig.* 19.2.49), οἱ ἐπίτροποι . . . ἢ κουράτορες πρὶν ἐκτίσαι τὰ τῆς κηδεμονίας.

It is an easy transference from this simple sense to the metaphorical "guardianship" exercised by the governor of a province or by the emperor.

The extension of *κηδεμών* to a governor may be seen in a passage in Stobaeus (4.7.44), generally ascribed to Epictetus but also claimed by Bernadakis for Plutarch, in which it is stated that one Agrippinus as governor used to try to persuade those on trial before him to consider him not as πολέμιος αἰτοῖς, but as their ἐπιμελητὴς καὶ κηδεμών.

Many emperors are described as taking on the *κηδεμονία* of the whole world. Claudius is τὸ . . . ἀνθρώπων γένος εἰς τὴν ἰδίαν ἀναδεδειγμένος κηδεμονίαν (*SEG* 4.516); he also speaks of his *κηδεμονία* of the Jews (*Jos. AJ* 20.133). Antoninus is honored for τῆς τοῦ κυρίου ἡμῶν περὶ πάντας ἀνθρώπους κηδεμονίας (*BGU* 372) and Septimius Severus comes to τὴν τῶν ὅλων κηδεμονίαν καὶ βασιλείαν (*P. Oxy.* 2476B.8). It is not clear whether *κηδεμονία* κατὰ τὴν ἐπαρχίαν (*JGRom.* 4.1410) is that of the emperor or the local governor, though the latter is more likely.

To this general use of *κηδεμών*, the word *προστάτης* provides a useful parallel. It refers primarily to the Roman *patronus*, but is applied by a natural extension to both *praeses* and *princeps*. *Patronus* is treated in questions of actual law by the transliteration *πάτρων*.

κηδεμών is used almost as a formal title in the following cases: C. Marcus Censorinus, special legate of Augustus and *κηδεμών* τῆς πόλεως in Sinope (*AE* 1906.1); Eurycles Herculanus, *κηδεμών* τῆς πόλεως in Sparta (*IG* 5.1.380); Claudius Atticus, *κηδεμών* τοῦ ἔθνους in Gythion (*IG* 2.²3596); and Julius Laco, *κηδεμών* τῆς τοῦ ἔθνους καὶ τῆς πόλεως φυλακῆς καὶ σωτηρίας in Gythion (*SEG* 11.923). *κηδεμονία* τῆς πόλεως is ascribed to Lollianus, *corrector* in Achaia in 200 A.D., by the Athenians (*IG* 2.²4217); and a metrical inscription from the colossus of Memnon calls *epistrategi* Θηβαῖδος . . . τοὺς δύο κηδεμόνας (*SEG* 20.681).

In all these cases the metaphor is the same; the person honoured is to his community as a *tutor* is to his charge. The title is purely honorific, like *σωτήρ* or *κτίστης*. It should not be confused with the technical office of *curator rei publicae* in various cities (which is rather later than most of the examples cited), although Groag (*PW* s.v. Iulius 220) feels that *κηδεμών* points in this direction.

If *κηδεμών* can be regarded as the equivalent of any Roman term, *patronus* comes close, covering as it does both legal guardianship, the protection offered by an emperor to his subjects, a governor to provincials, and the relations of great individuals like the Euryclids to their native cities. But the equation should not be forced and breaks down if tied to specific provisions of law. *κηδεμών* is ultimately not a technical word.

19. *πρεσβευτής*: *legatus*

πρεσβευτής is the standard equivalent for *legatus* in all its senses. Forms of *πρεσβευτής* are generally preferred to the classical plural form *πρέσβεις*, except in some literary authors for the *X legati ad provinciam ordinandam* (Plu. *Aem.* 28.270, Pausanias 7.12.9, DS 29.11, Jos. *BJ* 1.538).

It is no extension for the Greek word to be used for what Broughton (*MRR passim*) calls "legate, ambassador" and "legate, envoy." It is in these senses that we first meet *πρεσβευτής* in reference to Roman officials, for example *II Macc.* 11.34.¹ The first epigraphical *πρεσβευταί* are *X legati ad prov. ord.* e.g. ἀπό τῆς τῶν δέκα πρεσβευτῶν γνώμης (*IG* 9.2.89) (147-6 B.C.).

For the more characteristically Roman assistants to magistrates, Polybius still felt it necessary to employ the rather tautologous *πρεσβευτής καὶ σύμβουλος* (6.35.4), in which he is followed by Diodorus Siculus (34/5.38.1). The earliest epigraphical example is probably Q. Coponius (*SEG* 1.151) who falls around 150 B.C.² Marius appears as a legate of Saturninus in 99 B.C. (*Inscr. Délos* 1699), and legates of Murena (*SIG*³ 745), Lucullus (*Inscr. Délos* 1855-6) and Pompey (*Inscr. Délos* 1621) are duly described as *πρεσβευτής*. It is with Pompey's special commands that the title *πρεσβευτής* (καὶ ἀντιστράτηγος) becomes common (*SEG* 20.730, *SIG*³ 750).

πρεσβευτής then became regular in Greek authors, although the difference between a Greek *πρεσβευτής* and a Roman "legate, lieutenant" in Broughton's terms often made an explanation of the Roman institution necessary. Such explanations are provided by Dionysius (11.25.3) Appian (*Mithr.* 94.431) and Aristides (50K 85).

Once adopted, *πρεσβευτής καὶ ἀντιστράτηγος* quickly took on all the functions of the Latin original; for a *legatus proconsulis* it may be observed in *OGI* 482, for a legate and governor of an imperial province in *SIG*³ 880 and countless other inscriptions. Polyaeus (*Strat.* 8.9.1) employs *στρατηγικός* in place of *ἀντιστράτηγος* in this formula. In the detailed account of the provincial system (53.13.5), even Cassius Dio, who elsewhere avoids the term, uses *πρεσβευτής*.

πρεσβευτής may be used alone for a *legatus pro praetore* of a province in both inscriptions (*IG* 9.2.261) and authors (Jos. *BJ* 7.58, Plu. *Brutus* 4).

A *legatus legionis* is indicated by *πρεσβευτής* in inscriptions (*AE* 1965.320, *SEG* 18.216) and literature (Plu. *Otho* 12). *πρεσβευτής* alone is employed for both a provincial governor and a *legatus legionis* in *IG* 5.1.1172, *πρεσβευτὴν ἐπαρχίας Ἰσπανίας Βαιτικῆς, πρεσβευτὴν τοῦ Σεβαστοῦ λεγιῶνος γ'.*

The verb *πρεσβεύω* is used to refer to the various kinds of legate.

"Legate, Ambassador:" *Τίτῳ ἄρχοντι καὶ πρεσβεύοντι* (Plu. *Comp. Phil.-Flam.* 3).

Legatus ducis (republican): *Φοντήιος ὅς ἐπρέσβευεν αὐτῷ* (App. *BC* 1.38.173); *ὅσα . . . ἐπὶ τοῖς Κιμβρικοῖς πρεσβεύων ἐπραξε* (App. *BC* 1.77.350).

Legatus proconsulis (imperial period): *πρεσβεύων τῷ πατρί* (Luc. *Dem.* 30[2.386]);

1. Broughton *MRR* 1.439, *sub anno* 164 a.

2. See Broughton *MRR* Appendix II, 2.482.

Σουλπίκιος Ἰούλιος ὁ ἀνθυπατεύσας καὶ Σουλπίκιος Πολλίων ὁ πρεσβεύσας σὺν τῷ ἀδελφῷ (IGRom. 3.500); ταμειύσαντα Ἀσίας, πρεσβεύσαντα Κύπρου ἀνθυπατεύσαντα Λυκίας (IG 7.1866).

Legatus Aug. pro praetore: πρεσβεύσας ἐν Ἀσίᾳ ἐξ ἐπιστολῆς . . . Θεοῦ Ἀδριανοῦ (IGRom. 3.174). It is worth noting that the verb is not apparently used for the *legatus pro praetore* of an imperial province.

In spite of its wide application and technical usage, *πρεσβευτής* was sometimes avoided. The reasons for this are two: first, as already suggested (p. 147), although *πρεσβευτής* was in itself a perfectly good Greek word, the meanings "assistant to a magistrate," and "Caesar's appointee," as well as constructions such as *πρεσβευτής ἐπαρχίας* went beyond normal Greek usage; second, Greek authors wished to distinguish between various types of officials who might be qualified as *legatus*.

The effects of the first reason have been examined in the chapter on *ἡγεμών*. Dio Cassius illustrates the kind of distinctions a careful Greek author might wish to make.

πρεσβευτής is rarely employed; apart from the definition of *legatus pro praetore* (53.13.5), it only occurs in contexts where Dio wishes to remind his readers that he is referring to officials whom others call *πρεσβευταί* (53.14.6, 55.27.6).

For a governing legate, Dio employs a general term, most frequently *ἀρχων* (e.g., of a *legatus* in Cappadocia, 68.19.1).³

For a *legatus proconsulis* in the imperial period, Dio uses *πάρεδρος*. Its sense is close to *adessor*, and it is once used with that meaning (57.7.6); in the sense *legatus proconsulis*, *πάρεδρος* is restricted to Dio, who explains and justifies the noun and the verb *παρεδρεύω* (53.14.6-7). Elsewhere it occurs at 55.27.6, 60.25.6, 72.5.4, 72.11.3-4.

ὑποστράτηγος is employed by Dio for a number of subordinate positions, from the *legati* of a republican leader like Pompey to *legati legionis* and others who under the empire were subject to another *legatus*. Republican *legati* are named with *ὑποστράτηγος* in fr. 36.31 (Fabius to his son), fr. 104.1 (Fimbria), 36.23.4 (Pompey); 38.31.4 (Julius Caesar). *Legati legionis* are named with *ὑποστράτηγος* in 79.7.1 (*ὑποστρατηγῶν τοῦ τετάρτου τείχους*) and possibly at 72.9.2a. Although a legion is not named, the reference in 72.11.3-4, where the *ὑποστράτηγος* of Victorinus in Germany is contrasted with his *πάρεδρος* in Africa Proconsularis, is presumably to a *legatus legionis*. The two *ὑποστράτηγοι* Erucius Clarus and Julius Alexander who are described as responsible for the capture of Seleucia (68.30.2) could easily have been *legati legionis*; but if, as Groag suggested (*PIR*² E 96), they were in fact the legates of the provinces Assyria and Mesopotamia, then to describe them as *ὑποστράτηγοι* requires more explanation than is provided by Groag. It is possible that because they were under Trajan's personal command in the Parthian campaign, their subordinate position in regard to him was being underlined by the use of *ὑποστράτηγος*.

3. *PIR*² I 760.

ὑποστράτηγος is not restricted to Dio, although it is his use of it that is most noteworthy. The title occurred in the Achaean league (Plb. 4.59.2), but there is no need to make this the source of the Roman usage also. Josephus employs ὑποστράτηγος for an official of Herod (BJ 1.172) but not for any Roman officers. Plutarch (*Comp. Ant.-Dem.* 1.956, *Crass.* 9.548) and Appian (*Celt. fr.* 1.8, *BC* 1.40.180, 5.54.229) employ both the noun and the derived verb ὑποστρατηγέω for *legati*.

ὑπαρχος is used as a term for *praefectus* especially for the *praefectus praetorio* in later sources. But Galen's acquaintance *Civica Barbarus* is called κατὰ τὴν Μεσοποταμίαν ὑπαρχος (14K 613). He is certainly not *praefectus*, as were later governors of Mesopotamia; *AE* 1958.15 reveals him as σὺναπόδημος to his nephew the emperor Lucius in the Parthian war. ὑπαρχος should mean, if not *comes*, *legatus*. This sense also occurs in Dio, for instance in his account of Fabius serving his son ἐν τῷ συμβούλιον καὶ ὑπάρχον μερεῖ (*fr.* 36.31). There are a number of other places in Dio where ὑπαρχος refers to republican *legati* (36.36.1, 48.14.1), and the verb ὑπάρχω is likewise used by Dio as a general term for *legati* of various types (36.36.3, 53.15.1, 72.9.2). In Appian (*BC* 5.26.102) Sextius is called an ὑπαρχος of Antony in 41 B.C., but Broughton (*MRR* 2.369) argues that he was in fact an independent proconsul; in which case ὑπαρχος must mean merely "Antony's subordinate" without any technical reference.

ἀντιστράτηγος approaches the sense *legatus* in certain sources; see p. 105. ἡγεμών is also employed to refer to *legatus*; see pp. 147-48.

στρατηγός occasionally approaches the meaning *legatus*. If a man is called στρατηγός Καίσαρος, "general of Caesar," it is likely that his position was that of *legatus* (e.g. App. *BC* 1.90.413, 1.91.421, *Str.* 3.2.2); but there is always the possibility that the meaning is no more than "general of the (e.g.) Caesarian party," an expression that actually occurs στρατηγοὶ τῆς Καρβωνεῖου στάσεως (App. *BC* 1.93.431).

σύμβουλος, whose more basic meaning is *comes* or *consiliarius*, is coupled with *πρεσβευτής* by Polybius (6.35.4) and Diodorus (34/5.38.1), and with ὑπαρχος by Dio (*fr.* 36.31). It occurs on its own in Appian (e.g., *Syr.* 21.100) and in Diodorus (37.5.1). It is particularly suitable, with its implication of *consiliarius*, for the *X legati* assigned to a general to arrange the affairs of a province.

ὑπηρέτης is used for *legatus* in Appian, ὑπηρετᾷ ἀπὸ τῆς βουλῆς οὓς καλοῦσι πρεσβευτάς (*Mith.* 94.431). Other examples of the word are App. *BC* 2.18, *DC* 43.51.2, *Plu. Comp. Ant.-Dem.* 1.956.

20. στρατηγός: *praetor*, commander

The difficulties in the treatment of the word στρατηγός lie in a conflict between its natural, non-technical sense in Greek, "general, commander," and the specifically Roman and technical equation with *praetor*.

On first encountering a Roman official, a Greek would call him *στρατηγός* Ῥωμαίων, employing a term familiar from nearly all Greek states, especially the Hellenistic leagues, whose *strategoi*, like Roman commanders, combined elective political office and military command. This kind of language may be observed frequently in Polybius. He states for example τὸν ἕτερον τῶν ὑπάτων στρατηγὸν ἐξαπέστειλαν (1.11.3), "they sent out one of the *consules* as commander." Elsewhere, the language is simpler, *στρατηγούς* ἐξαπέστειλλον (e.g. 1.31.4, 1.36.10, 1.39.8), "they sent out as commanders." Polybius simply was not concerned to give their rank, merely to state the names of the field commanders for the year; similarly, the various Carthaginian commanders are also called *στρατηγοί* by Polybius without his troubling to discover or record their technical title. *στρατηγός* does not mean consul in Polybius, even when it is obvious (as e.g. 1.36.10) that it is to consuls he is referring. He chose in such places not to use ὑπάτος or *στρατηγός* ὑπάτος.

The pressure to use a "technical" term becomes much greater as time goes on, but the possibility is always there that a Greek writer will choose simply to use a non-technical term like *στρατηγός*, and the reader should be aware of the possibility.

στρατηγός retains the general sense "commander" in the complex formulae, *στρατηγός* ἀνθύπατος, *στρατηγός* αὐτοκράτωρ, *στρατηγός* ἐξαπέλεκτε and *στρατηγός* ὑπάτος which may be found in a large number of texts, mostly from the second century B.C. In these complex expressions, the general term *στρατηγός* is made more precise by the additional term, so that *στρατηγός* ὑπάτος is the "supreme commander," *στρατηγός* αὐτοκράτωρ the "commander with plenipotentiary power" and so on. Similarly the expression *στρατηγός* ναυτικοῦ Ῥωμαίων in *Arch. Delt.* 22, 1967, *Chron.* 247 means simply "commander of the fleet" and makes no statement about his Roman rank.¹

Once a full, formal expression, such as *στρατηγός* ὑπάτος had been given, it could be abbreviated to the simpler *στρατηγός*. This may be seen in *IGRom.* 1.1021; a consul is named, in the formal manner, *στρατηγός* ὑπάτος in line 12, but referred to in passing in line 88 simply as *στρατηγός*. Once he had been sufficiently identified as consul, the more general term *στρατηγός* was adequate. This practice was even employed by Romans in official letters to Greek states, e.g. in a letter to the Delphians quoted and discussed by Holleaux (*Str.* 159-61). Similarly, the examples of *στρατηγός* on the Delos inventories for men who were clearly Roman consuls may be either abbreviations by the compilers of the inventories of the full title *στρατηγός* ὑπάτος on the original dedications,² or simply a use of *στρατηγός* in the general sense of "commander."

στρατηγός is used in the same general way to describe provincial governors. Again, this was a normal Greek practice – such figures as the Rhodian *στρατηγός* ἐν τῷ πέραν (*Inscr. Lindos* 151, 157) and the Ptolemaic *στρατηγός* τῆς νήσου in Cyprus

1. Presumably Cn. Octavius, *pr.* 168, Broughton *MRR* 1.428, with the fleet as his province. But not "praetor of the fleet," which was not a Latin

expression. See also Holleaux *Et. Ep. Hist. Gr.* 5.257.
2. This is the view of Holleaux, *Str.* 159-161.

(OGI 84.2) indicate the natural use of *στρατηγός* for a governor of a foreign territory in contemporary Greek.

The use of *στρατηγός* for provincial governors was probably encouraged by the fact that praetors were specifically appointed to the command of the first provinces:

capta deinde Sardinia, mox Sicilia, item Hispania, deinde Narbonensi provincia totidem praetores, quot provinciae in dicionem venerant, creati sunt, partim qui urbanis rebus, partim qui provincialibus praesent. *Dig.* 1.2.32.

Such *στρατηγοί* in the provinces are named in literary sources, such as for Sardinia *στρατηγός Ῥωμαίων αἰ καθεστήκει* (DC ap. Zon. 8.19 fin.), and for Sicily *οἱ καταντώντες ἐπὶ τὴν νῆσον ὑπατοὶ τε καὶ στρατηγοὶ* (DS 4.83.7).

But for the Greek provinces of the East, other ranks of magistrates, especially prorogued commands, were frequently employed, and the evidence suggests that where *στρατηγός* occurs, it means "commander, governor" rather than specifically *praetor*. For example, M'. Aquilius is *ὁ Ῥωμαίων στρατηγός* (OGI II, p. 551), and in the same period we meet such expressions as *τοὺς στρατηγοὺς τοὺς ἀποστελλομένους ἀπὸ Ῥωμαίων* (OGI 339.21) and *οἱ ἐς Ἀσίαν πορευόμενοι στρατηγοὶ* (OGI 435). *στρατηγός* is used in the same way in a number of texts from Priene (*Inscr. Priene* 111.135, 121.22). The language in one example (*Inscr. Priene* 109.93) is especially important, *πρὸς τὸν στρατηγὸν Μάρκον Περπέρνα στρατηγὸν ἀνθύπατον*, i.e. "the commander M. Perperna, who is proconsul." The same kind of expression may be present in *Inscr. Priene* 111.16, 21. To bring the sense *praetor* in here would be meaningless.

Syme is therefore incorrect when he states that "*στρατηγός* is the Greek translation of *praetor*, which is the traditional and general term in Latin for a provincial governor,"³ in explaining the use of *στρατηγέω* in a text from Cyprus. Apart from the examples at Priene and elsewhere, it remains to be demonstrated that *praetor* is used generally, even for non-praetorian provincial governors, sufficiently early to explain *στρατηγός* in the second century.

The general sense of *στρατηγός* for provincial governor continued even in inscriptions down to the Augustan age. The legate of Cyrene is referred to in the phrase *τοῦτο . . . ὁ στρατηγός ἀποφανέσθω* in the *Cyrene Edicts* (1.33). A *στρατηγός* in Asia is associated on a number of bases with Servilius Isauricus, proconsul in 46 B.C. (*Ann. Scuol. Ath.* 22/3, 1952, p. 158).

In the authors, *στρατηγός* is a common expression for provincial governors, and lasted longer. In the fragments of Posidonius we meet *Ῥωμαίων στρατηγός Παμφυλίας Κοίντος Ὀπίος* (F. Gr. Hist. 87. F 36.50), and *οἱ ἀπὸ τῶν ἐπαρχιῶν στρατηγοὶ* (F 108 a.3). It is probably as a "provincial governor" that *Ὀρόβιος στρατηγός Ῥωμαίων καὶ φυλάσσω τὴν Δῆλον* (F. Gr. Hist. 87 F 36.53) should be

3. Quoted in *Opusc. Arc.* 6, p. 31 note 2.

explained; although several Orbii are known as *magistri* of the Italian community on Delos, and *στρατηγός Ῥωμαίων* could conceivably be used for such a figure, Or(o)bis has arms and authority beyond that of such a local official. Note that an Orbis was *pro praetore* in Asia in the next generation, in 64 B.C.

στρατηγός is also employed in Diodorus (37.5.1) (Scaevola in Asia), Memnon (*F. Gr. Hist.* 434 F 18.6), and Strabo, τοῖς πεμπομένοις *στρατηγοῖς* (8.5.5), though generally in Strabo, *στρατηγός* is restricted to an actual *praetor* or *praetorius*. *στρατηγός* is common in Josephus, and is used for governors of Syria, Asia and Cyrene (*AJ* 14.82, 16.168-9, 17.250, 18.115). The general meaning of the word is admirably clear in a decree of Caesar quoted in *AJ* 14.204, μήτε ἀρχῶν μήτε ἀντάρχων μήτε *στρατηγός* ἢ πρεσβευτής "no magistrate or promagistrate, governor or legate." *Praetor* would be pointless in such a context.

στρατηγός is not unusual in Plutarch (e.g. *Cic.* 6.863, *Galb.* 4.1054, 20.1061; *Sert.* 6.570). It is the usual word in Appian, e.g. *στρατηγοὶ Ἰβηρίας ἐτησίοι* (*Hisp.* 38.152), *στρατηγοὶ τῶν τὰ ἐπώνυμα ἀρξάντων* (*Syr.* 51.256). Herodian names a *στρατηγός καὶ ἡγεμὼν* of Illyria (2.9.9), but DC 36.2.2, ἐς τοὺς *στρατηγοὺς τὴν ἀρχὴν ἐπανήγαγον*, may be a reference to specifically praetorian governors.

The general sense "governor" is acceptable in inscriptions until the time of Augustus, in the literary texts until the early second century A.D. It was replaced largely by *ἡγεμὼν*, as the essentially republican concept of an independent commander gave way to the sense of subordination present in *ἡγεμὼν*.

στρατηγός ὕπατος

στρατηγός ὕπατος remains throughout the second century the formal, technical version of *consul*; firm examples run from Flamininus in the 190s to C. Claudius Pulcher, *cos* 92 (*AE* 1967.532).⁴ A *praetor* could be described by a similar complex phrase — *στρατηγός ἐξαπέλεκτος* in Polybius (e.g. 3.106.6), or *στρατηγός κατὰ πόλιν* if he were *urbanus*, ἐπὶ ξένων if he were *peregrinus* (*IGRom.* 1.118, *SIG*³ 684).

In a contrast between *στρατηγός ὕπατος* and *στρατηγός ἐξαπέλεκτος*, it is the second element that carries distinctive semantic weight, and hence an abbreviation was possible, so that *ὕπατος* for example in the Delos inventories (*Inscr. Délos* 439, 442, 1429)⁵ and in Polybius may be viewed as an abbreviated version of *στρατηγός ὕπατος*. After about 125-100 B.C., *ὕπατος* alone becomes the regular technical form. Similarly *ἐξαπέλεκτος* is used alone in Polybius for *praetor* (2.23.5).⁶

The specialisation of *στρατηγός* as *praetor* follows a different development. In those documents which name a *στρατηγός κατὰ πόλιν*, the pattern of *στρατηγός ὕπατος* suggests that *στρατηγός* need not have a technical sense; but a word for word parallelism with the Latin encourages an equation of *στρατηγός* and *praetor*. Similarly, when an opposition is made between a *στρατηγός ὕπατος* and a *στρατηγός*

4. See Holleaux, *Str.* *passim*, to which this chapter owes a great debt. Examples later than his publication include SEG 2.511, 15.254, 16.255, 17.148, *AE* 1967.532, *Corinth* 8.1.66.

5. Holleaux, *Str.* 156-158.

6. E.g. *Pib.* 2.23.5; the form *ἐξαπέλεκτος* occurs also in Diodorus Siculus (29.26) and Appian (*Syr.* 15.63). See Holleaux *Str.* 51, and note 5; 126.

(ordinary "commander"), it amounts to an opposition between a *consul* and a *praetor*; then as ὑπατος becomes fixed as the usual version for *consul*, the opposition becomes simply one between ὑπατος and στρατηγός, *consul* and *praetor*.

Praetor

Praetors are named with στρατηγός as early as 189, in a letter of Sp. Postumius to the Delphians (see Holleaux, *Str.* 148-149); here, when στρατηγός ὑπατος is the formal version of *consul*, the absence of ὑπατος in Postumius' title tells us that he is *praetor*.⁷ The opposition of ὑπατος to στρατηγός can be seen already in Polybius, εἰς ὑπατος ἢ στρατηγός ἢ γεγωνός (6.53.7).⁸ But it is advisable to make a certain equation between στρατηγός and *praetor* only in the case of formal titles and headings of letters, or where an opposition with *consul* is clearly indicated; in a casual reference (e.g. SIG³ 683.42 – about 140 B.C.) there is no way of being certain that the word is not being used in a general way.⁹

It is common for *praetors* to be named στρατηγός δήμου Ῥωμαίων (e.g. *IGRom.* 3.667, SEG 16.747, 20.28, *Jahresh.* 47, 1965, Bbl. 18), presumably to distinguish them from local officials; this is in turn translated back into Latin, *praetor p.r.*, on an Ephesian bilingual inscription (*ILS* 8971). στρατηγός Ῥωμαίων is also frequent (*IG* 14.612, *OGI* 501, SEG 18.557). Ῥωμ[αίων] rather than Ῥωμ[ης] should probably be restored in *IG* 2.² 4206.

Apart from the epigraphical examples of κατὰ πόλιν and ἐπὶ ξένων for *urbanus* and *peregrinus*, one also meets στρατηγός οὐρβανός (*IGRom.* 3.172), στρατηγός ὁ ἐν ἀστεί (*App. Mith.* 6.19) and στρατηγός ἀστυνόμος (*DC* 46.45.4) for *urbanus*, and στρατηγός ξενικός (*DC* 53.2.2) for *peregrinus*.

"*Praetor Maximus*"

This view, which sees στρατηγός primarily as a general word, becoming finally specialised as *praetor*, runs counter to a theory of Mommsen (*StR* 2.75-6, 193-4). In this account, στρατηγός is the original equivalent of *praetor*, and στρατηγός ὑπατος is the version of *praetor maximus*, a term used for *consul* in the fourth century B.C., after the introduction of the first *praetors*. This theory is discussed and rejected by Holleaux, *Str.* 114-123. It is implausible for the following reasons: (1) it offers no explanation for the choice of ὑπατος rather than the more natural μέγιστος for *maximus*; (2) it makes the understanding of cases where a στρατηγός is clearly *not* a *praetor* far more difficult; (3) it postulates precise and universally accepted Greek translation of Roman terms as far back as the 4th century B.C., which is implausible on historical grounds.

7. Combined with external information, in this case, references to him in Livy (37.51).

8. See Holleaux, *Str.* 59, note 1.

9. Broughton *MRR* 1.483, sub anno 138, seems to accept that he is *praetor* in this inscription.

στρατηγός ἀνθύπατος

It follows that στρατηγός ἀνθύπατος is not *praetor pro consule*, but simply *proconsul*, just as στρατηγός ὑπατος is simply *consul*, not "consular praetor." The Greek means, if the two words must be divided, "governor/commander (who is) proconsul." Roman commanders who had *imperium pro consule* called themselves *proconsul*, not *praetor pro consule*, even if they were praetorians (e.g. C. Julius Caesar, *proconsul* of Asia, *Inscr. Délos* 1712, 1847). ἀνθύπατος occurs alone before we meet the complex phrase, in the grouping ὑπατος ἢ ἀνθύπατος (SIG³ 683.55) (140 B.C.), to which may be compared ὑπατος ἢ ἀνθύπατος (SIG³ 705.60) (115 B.C.).¹⁰ A fuller version of the same type should be restored in *Delphes* 4.3.37b20, στρατηγός ὑπατος ἢ ἀνθύπατος] ὅς ἂν . . . (c. 100 B.C.). In all these expressions στρατηγός has the general sense "commander, governor."

στρατηγός ἀνθύπατος for *proconsul* lasted longer than στρατηγός ὑπατος for *consul*; the reason for this is probably the fact that στρατηγός remained acceptable in a general sense for a provincial governor longer than it did for an urban magistracy. The following list shows the major examples of στρατηγός ἀνθύπατος and of ἀνθύπατος.

στρατηγός ἀνθύπατος	ἀνθύπατος
146 Q. Caecilius Metellus Macedonius	<i>Ath. Mitt</i> 1898.165 (rest.)
129 M. Perperna	<i>Inscr. Priene</i> 109
116 Cn. Papirius Carbo	<i>Inscr. Délos</i> 1550
115 Q. Fabius Maximus	SIG ³ 828.1.704
110 Ser. Cornelius Lentulus	? 115 Q. Fabius <i>Inscr. Délos</i> 1845
107 M. Minucius Rufus	SIG ³ 710 (rest.)
104 L. Cluvius	<i>Inscr. Délos</i> 1679
c.100 C. Billienus	<i>Inscr. Délos</i> 1854
? 97 Q. Mucius Scaevola	OGI 439
94 L. Iulius Caesar	IGRom. 1.845
84 L. Cornelius Sulla	Rev. Phil. 1899.262
82 L. Cornelius Sulla	SIG ³ 745
73 M. Antonius Creticus	Rev. Et. Anc. 17 (1904) 210
	103 C. Memmius IG 5.1.1432
	? 97 Q. Mucius Scaevola OGI 437
	82 L. Cornelius Lentulus SIG ³ 745
	80 C. Claudius Nero OGI 443
	79 Cn. Cornelius Dolabella Sherk 21

10. See Holleaux, "στρατηγός ἢ ἀνθύπατος" *Hermes* 1914, pp. 581-89, revised in *Rev. Et. Anc.* 1917, pp. 157-63.

? 69 L. Aurelius (Cotta)	<i>Thasos</i> 2.26.no 172	68 P. Cornelius Dolabella	<i>OGI</i> 451
55 Q. Ancharius	<i>AE</i> 1919.82	53 C. Cosconius	<i>IG</i> 2 ² .4106
		49 Cn. Pompeius Magnus	<i>ILS</i> 8777
		46 P. Servilius Isauricus	<i>OGI</i> 449
		before 46 C. Rabirius	<i>Inscr. Délos</i> 1859
		34 Asinius	<i>FITA</i> 394
		24 Potitus Messala	<i>OGI</i> 460
		20 S. Apuleius	<i>OGI</i> 461
		9 P. Fabius Maximus	<i>OGI</i> 458
		1 Cn. Cornelius Lentulus	<i>Sherk</i> 69
		Augur	
c. 1 A.D. P. Vinicius	<i>BSA</i> 47 (1952) no. 47	1 A.D. P. Vinicius	<i>IG</i> 12.5.752
c. 6 L. Calpurnius Piso	<i>Inscr. Délos</i> 1626	3 L. Volusius Saturninus	<i>OGI</i> 468

This list is certainly not complete, but it does indicate the range of each term. The occurrence of P. Vinicius and L. Calpurnius Piso in the early years of the Christian era is especially curious, since the distribution of examples suggests that *στρατηγός ἀνθύπατος* was giving way to *ἀνθύπατος* by the middle of the first century. In view of the complex prosopography of the Pisones, it might just be possible, in spite of evidence relating to local officials, to move the Delian example earlier; but Vinicius is less easy to remove to an earlier date. Nevertheless, on statistical grounds, these two examples must be considered extraordinary, and any new *στρατηγός ἀνθύπατος* should belong *prima facie* in the period 150-50 B.C.¹¹ By 100 B.C., *ἀνθύπατος* had become at least as "official" as *στρατηγός ἀνθύπατος*; that the two formations were identical in meaning may be seen in the cases where one and the same official carries both forms of the title (Scaevola and Vinicius) or in *SIG*³ 745, where both terms are employed, without there being any clear difference between the rank of the two men involved.

Colonies and Municipia

στρατηγός is also used of the *Ilvir* or *praetor* of a Roman community, although forms like *δυνάστης* are also attested. A good example is provided by the inscriptions of Cornelius Pulcher at Corinth, *στρατηγός τῆς πόλεως Κορινθίων* (*Corinth* 8.1.80); others occur in *AE* 1931.81 (Gerasa), *IGRom.* 3.1040 (Palmyra) and *Acts* 16.20 (Philippi). This usage is an extension from normal Greek *στρατηγοί* in free cities, rather than a translation of *praetor*, which is restricted to Italy for municipal officials.

11. Hence Appian Claudius, *στρατηγός ἀνθύπατος* on an inscription from Karystos, see *Hesp.* 41, 1972, p.

128, is probably to be identified with the consul of 54, proconsul in Achaia in 48.

Other στρατηγοί

The "leader" may be used in a still more general way than some of the uses mentioned above; this may be seen in, for example, *στρατηγός Ῥωμαίων* . . . Σύλλας (Paus. 1.20.4) and in Lucian (*Zeux.* 3, *Macrobioi* 12).

The *praefectus praetorio* is called *στρατηγός σωματοφυλάκων* by Josephus (*AJ* 19.267).

Dionysius of Halicarnassus makes Appius Claudius, *Xvir leg. scrib.* in the Verginia episode, a *στρατηγός* (11.32.1, 11.37.5). A very general sense such as "leader" may be all that he intends; but it is possible that it refers to his apparent command of the troops left in the city, or (much less likely) because his position in legal proceedings resembled that of a praetor. Dionysius appears to mean something specific, but his exact meaning is not recoverable.

Derived forms: (a) *στρατηγέω*

Of the praetor at Rome: *στρατηγῶν κατὰ πόλιν, ἐπὶ ξένων* (*IG* 9.²1.2.242); *στρατηγήσας ἐν Ῥώμῃ* (*IG* 2.² 3261); *ἐστρατηγηκώς* is used for *praetorius* by Dio Cassius (43.25.3, et al.).

Of the Ilvir of a colony: *στρατηγήσας ἐν ἐπιδημίᾳ* . . . Ἀλεξάνδρου (*IGRom.* 3.1033).

Of a provincial governor: A good example is *ὅσοι Κρήτης καὶ Κυρήνης στρατηγοῦσιν* (*Cyr. Ed.* 1.37). Less clear is *Opusc. Arc.* 6.31 (= *AE* 1953.167), a Cypriot inscription naming Οὐελίου τοῦ στρατηγήσαντος τῆς ἐπαρχίας καὶ Λευκίου Οὐελίου τοῦ ἀνθυπάτου. Here is the only possible meaning for *στρατηγήσας* is the "ex-governor" as opposed to ἀνθύπατος "the present proconsul;" ἀνθυπατεύω probably was not yet created. Among the authors, *στρατηγέω* for provincial governors is found in Josephus (*AJ* 14.279, *BJ* 1.224) Appian (*Mith.* 105.495) and Plutarch (*Marius* 40.429).

Of a legate: Appian (*BC* 4.42.175) states that a Metellus *συνεστρατεύετο Καίσαρι καὶ ἐστρατηγήκει περὶ τὸ Ἄκτιον*; he may have been legate, though other interpretations are possible. The interpretation *legatus* is also probable in *BC* 4.46.197, *ἐστρατήγησε τῷ Βρούτῳ Βελωνίας*.

Derived forms: (b) *στρατηγία*

Praetura: ἡ πολιτικὴ στρατηγία (*App. BC* 2.112); ἐξαίρετος στρατηγία (*Plu. Cat. Min.* 39.778).

Provincia: see p. 137 above.

Derived forms: (c) *στρατηγικός, στρατηγίς*

Praetorius: *στρατηγικός πρεσβευτής* (*Str.* 3.4.20); *στρατηγικός πρεσβευτής καὶ ἀντιστράτηγος Κρήτης* (*JRS* 49, 1959, p. 96); *στρατηγικός ἀνὴρ καὶ πρεσβευτής* (*Polyaenus Strat.* 8.9.1); *στρατηγικαὶ τίμαι* (*Philo Flacc.* 6.40); ἀρχὴ στρατηγίς (*App. BC* 2.87.362).

Praetoria (*cohors ducis liberae* r.p.): σπείραι στρατηγίδες (App. BC 2.107, Plu. Ant. 39); ἵππος τῶν στρατηγικῶν (Plu. Crass. 19.554); τάξεις στρατηγίς (App. BC 3.66); οἱ περί τὸ στρατηγικόν (Jos. AJ 19.214).

Praetorianus (*Caesaris*): οἱ αὐλικοὶ καὶ στρατηγικοὶ (Plu. Galb. 2.1053); οἱ στρατηγικοὶ . . . τάξιν ἔχοντες δορυφόρων (Plu. Otho 9.1070).

ὁ τοῦ στρατηγικοῦ τάγματος ἡγεμὼν is the title given by Plutarch (Galb. 4.1054) to Titus Vinus, an officer of Galba in Spain. From Suetonius we learn (Galb. 14) that he was a *legatus* (see pp. 147-48). But what is the *στρατηγικὸν τάγμα*? Clearly not the emperor's praetorian cohort, though this would have been an acceptable meaning for *στρατηγικός*. Nor is Vinus likely to have been merely the commander of the *praetoria cohors* of the governor, since *τάγμα* in Plutarch is used for *legio* (see below), and the position is too minor for a praetorian legate. The phrase must mean "legate of the legion of the *strategus* i.e. the governor," corresponding to a use of *στρατηγός* that is common in Plutarch. The expression then would have the effect of stressing Vinus' position as subordinate to the governor, what Dio would have called *ὑποστράτηγος* (see p. 154). This is the only reasonable explanation, but it remains an unparalleled and somewhat awkward use of *στρατηγικός*.

21. *τάγμα, ταξίαρχος*: army units and their officers

The terms employed for the army and its officers in papyri and in inscriptions include both Greek words adapted to a Roman context, and transliterated Latin words. Both methods enjoy considerable popularity.

Λεγιών is the standard form in documents for *legio*; but for *cohors*, both *κοόρτη* and *σπείρα* are found, and likewise for *centuria* both *ἐκατονταρχία* and *κεντυρία*. In these cases, the non-Latin forms are slightly more common. For the officers, *χιλίαρχος* is the only regular expression for *tribunus militum*, but *ἐκατόνταρχος* and *κεντυρίων* compete on approximately equal terms as versions of *centurio*.

Literary usage is more varied, and avoids the Latinisms; *λεγιών* does not occur, but is replaced by *τάγμα* or *τάξις*. *σπείρα* is usual in literary authors for *cohors*. For the officers, words of the type of *ἐκατόνταρχος* and *χιλίαρχος* compete with the less precise *λοχαγός* and *ταξίαρχος* (-ος).

τάγμα is the standard literary term for *legio*, as in the following examples: DH 20.1.4, Nic. Dam. (F. Gr. Hist. 90) F 130.28, Lucian Hist. Conser. 31, Plu. Galb. 27, Jos. AJ 14.48. Only rarely can it possibly refer to a cohort, as in *τὰ τῶν νεκροφυλάκων τάγματα* (Jos. BJ 4.645).

τάξις is less firmly attached to any one Roman unit, and occurs in a number of senses. *Legio* should be understood in BGU 114, *στρατευόμενος εἴτε ἐν τάξει εἴτε ἐν σπείρᾳ*, and probably in App. Illyr. 25.71. The sense *cohors* may be observed in Appian, *τοῖς Ἀρείοις καὶ πέντε ἄλλαις τάξεσιν* (BC 3.67.274, cf. BC 4.7.26). It is not clear in Philo (Flacc. 11.86) where a *centurio* is described as *παραλαβὼν τῆς ὑπηκόου τάξεως*, whether a *centuria* is meant, or simply "the unit under him."

τέλος is the technical term for *legio* in Appian; its meaning is established by its application to numbered legions (BC 2.76.317, 5.87.365). It also occurs in Josephus (AJ 14.469, BJ 1.346) and Plutarch (Ant. 18.923).

Certain other terms (στράτευμα, στρατόπεδον, τεῖχος), when they occur in Dio, are shown by a qualifying phrase or by their being numbered to mean *legio*. στρατόπεδον occurs in Polybius also (1.16.1, 1.26.6).

In the authors χιλίαρχος and similar formations may be replaced by λοχαγός and ταξίαρχος, words without their precision of reference, but respectable from the literary standpoint. The exacter words belonged originally to the Persian, and hence to the Macedonian armies; it has been recently argued that they are in fact loan-translations from Iranian.¹ This foreignness was probably enough reason for their rejection by literary stylists in an archaizing era. Instead, terms from the less complex armies of the classical *poleis* were employed; but as there can have been little or no comparison between the tribal army of Miltiades and the legions of Marius, the use of such Attic terms led only to confusion.

That λοχαγός and its derivatives mean *centurio* is established by Plutarch (Pomp. 71) ἀνδρῶν ἑκατὸν εἴκοσι λοχαγῶν and by DC 52.25.6-7, where the same persons are called λελοχαγηκότες and ἑκατοντάρχαι. But ἑκατοντάρχαι καὶ λοχαγοί are also found together (Plu. Crass. 27.7.561); unless there is intentional pleonasm, λοχαγός must indicate some other, probably higher, rank (? *trib. mil. primus pilus*).

In the case of ταξίαρχος the confusion is still greater, corresponding to the wide range of meanings assigned to τάξις. In Appian (Samm. fr. 4.17) when ταξίαρχαι stand between quaestors and χιλίαρχοι among those captured at the Caudine Forks, the meaning *legatus* is suggested by Livy's account (9.38.8), although the presence of *legati* at this point of history may be anachronistic.² A position in a chain of command likewise suggests *legatus* in Josephus (BJ 3.87) and in Appian (Hann. 19), where ταξίαρχοι and χιλίαρχοι are described as ἀπὸ τῆς βουλῆς; the only rank that can be distinguished from *trib. mil.*, and also enjoy senatorial dignity must be *legatus*.

In cases where λοχαγοί and ταξίαρχοι are grouped together (e.g. Jos. BJ 3.83, DH 5.41.5, App. Celt. fr. 1.11, Plu. Pomp. 6.621), the most natural sense for ταξίαρχος is *tribunus militum*. This sense also applies in Appian's expression ὁ τοῦ τέλους ταξίαρχος (Mith. 50.201).³

When Plutarch reports ἀπαντας ἀπέκτευναν τοὺς ταξίαρχους (Caes. 20.717), the Latin text of Caesar (BG 2.25), *quartae cohortis omnibus centurionibus occisis*, confirms the version *centurio*. Similarly the ταξίαρχος of Mul. Virt. 22.258 is known to have been a centurion from Livy (38.24). Other presumed centurions may be found in Caes. 29.722, and Ant. 64.945.

Similar difficulties are associated with the unit ὀλη and its commander, ὀληρχος. Phonetic similarity, and the fact that both terms relate primarily to cavalry, points to an equation with *ala*, for which ὀλη is common in simple, non-literary documents. But

1. See E. Bevaniste, *Titres et Noms Propres en Iranien Ancien*, Paris, 1966, chapter IV.

2. Mommsen *StR* 2.701, n.2.

3. See Münzer in *PW*, 15.2.1947, Minucius 37.

there are problems: Polybius uses *ἄλ* to refer to a smaller unit, the *turma*, which in the later army was simply transliterated. As a result it is never clear in a reference to the pre-Marian army by a later writer if he means the Polybian *turma*, or is applying the terminology of his own day to the army of the second century or earlier.

ἄλ and derivatives were also applied to the units of aristocratic Roman cavalry, even in the later period; and as a final point of confusion, Appian applies it to the company of young knights who accompanied Scipio (*Hisp.* 84.365), the *basis*, as Mommsen observed, of the later *cohors praetoria*.⁴ The confusion is increased by an uncertainty about spelling; both *εἰλ*- and *ἰλ*- are well-attested.

ἄλ in the literary authors tends to mean little more than "a unit of horse" and it is up to the reader to deduce the Roman unit involved.

22. ὕπατος: consul

The choice of the adjective ὕπατος to designate the chief magistrate at Rome is curious. Unlike the majority of Greek words adopted to the Roman context, such as *αὐτοκράτωρ* and *στρατηγός*, it had not been part of the Greek language of administration. That it was unfamiliar to the Greek reader of Dionysius' day may be seen from his explanation of the term (4.76.2):

ὕπατοι δ' ὑφ' Ἑλλήνων . . . ὠνομάσθησαν ἐπὶ τοῦ
μεγέθους τῆς ἐξουσίας ὅτι πάντων τ' ἄρχουσι
καὶ τὴν ἀνωτάτω χώραν ἔχουσι. τὸ γὰρ ὑπερέχον
καὶ ἄκρον ὕπατον ἐκάλεον οἱ παλαιοί.

Similar explanations occur in Plutarch (*Quaest. Rom.* 9.1 [1007 e]) and John the Lydian (*Mag.* 1.30).

A parallel might be drawn to a Ptolemaic official in Cyprus, *στρατηγός αὐτοκράτωρ καὶ ὑπέρ[τατος]* (*Inscr. Délos* 1528);⁵ but this is dated to the period 145-110, later than the first *στρατηγός ὕπατος*. It is extremely valuable as a further example of formations with *ὑπερ*- used as a mark of political rank, but it does not entirely explain ὕπατος. Dionysius' point is that ὕπατος is an *archaic* term; and the examples of ὕπατος show that this particular superlative form of *ὑπέρ* had religious and poetic associations; a typical usage is the cult of *Zeus ὕπατος* mentioned, e.g., in [Dem.] 43.66.1072. ὕπατος is applied to Zeus in Homer and Pindar. This association of the consular title and a cult-title of Zeus was understood by the author of [Apuleius] *De Mundo* 25 (p. 161 Thomas):

4. *Ger. Schrift.* 6, p. 1, p. 3, note 4.

5. Cf. Holleaux, *Sfr.* 128: he argues that the term

might be older than this inscription.

nec ambigitur eum (Iovem) praestantem ac sublimem sedem tenere et poetarum laudibus nomen eius *consulum* et regum nuncupationibus praedicari.

The original poetic sense was not lost, and may be observed in Athens, where the sophist Isaeus is called ὑπατος σοφίας (IG 2.² 3632), and Q. Trebellius Rufus ὑπατος Κατωμένησε (McCrum-Woodhead 129). The cult of Drusus ὑπατος in Athens (IG 2.² 1724), while presumably honoring him as *consul*, derived support from the existence of ὑπατος as a cult-title in that city.

Plutarch in his life of Marcellus quotes an epigram of Marcellus from Lindos, giving Posidonius as his authority (Marcell. 30.316):

ἐπτάκι τὰν ὑπάτων ἀρχὰν ἐν Ἀρῇ φυλάξας

The inclusion of two proconsulates draws an explanation from Plutarch, to whom such a usage must have been unfamiliar.² In this epigram, ὑπατος can still be translated as "highest"; and an epigram is the right kind of poetic context for the idea of applying ὑπατος to the Roman consuls to be first conceived. Clearly, we cannot state for certain that this epigram is in fact the origin of ὑπατος in Greek; but it, and others like it if they existed, provide a middle ground between a Homeric and Athenian Ζεὺς ὑπατος and the relatively mundane (στρατηγῶν) ὑπατοι of the second century B.C. and later.³

In the formula στρατηγὸς ὑπατος, ὑπατος quickly moves from an adjective to a substantive, meaning *consul*; and once στρατηγὸς ὑπατος becomes obsolete around 100 B.C. (the last firm example appears to be C. Claudius Pulcher, *cos* 92 [AE 1967.532]) ὑπατος for *consul* is a fully naturalised Greek word.

Once ὑπατος is considered a substantive, derivatives such as ὑπατεία and ὑπατικός could be formed. But the origin of ὑπατος as an adjective was not forgotten in literary sources.

ὑπατος ἀρχή, ὑπατος τιμή and the like, which for Polybius were the only method of expressing *consulatus*,⁴ became elegant literary variations of ὑπατική ἀρχή and ὑπατεία at the hands of later authors.

One effect of this continued use of ὑπατος as an adjective alongside its normal use as a noun, was that similar words, but ones with a different history, were given the same freedom of variation. Not only ἀνθύπατος, but even δικτάτωρ and ἐπαρχος occur with ἀρχή and ἐξουσία in an adjectival function that is obviously patterned on the distinctive behavior of ὑπατος.

The continued use of ὑπατος as an adjective was partly for the purpose of variety. Diodorus, with repeated dating by consuls, avoided monotony by a variation between ὑπατος ἀρχή and ὑπατική ἀρχή.⁵

2. See p. 104, and Holleaux, *Str.* 2, note 2.

3. Holleaux' discussion, *Str.* 126-7, recognises the poetic nature of ὑπατος but does not look for a "poetic" origin.

4. Pfl. 2.11.1, etc. See Holleaux, *Str.* 51, 112.

5. ὑπατος ἀρχή DS 11.51.1, 20.27.1, 20.73.1 etc. ὑπατική ἀρχή DS 11.38.1, 14.103.1, 15.95.1 etc.

ὑπατος ἀρχή is also common in Dionysius (6.1.1), Appian (*Celt.* 5, *BC* 3.82), Philostratus (*VS* 2.1.8 [556]), Herodian (2.3.4, 2.6.6) and Dio (43.46.2, 44.22.1). ὑπατος ἐξουσία occurs in Dionysius (7.1.1), (meaning simply *consulatus*, not necessarily *imperium consulare*) and ὑπατος τιμή in Josephus (*BJ* 7.82). It will be noted that it is precisely in the phrase ὑπατος ἀρχή where it was possibly first employed, that ὑπατος survives longest as an adjective.

There is a difference to be observed between the various authors. For Diodorus and Dionysius, ὑπατος and ὑπατικός are in free alternation. In Philostratus, ὑπατικός does not occur, and was probably consciously avoided.

In ὑπατος ἀρχή, ὑπατος can be construed as meaning ὑπατικός, *consularis*; hence ὑπατος became a possible version of *vir consularis*, with or without the noun ἀνὴρ. Hence ὑπατος could be used to describe a man, and mean both *consul* and *consularis*. This confusing situation can only be explained by a desire on the part of certain authors to avoid the neologism ὑπατικός.

In Plutarch (*Cic.* 19.869) ὑπατοι τρεῖς ἀναιρεῖσθαι, the very number shows that *consulares* must be meant. ἀνὴρ ὑπατος is found in Appian for *vir consularis* (*BC* 2.87.367); it is recorded that Cato, as a praetorian, would not take command παρόντων ἀνδρῶν ὑπάτων. In Galen, both ὑπατος and ὑπατικός occur; in one place his friend Boethus is ἀνὴρ ὑπατος Ῥωμαίων (2K 215), in another τις τῶν ὑπατικῶν ἀνδρῶν (19K 13). Similarly in one passage (14K 613) occurs a Severus ὑπατος μὲν ὦν and a Flavius ὑπατικός ὦν καὶ αὐτός.

The use of ὑπατος for a *vir consularis* is regular in Philostratus. ὑπατος ἀνὴρ (*VA* 5.35, 7.18, *VS* 1.8.1, 1.19.2, 2.25.2) and simple ὑπατος (*VA* 8.7.14, *VS* 1.25.5, 2.1.8) apparently refer to *consulares*; in other cases (*VS* 1.8.3 [490], 1.25.1 [530], 2.6 [576]) *consularis* is a possible interpretation. In each case, the interpretation must be based on external information.

ὑπατος is used in certain metrical documents apparently for *proconsuls*. δις δ' ὑπατος Ἀσίας Φῆστος (*SEG* 4.467.15) and Μάξιμος Ἀσίας ὑπατος (*AP* 7.564) are typical examples, both apparently from the third century A.D. Here the word still retains its sense "highest" including both consulates and proconsulates, that it had had in the Marcellus epigram.

A passage in the *Suda*, s.v. ἐλοιδόρησε (attributed to Aelian) states that ὁ Κλέανδρος ἐλοιδόρησε τὸν ὑπατον τῆς ἐν Αἰγύπτῳ ἀρχῆς. Here ὑπατος may be used in its oldest sense "highest"; but it is more likely that it is an error for ὑπαρχος which is used for the *praefectus* of Egypt by Arrian (*Anab.* 3.5.7) and Aristides (50K 75).

In a number of documents from the provinces, dates are given ἐπὶ (τοῦ δεῦρος) τοῦ λαμπροτάτου ὑπάτου (*IGBulg.* 907) or mention a man known to have been the governor as ὑπατος (e.g. *IGRom.* 3.1368, of a legate 166-168 A.D.). It is tempting to consider that ὑπατος stands for ὑπατικός, *consularis provinciae*, but they are probably cases of a consulate held *in absentia* while still governing the province.⁶

6. A. Stein, *Römische Reichsbeamte der Provinz Thracia*, 1920, p. 52, argues for consulates *in absentia*.

In the expression of dates, not only are such natural Greek formations as ἐπὶ ὑπάρτων (ILS 6460) to be found but also Latinisms such as the use of the dative ὑπάρτοις to express an ablative absolute (e.g., Sherk 27.3); the dual ὑπάρτων also occurs (IG 14.830).

In general ὑπατος was so distinctively Roman that further qualification was unnecessary, but (στρατηγός) ὑπατος Ῥωμαίων does occur, e.g. in the bilingual *miliaria* of M. Aquilius (IGRom. 4.264, 270, 880), in the inscription honoring Claudius Charax by the city of Patrae (SEG 18.557) and in a letter to Ptolemy (quoted in *I Macc.* 15.17).

The distinction between *ordinarii* and *suffecti* is not usually made in documents, either Latin or Greek. Two ὑπατοι ὠρδυνάριοι are known from the middle of the third century A.D. (IGRom. 1.137, OGI 568). Dio was interested in the process of suffection, and provides an account (48.25.2-3), distinguishing *σμικρότερος* and *πρώτος* ὑπατος. *σμικρότερος* does not occur outside this passage, but *πρώτος* is found in other places in Dio (43.46.6, 69.1.2, 74.15.4). Other methods are to employ verbs such as *ἀνθαιρῶ*, *ἐφαιρῶ*, *ἀντι-* and *ἐπικαθίστημι* for suffection, or periphrastic expressions such as οἱ ἐς τὸ ἔπειτα ὑπατοι or ὑπατεύειν εἰς τὸ ἐπιδιοικον τοῦ ἔτους ἡρημένος.

Derived forms: (a) *ὑπαρεία*

ὑπαρεία, like all derivatives of ὑπατος, is not yet found in Polybius, but is established by the end of the republic. An early example is *τυχῶν ὑπαρείας τὸ ἔβδομον* (DS 37.29.3). Later it is found in Dionysius (e.g., 5.18.1), Memnon (*F. Gr. Hist.* 434 F 24.3), and the *Res Gestae* (*Mon. Anc. Gr.* 3.9). Afterwards, the form is reasonably standard in Appian, Epictetus and Plutarch.

In Appian's account of how, in the case of one Aemilius, Ῥωμαῖοι παρέλυσαν τῆς στρατηγίας τε καὶ ὑπαρείας (*Hisp.* 83), *ὑπαρεία* is taken to mean *proconsulatus* in most dictionaries.⁷ Aemilius is certainly *proconsul* in sources that reflect Livy (*Per.* 56, Orosius 5.5.13), but this may mean no more than that Livy considered Aemilius' imperium had been prorogued, while Appian and his source did not. It is more likely that Appian made an error in history (misplacing an event by one year) than that he used *ὑπαρεία* in an unparalleled way to indicate *proconsulatus*. This sense is acceptable only for ὑπατος when combined with a noun in the archaic manner, not for the neologism *ὑπαρεία*.

Herodian has a special form ἀπὸ ὑπαρείας which he employs to indicate *consularis* (7.1.9, 7.11.3, 8.2.5). The same form is used in indications of date, especially after Diocletian, ἀπὸ ὑπατίας (τοῦ δεῖνος). Earlier examples are IGRom. 3.711, 1132, 1213. Note also the dating formulae in SB 7366, γ' ἔτους Κλάρῳ ὑπαρείας (B 30) and πρὸ ε' εἰδῶν Νοεμβρίων Φαλκῶνι καὶ Κλάρῳ ὑπαρείας (C 37), from the year 200 A.D.

7. This interpretation goes back to E. Williams, *Le sénat de la république romaine*, Louvain 1878-83, II,

p. 66, n. 3. Broughton, *MRR* 1.488 note 4, sub anno 136 a., provides a sensible discussion.

Derived forms: (b) ὑπατεύω

ὑπατεύω first occurs in Posidonius (*F. Gr. Hist.* 85) F 36, the Athenion episode at Athens, Μάνιος Ἀκύλλιος ὁ ὑπατευκώς and F 110 Τιβέριος Γράγχος ἦν υἱὸς Τιβερίου τοῦ δις ὑπατευκότος. It is impossible to assert that the verb was invented by Posidonius, but it is not likely to be much older. It is well established by the end of the republic, in Diodorus (e.g. 11.37), Dionysius (1.74.5) and in the *laudatio* of Augustus for Agrippa (*ZPE* 5, 1970, p. 227). Josephus uses the participle in formulae for dates, the singular ὑπατεύοντος with two names in *AJ* 14.4, 389, 487, and the plural ὑπατεούντων in *AJ* 14.66. The same dating system is employed by Phlegon of Tralles (*F. Gr. Hist.* 257 F 36.6). In Dio Cassius, the perfect ὑπατευκώς is regular for *consularis* (e.g., 43.25.3). In inscriptions, ὑπατεύω is used in formulae for dates, ἀπὸ αὐτοκράτορος Καίσαρος ὑπατεούντος τὸ δωδέκατον ἔτους γ' (*AE* 1901.64, cf. *IGRom.* 3.137). These examples are Augustan; a later (third-century) occurrence of this pattern is a lead weight dated ὑπατεούντος Τ. Ἰουλ. Κλαυδίου (*IG* 14.2417).

Distinguished men may be honoured in Greek cities during their consular year: Germanicus is honored while ὑπατεύων by Corcyra (*IG* 9.1.724); a former proconsul is honored by the province of Macedonia Ἰούνιον ἀνθύπατον ἡ πόλις ὑπατεύοντα (*AE* 1965.309); and the first consul from Ephesus is honored by his home town as πρῶτον ὑπατεύοντα Ἐφεσίων (*Jahresh.* 46, 1960, Bbl. 92, no. 19).

In a number of inscriptions of the third century, ὑπατεύω means not "ὑπατος *sum*" but "ὑπατικός, *consularis, sum*" of a province. The following examples illustrate the usage: ὑπατεούντος τῆς Θρακῶν ἐπαρχίας (*SEG* 3.509 cf. *IGRom.* 1.722, *IGBulg.* 616, 618, 641, 1374, 1515); ὑπατεούντος Ἰουλίου Σεουήρου (*IGRom.* 3.1277).

Derived forms: (c) ὑπατικός

The first examples of this word appear to be in Diodorus (20.91, 11.38.1), but the term is so well established in Augustan sources that it must have been an earlier creation. Diodorus also used ὑπατικός in reference to the *consules* of the Italian confederacy (37.2.6). The standard use of the term, for *vir consularis*, may be seen in κληρούσθω ἐκ πάντων τῶν ὑπατικών (*Cyr. Ed.* 5.107) and συγκαθημένων συγκλητικών εὐκοσι, ὑπατικών δὲ καὶ ἑξ (*Act. Alex.* 4 A ii 7).

Strabo's use is typical; in outlining the government of Spain he speaks of an ὑπατικός πρεσβευτής (3.4.2) and in his general account of the provinces speaks of the ὑπατικαὶ ἐπαρχίαι, Africa and Asia (17.3.25). Gabinius is τις ὑπατικών (12.3.34), but consular governors may be described simply as ὑπατοὶ (17.3.25).

Even authors such as Lucian, who may avoid Latin neologisms, employ ὑπατικός (*Demonax* 30 [2.387]). It may also qualify abstract nouns such as ἀξίωμα (*Plu. Aem.* 4.257) or ψηφοφορία (*Plu. Marcell.* 4.299). A striking example of ὑπατικός as a title of a *vir consularis* may be seen in *ILS* 8836:

Φιλίππου τοῦ κρατίστου ὑπατικοῦ
 ἀδελφίδην Φλαβ. Ἀντωνεῖνου ὑπατικοῦ,
 ἀνθυπάτου Ἀφρικῆς καὶ Φλαβ. Δαμιανοῦ ὑπατικοῦ
 καὶ Φλαβ. Φαίδρου ὑπατικοῦ

Initially, the official titulature of imperial legates made no distinction between those of consular and those of praetorian rank. The authors do speak of ὑπατικός πρεσβευτής as in Strabo (3.4.20) and Josephus (*AJ* 18.88, 18.150).⁸ In inscriptions, [ὑπατικὸν πρεσβευτῆ] has been restored for Memmius Regulus (*IG* 2.² 4174), but does not in fact appear until the second century, in the following examples, ἐπὶ Κλαυδίου Σεουήρου [ὑπατικοῦ πρεσβευτοῦ Σεβαστοῦ ἀντιστρατήγου] (*SEG* 7.844 – 115 p.) and ἡγεμὼν ὑπατικός Παννονίας τῆς ἄνω (*ILS* 8830 – an inscription set up by the sophist Damianus about 170 p.) Cf. *OGI* 559.

Around 130 A.D. ὑπατικός comes to be used alone for the legate of Syria, as in the following examples: διατάγματι Μαρκέλλου καὶ τῶν ἐξῆς ὑπατικῶν (*AE* 1931.54); διαψηφισμάτων παρὰ [—] καὶ Βρουττίω Πραίσευτι καὶ Τουλίω Μ[—] ὑπατικοῖς (*AE* 1938.137). Other ὑπατικοί of Syria are named in *AE* 1909.137 (154/5 p.), *IGRom.* 3.1179 (Avidius Cassius), *IGRom.* 3.1276 (187 p.); *AE* 1933.206 (198 p., of the divided province).

From about the middle of the second century, ὑπατικός occurs for the legates of other provinces, as in *ILS* 8824 a (Britain and Germany), *SEG* 19.476 (Moesia), *ILS* 8841 (Britain, Moesia, Dacia, Spain), *IGRom.* 3.6, 32 (Bithynia), *AE* 1909.19 (Pontus). In the time of Elagabalus, we meet the formula διέπων τὴν ἐπαρχίαν ὑπατικός at Histria (*AE* 1961.86) (see p. 131).

Minor officials in the provinces identify themselves simply as βοηθὸς κορινθιαρίου ὑπατικοῦ (*IGRom.* 3.1008 [Syria, 195 p.]) or β(ε)νεφικάριος ὑπατικοῦ (*AE* 1927.59 [Moesia, after 212 p.]). This may be paralleled somewhat earlier in a letter in which the writer claims he asked the ὑπατικός Claudius Severus to make him his *librarius* (Smallwood, 2.307 b, dated to March 107 p.). If this is C. Claudius Severus, the first legate of Arabia (*PIR*² C 1023), the meaning must be *consularis provinciae*, as in the Syrian examples (see Bowersock, *ZPE* 5, 1970, pp. 41–42). But if so, this would be prior to his consulate (in 112); can *consularis* be used for a non-consular governor this early? Later cases in Arabia cause the same problem. For example, L. Attidius Cornelianus is called ὑπατικός (*IGRom.* 3.1369, *AE* 1930.101), but is known to have been *leg. pr. pr.* and *cos. designatus* in 151 A.D. (*IGRom.* 3.1353, *AE* 1930.100). It may be preferable to suggest that he held the fasces *in absentia* while still in office in Arabia, and that there was sufficient time before he finished his administration for dedications to be made to him as *consularis*. A similar problem arises in the career of C. Allius Fuscianus (*AE* 1935.84). In all these cases, including Claudius Severus, a solution which does not force ὑπατικός to be

8. Not "proconsul," as translated by L. H. Felman in the Loeb edition of Josephus, volume 9, p. 99.

applied to a non-consular legate, should be preferred.

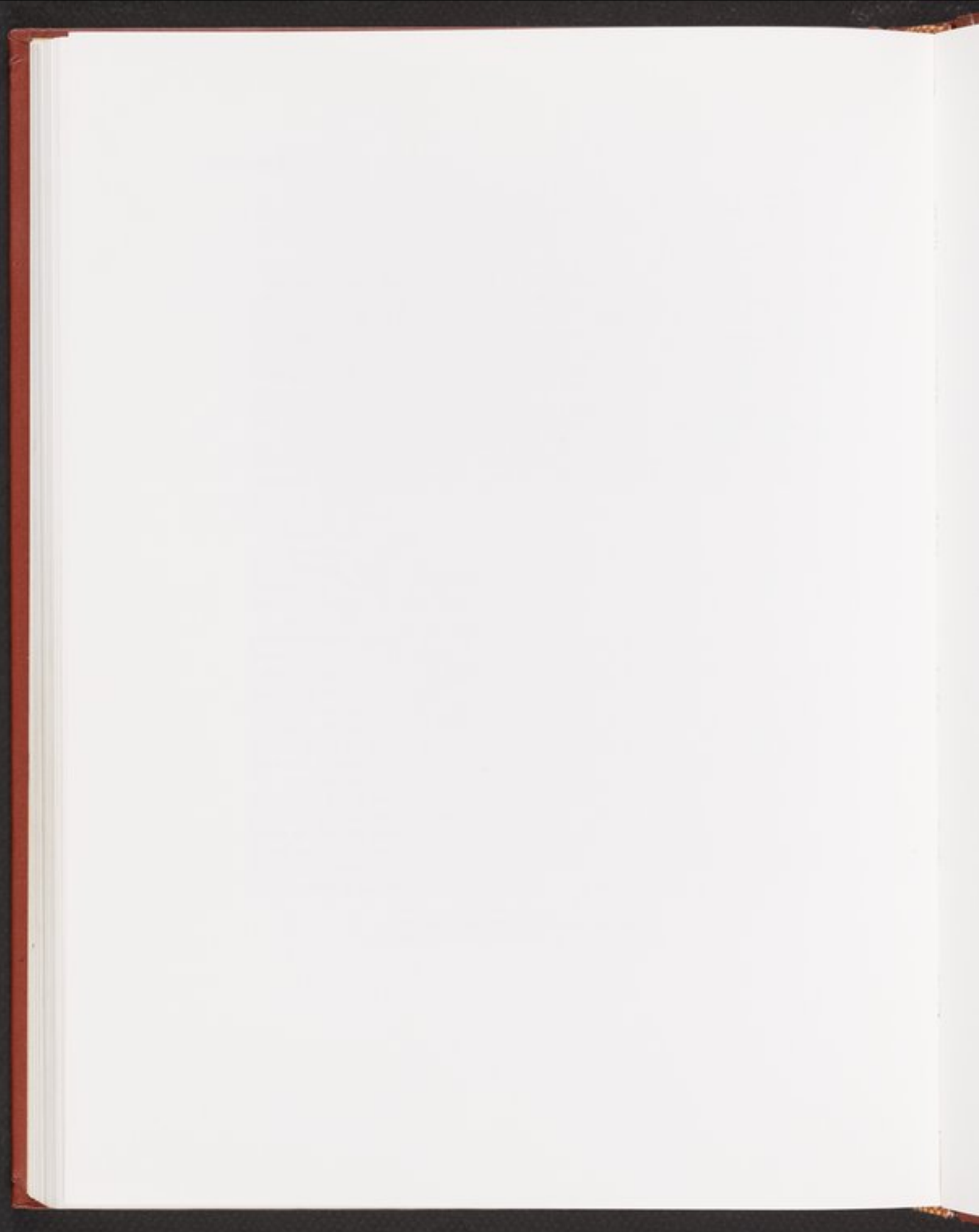
The *correctores* of Achaia around the year 200 A.D. carry the title *ὑπατικός* (IG 4².1.694, 7.91, 7.2510). Lollianus is termed *ὑπατικός* alone, without reference to his position as *corrector*, in one text (IG 7.2511).

T. Flavius Philinus, previously known from IG 7.1866 with a career up to a proconsulate of Lycia in the second century is termed in a Delphic inscription (*Bull. Corr. Hell.* 76, 1952, p. 627 no. 3) *τὸν κράτιστον ὑπατικόν*. The commentary on the stone indicates that the editor, C. Dunant, thinks that *ὑπατικός* refers to the governorship of Lycia, a praetorian proconsulate. The examples produced above show that *ὑπατικός* is used only for legates, and almost certainly only for those of consular rank; it is far from a general title for "governor." As a result, Dunant fails to consider the question of Philinus' consular year, and his career is misinterpreted.⁹

In the third century, *consulares* were appointed to special positions at Rome; the following are examples of the application of *ὑπατικός* to these offices: *ὑπατικός ἐπὶ τῶν ναῶν* (IG 14.1045); *ὑπατικός (τῶν) ἱερῶν ναῶν* (IGRom. 1.74, 103).

The reading *νόμων ὑπατικός* in AE 1907.42, to describe the jurist Licinius Rufus is an error for *ἐμπειρότατος νόμων, ὑπατικός* (see L. Robert, *Hellenica* 5.30).

9. See C. P. Jones, "A Leading Family of Roman Thespiae," *HSCP* 74, 1970, p. 238, no. 20, p. 240, n. 27.



IV LATIN-TO-GREEK REVERSE INDEX



A

a.a.a.f.f.: vide s.vv. Illvir, flare, monetalis.

ab (epistulis etc.): vide pp. 140-42 et s.v. cura

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acclamatio: vide s.v. appellatio.

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advocatus esse (fisci)

προϊστίμι (8)

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συνεγορεύω.

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